

सत्यमेव जयते

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2012-13



Government of Uttarakhand

Government of Uttarakhand

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE
2012-13

GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND

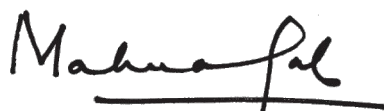
Preface

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual accounts consist of Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

Finance Accounts are summary statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditure against provisions approved by the State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

The publication, 'Accounts at a Glance' is prepared annually and is intended to distil and make more accessible, the voluminous information contained in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs and provides a broad overview of Government activities. While it has been our endeavor to rely on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, the certified Annual Accounts should be referred to for authentic figures.

We look forward to suggestions that would help us in improving this publication.



(Mahua Pal)

**Principal Accountant General (A&E)
Uttarakhand**

Place: Dehradun
Date: 13-12-2013

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

The **vision** of the institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is to be a global leader and initiator of national and international best practices in public sector auditing and accounting and recognized for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

Our **mission** mandated by the Constitution of India, is to promote accountability, transparency and good governance through high quality auditing and accounting and providing independent assurance to our stakeholders, the Legislature, the Executive and the Public, that public funds are being used efficiently and for the intended purposes.

Our **core values** are the guiding beacons for all that we do and give us the benchmarks for assessing our performance. They are as follows:

- ▶ Independence
- ▶ Objectivity
- ▶ Integrity
- ▶ Reliability
- ▶ Professional Excellence
- ▶ Transparency
- ▶ Positive Approach

Table of Contents

		Page
Chapter I	Overview	1-10
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Structure of Accounts	1
1.3	Finance Accounts & Appropriation Accounts	3
1.4	Sources and Application of Funds	4
1.5	Highlights of Accounts	7
1.6	What the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?	8
Chapter II	Receipts	11-17
2.1	Introduction	11
2.2	Revenue Receipts	11
2.3	Trend of Receipts	12
2.4	Performance of State's own Tax Revenue collection	14
2.5	Efficiency of Tax Collection	14
2.6	Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years	15
2.7	Grants-in-Aid	16
2.8	Public Debt	17
Chapter III	Expenditure	18-21
3.1	Introduction	18
3.2	Revenue Expenditure	18
3.3	Capital Expenditure	20
Chapter IV	Plan & Non-plan Expenditure	22-24
4.1	Distribution of Expenditure (2012-13)	22
4.2	Plan Expenditure	22
4.3	Non-plan Expenditure	23
4.4	Committed Expenditure	23
Chapter V	Appropriation Accounts	25-28
5.1	Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2012-13	25
5.2	Trend of savings / excess during the past 5 years	25
5.3	Significant Savings	26
Chapter VI	Assets and Liabilities	29-30
6.1	Assets	29
6.2	Debt and Liabilities	29
6.3	Guarantees	30
Chapter VII	Other Items	31-34
7.1	Loans & Advances by the State Government	31
7.2	Financial Assistance to Local Bodies & Others	31
7.3	Cash Balances & Investment of Cash Balance	32
7.4	Reconciliation of Accounts	32
7.5	Submission of Accounts by Treasuries	33
7.6	Abstract Contingent Bills/ Detailed Contingent Bills	33

CHAPTER I

OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

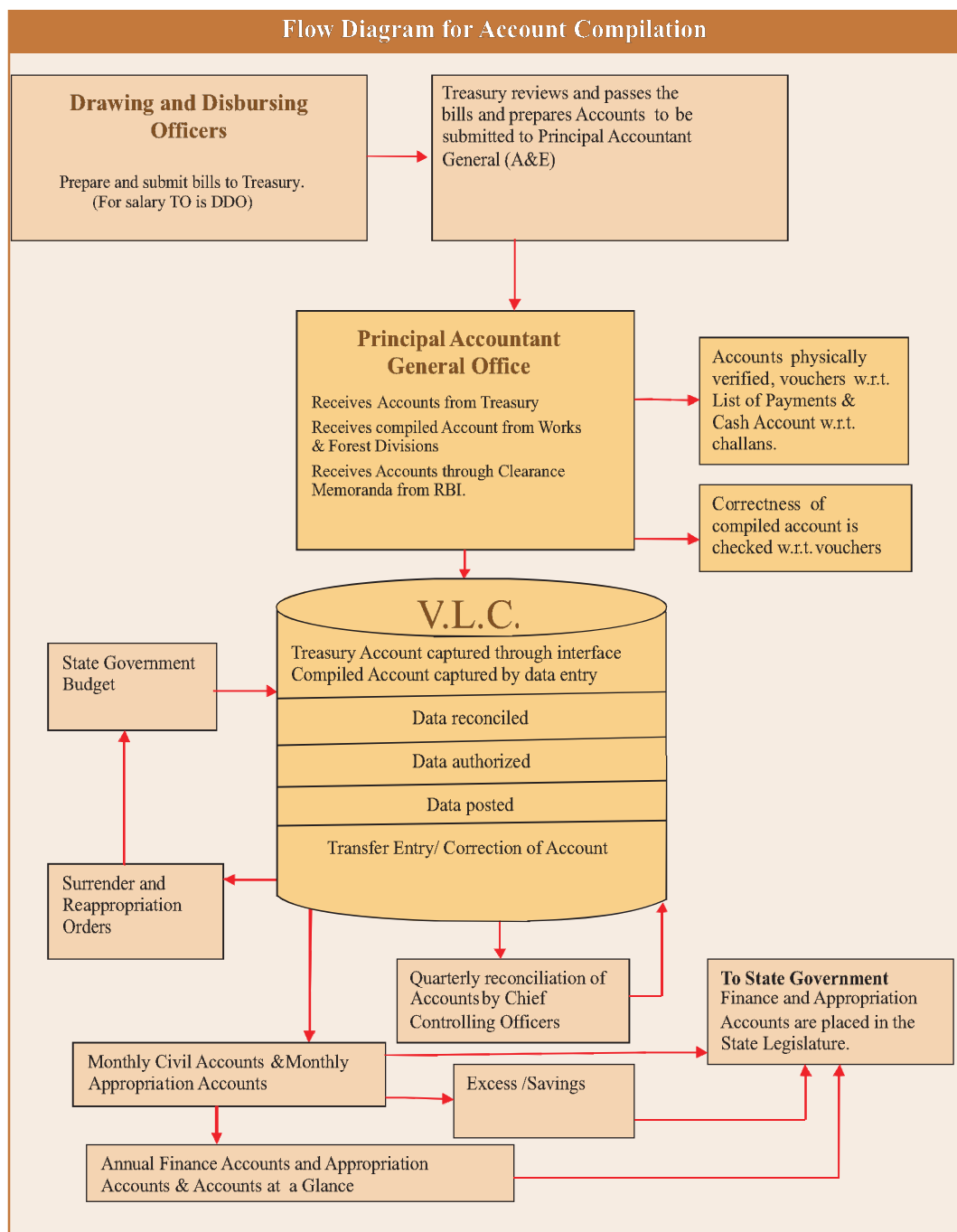
The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Uttarakhand compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Uttarakhand. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Following such compilation, the Principal Accountant General (A&E) prepares, annually, the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit) Uttarakhand and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2 Structure of Accounts

1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts:

Part I Consolidated Fund	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans and Advances.
Part II Contingency Fund	Intended to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for, in the budget. Expenditure from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
Part III Public Account	Comprises of Debts, Deposits, Advances, Remittances and Suspense transactions. Debt and Deposits represent repayable liabilities of the Government. Advances are receivables of the Government. Remittances and Suspense transactions are adjusting entities that are to be cleared eventually by booking to the final Heads of Account.

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts



VLC: Voucher Level Compilation

1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. From the year 2009-10, the Finance Accounts have been issued in two volumes, in a new format, to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items. Volume II contains other summarized statements (Part-I), detailed statements (Part II) and appendices (Part III). Receipts and disbursements of the Government of Uttarakhand as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2012-13 are given below.

(₹ in crore)

Receipts (Total: 1,77,74.88)	Revenue (Total 1,57,47.22)	Tax Revenue	96,87.13
		Non Tax Revenue	16,02.88
		Grant-in-Aid	44,57.21
	Capital (Total: 20,27.66)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	4,28.44
		Borrowings and other Liabilities *	15,99.22
Disbursements (Total: 1,77,74.88)	Revenue		1,39,60.22
	Capital		35,42.09
	Loans and Advances		2,72.57

* Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net of Public Account+ Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

The Union Government transfers substantial fund directly to State Implementing Agencies/ NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. This year, the Government of India directly released ₹ 15,67.57 crore. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are now exhibited in Appendix VII of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. They depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts ‘charged’ on the Consolidated Fund or ‘voted’ by the State Legislature. There are 02 Charged Appropriation, 06 both Charged Appropriation and Voted Grants and 23 Voted Grants.

The Appropriation Act, 2012-13, had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 2,43,96.89 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 22,24.00 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 2,08,28.39 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 15,66.14 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹ 35,68.50 crore (14.63 *per cent*) and ₹ 6,57.86 crore (29.58 *per cent*) respectively. The Gross expenditure includes ₹ 3.68 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills, in which ₹ 2.86 crore is still outstanding at the end of the year for want of supporting Detailed Contingent Bills (DC Bills).

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to enable State Governments to maintain their liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 0.16 crore) maintained with the RBI. During 2012-13, the Government of Uttarakhand maintained the minimum balance for 363 days without taking any advance for 02 days Special Ways and Means Advance. No overdrafts were taken during the year 2012-13.

1.4.2 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 17,87.00 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 15,99.22 crore representing 1.66 *per cent* and 1.49 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)*. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 9.00 *per cent* of total expenditure. This deficit constituted of Public Debt (₹ 1495.22 crore), Public Account (₹ -11.98 crore), un-recouped Contingency Fund (₹ 0.15 crore), and

closing cash balance (₹ 115.83 crore). Around 59 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 1,57,47.21 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 57,24.44 crore), interest payments (₹ 20,88.73 crore), pension (₹ 13,65.69 crore) and subsidies 163.23 crore.

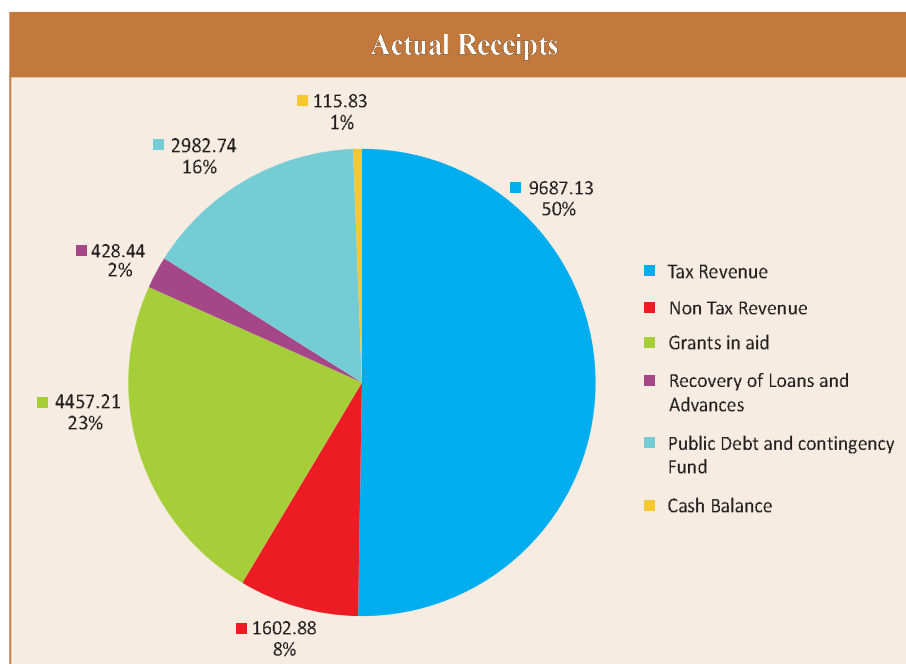
(*) Advance Value of GSDP=107548.25 crore (as per Department of Economics and Statistics website-Govt. of Uttarakhand)

Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in crore)

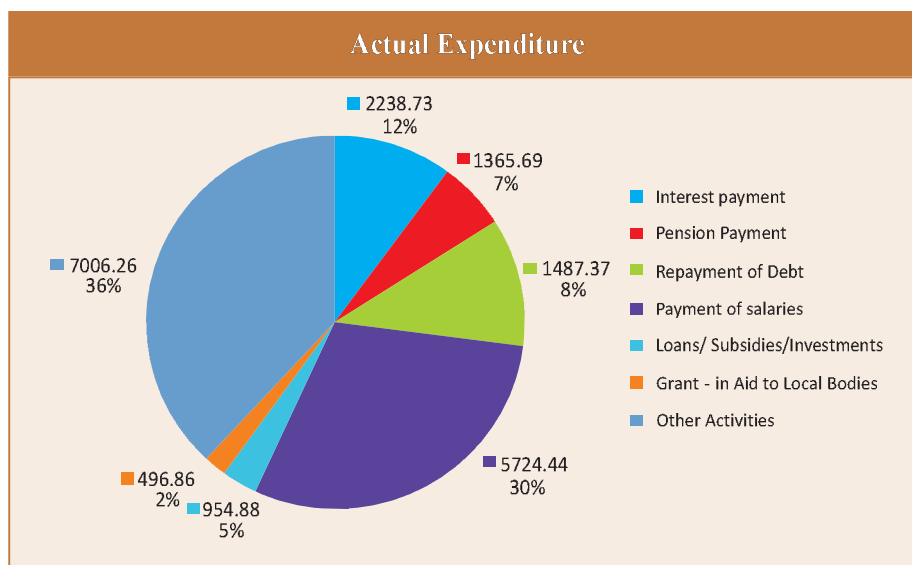
	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2012	1,10.62
	Revenue Receipts	1,57,47.22
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	4,28.44
	Public Debt	29,82.59
	Small Savings Provident Fund and Others	11,59.18
SOURCES	Reserves & Sinking Funds	2,78.46
	Deposits Received	22,32.83
	Civil Advances Repaid	1,26.64
	Suspense Account	3,45,66.50
	Remittances	31,17.05
	Contingency Fund	32.22
	TOTAL	6,07,81.75
	Revenue Expenditure	1,39,60.22
	Capital Expenditure	35,42.09
	Loans Given	2,72.57
	Repayment of Public Debt	14,87.37
	Small Savings Provident Fund and Others	8,88.06
APPLICATION	Reserves & Sinking Funds	3,33.09
	Deposits Spent	20,14.08
	Civil Advances given	1,26.60
	Suspense Account	3,49,12.50
	Remittances	32,18.31
	Contingency Fund	32.07
	Transfer to Contingency Fund	---
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2013	(-)5.21
	TOTAL	6,07,81.75

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from



Note: Contingency Fund, Public Account and Cash Balance component above are taken as 'net' and not 'gross' as shown in the Source and Application Table.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee went



Note: Contingency Fund, Public Account and Cash Balance component above are taken as 'net' and not 'gross' as shown in the Source and Application Table.

1.5 Highlights of Accounts

	Budget Estimates (B.E.) 2012-13	Actuals 2012-13	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP (a)
1. Tax Revenue (b)	93,68.71	96,87.13	103.40	9.01
2. Non-tax Revenue	12,08.17	16,02.88	132.67	1.49
3. Grant-in-Aid & Contributions	55,82.07	44,57.21	79.85	4.14
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	1,61,58.95	1,57,47.22	97.45	14.64
5. Recovery of Loans & Advances	1,18.10	4,28.44	362.78	00.40
6. Borrowings & Other Liabilities (c)	33,57.59	15,99.22	47.63	1.49
7. Capital Receipts (5+6)	34,75.69	20,27.66	58.34	1.89
8. Total Receipts (4+7)	1,96,34.64	1,77,74.88	90.53	16.53
9. Non-Plan Expenditure	1,25,85.68	1,21,08.33	96.21	11.25
10. Non Plan Expenditure on Revenue Account	1,25,65.49	1,15,33.37	91.79	10.72
11. Non Plan Expenditure on Interest Payments out of 10	20,25.00	20,88.73	103.15	1.94
12. Non Plan Expenditure on Capital Account	20.19	574.96	2847.75	0.53
13. Plan Expenditure	70,48.96	56,66.55	80.39	5.27
14. Plan Expenditure on Revenue Account	31,51.62	24,26.85	77.00	2.26
15. Plan expenditure on Capital Account	38,97.34	32,39.70	83.13	3.01
16. Total Expenditure (9+13)	1,96,34.64	1,77,74.88	90.53	16.53
17. Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	1,57,17.11	1,39,60.22	88.82	12.98
18. Capital Expenditure (12+15) (d)	39,17.53	38,14.66	97.37	3.55
19. Revenue Surplus (4-17)	4,41.84	17,87.00	404.45	1.67
20. Fiscal Deficit (4+5-16)	33,57.59	15,99.22	47.63	1.49

- (a) GSDP figure of ₹ 10,75,48 crore (Advanced Estimate at current Prices-base year 2004-05) for the year 2012-13 has been taken from the website of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics Government of Uttarakhand.
- (b) Includes State's Share of Union Taxes of ₹ 32,72.88 crore
- (c) Borrowings and Other Liabilities: Net (Receipts- Disbursements) of Public Debt + Contingency Fund + Public Account and Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.
- (d) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 35,42.09 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹ 2,72.57 crore).

1.6 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

Deficit	Refers to the gap between Revenue and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in financial management.
Revenue Deficit/ Surplus	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipts.
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus	Refers to the gap between total Receipts (excluding borrowings) and total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings. Ideally, the borrowings should be invested in Capital Projects.

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. The 13th Finance Commission had recommended that the State of Uttarakhand reduce Gross Fiscal Deficit to 3.5 *per cent* of GSDP by 2012-13. It also recommended that States should amend/enact FRBM Acts to build in the fiscal reform path worked out. The Government of Uttarakhand enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 and amended it in 2012-13 committing Government to reduce the Revenue Deficit beginning from 1 April, 2011 so as to eliminate it by 31 March, 2015 and generate revenue surplus thereafter.

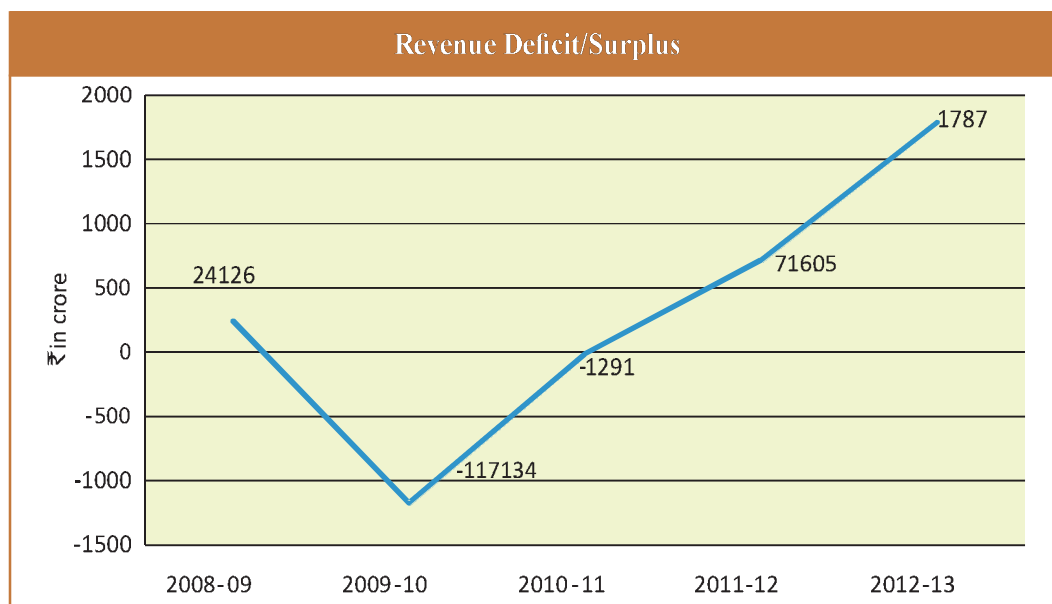
In the year 2012-13, there was a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 17,87.00 crore, and to that extent the provisions of modified FRBM Act have been complied with.

The amended section 4 (3c) of the FRBM Act provides that the State Government reduce Fiscal Deficit to less than three and a half *per cent* of the estimated Gross State Domestic Product for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13 and three *per cent* for the years 2013-14 & 2014-15. During the years 2012-13 the Fiscal Deficit at ₹ 1599.22 crore was 1.49 *per cent* of GSDP (₹10,75,48 crore), which was below the 3.5 *per cent* stipulation of the amended FRBM Act.

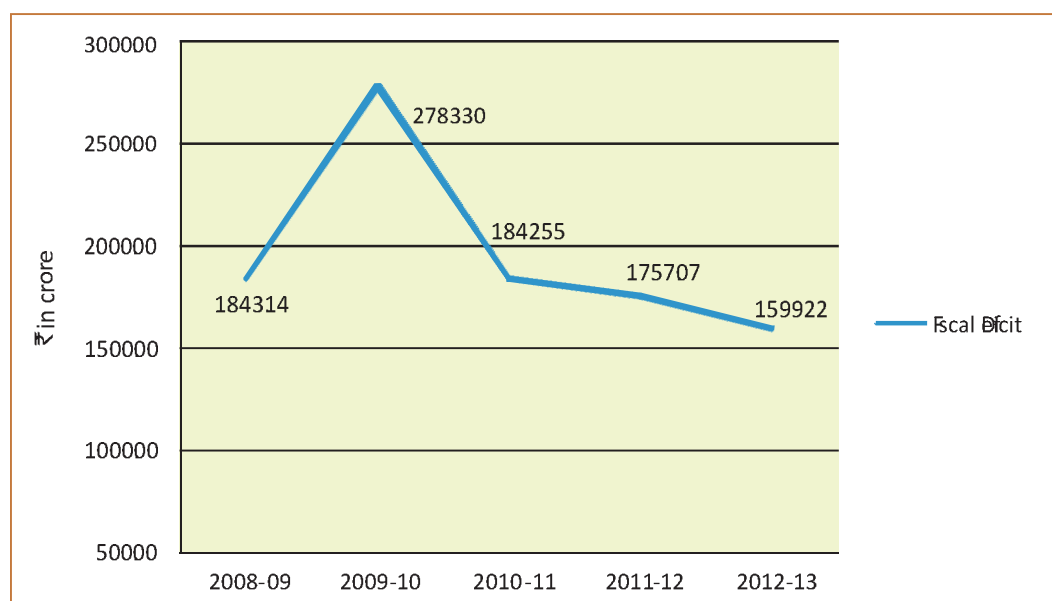
Section 4 (3e) envisages that the State Government not give guarantees for any amount exceeding the limits stipulated under any rule or law of the State Government

existing at the time of the coming into force of the Act or any other rule or law to be made by the State Government subsequent to the coming into force of this Act. The State Government has not intimated whether any law has been passed in this regard.

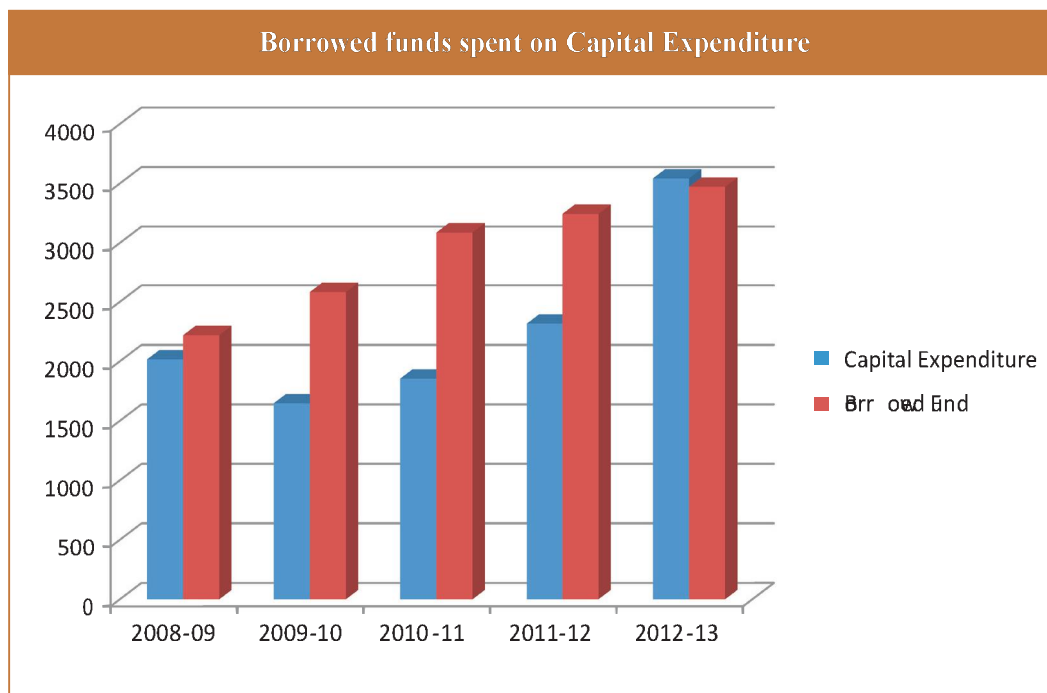
1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus



1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent as Capital Expenditure



Financial prudence envisages that the borrowed funds be fully utilized for creation of Capital Assets. During the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 all borrowed funds had not been utilized for creation of Capital Assets. However, in the year 2012-13 all the borrowed funds have been utilized for creation of Capital Assets.

CHAPTER II

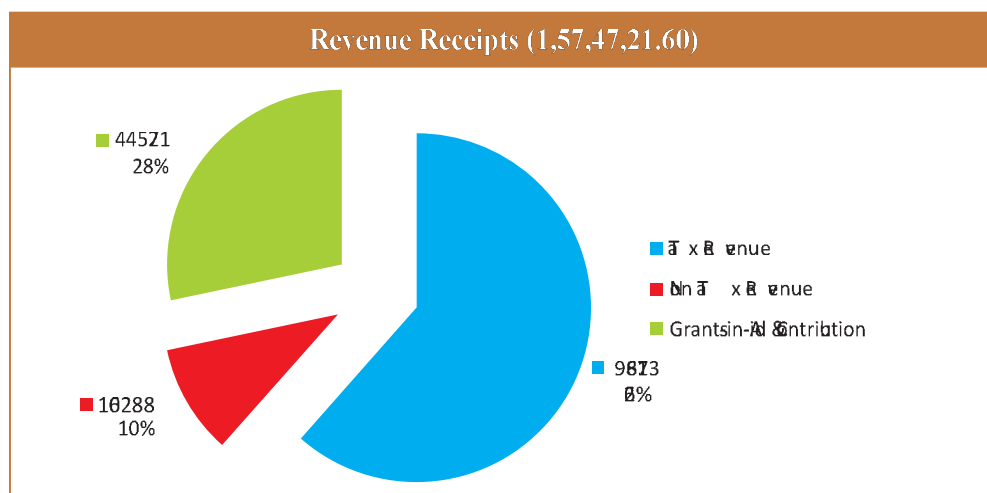
RECEIPTS

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2012-13 were ₹ 1,77,74.88 crore.

2.2 Revenue Receipts

Tax Revenue	Comprises Taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of Union Taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
Non-tax Revenue	Includes interest receipts, dividends, profits etc.
Grant-in-Aid	Essentially, a form of central assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. Includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, Material and Equipment' received from foreign Governments and channelised through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives Grants-in-Aid to Institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous Bodies etc.



Revenue Receipt Components (2012-13)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	9687.13
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	18,97.09
Taxes on Property, Capital and Other Transactions	6,60.98
Taxes on Commodities & Services	71,29.06
B. Non-Tax Revenue	16,02.88
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	1,14.95
General Services	8,46.27
Social Services	93.19
Economic Services	5,48.47
C. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	44,57.21
Total- Revenue Receipts	1,57,47.22

2.3 Trend of Receipts

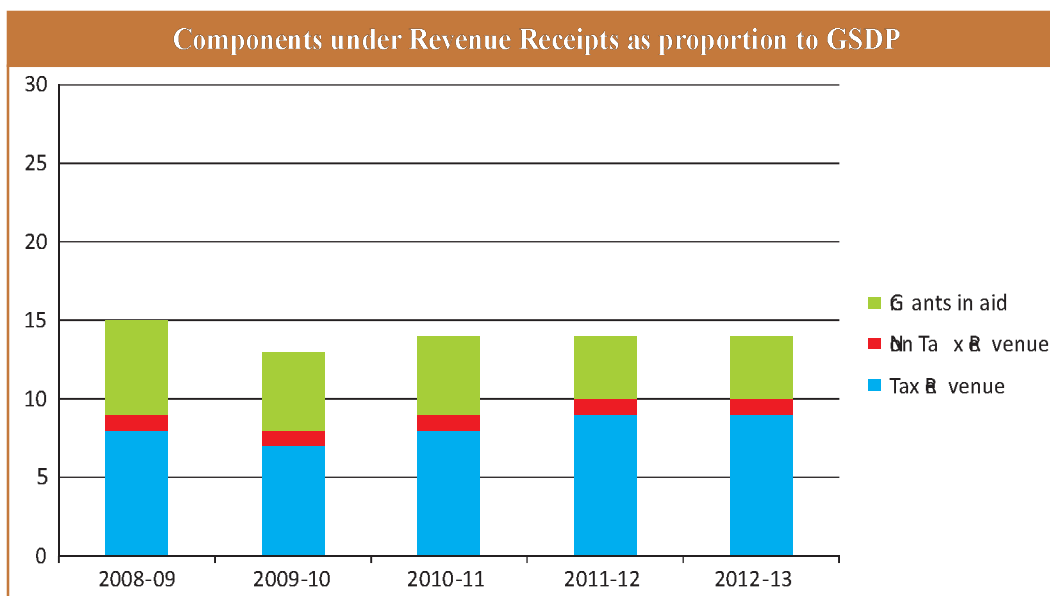
(₹ in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Tax Revenues	4552 (8)	5109 (7)	6866 (8)	8482 (9)	9687 (9)
Non-Tax Revenues	699 (1)	632 (1)	678 (1)	1136 (1)	1603 (1)
Grants in Aid	3384 (6)	3745 (5)	4065 (5)	4073 (4)	4457 (4)
Total Revenue Receipts	8635 (15)	9486 (13)	11608 (14)	13691 (15)	15747 (15)
GSDP at current Prices, (base year 2004-05)	56025	70736	82918	93162	10,75,48 (#)

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

(#) Quick Estimate

The GSDP of the State of Uttarakhand increased from ₹ 56025 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 10,75,48 crore (Advance Estimate at current Prices- (base year 2004-05)) in 2012-13, an increase of about 92 *per cent*. Revenue receipts showed a substantial increase from ₹ 8635 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 15747 crore in 2012-13, an increase of 82 *per cent*. All the three components of the Revenue receipts increased and maintained their share of GSDP (Tax Revenue 7-9 *per cent*), Non Tax Revenue (1 *per cent*) and Grants-in-Aid (4-6 *per cent*).



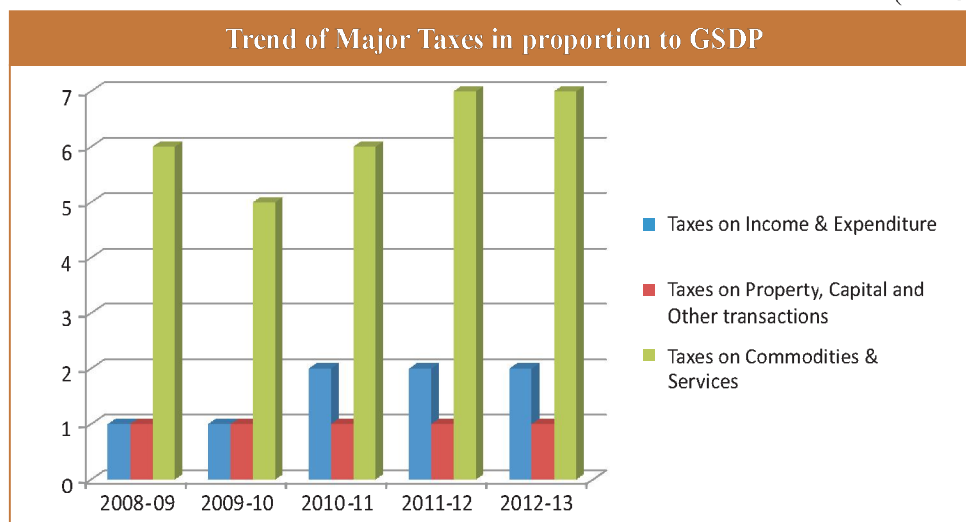
Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	810	1000	1479	1715	1897
Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions	376	409	460	539	661
Taxes on Commodities and Services	3365	3700	4927	6228	7129
Total Tax Revenues	4551	5109	6866	8482	9687

All the sectors of the Tax Revenue have shown positive growth.

(₹ in crore)



(*) Primarily net proceeds of Central Share to the State.

2.4 Performance of State's own Tax Revenue collection

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State's Share on Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
				percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2008-09	4551	1507	3044	5
2009-10	5109	1550	3559	5
2010-11	6866	2460	4406	5
2011-12	8482	2866	5616	6
2012-13	9687	3273	6414	6

The proportion of the State's Own Tax Revenue to GSDP in the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 was at 5 per cent, which increased to 6 per cent in 2011-12 and 2012-13.

2.5 Efficiency of Tax collection

A. Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions

(₹ in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue Collection	376	409	460	539	661
Expenditure on Collection	98	107	129	130	141
Efficiency of Tax Collection in per cent	26	26	28	24	21

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue collection	3365	3700	4926	6228	7129
Expenditure on Collection	45	42	57	58	61
Efficiency of Tax Collection in per cent	1	1	1	1	1

2.6 Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Major Head Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Corporation Tax	494	638	962	1128	1176
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	310	355	508	573	704
Taxes on Wealth	1	1	2	4	2
Customs	288	217	430	497	544
Union Excise Duties	251	175	314	322	370
Service Tax	163	164	245	342	478
State Share of Union Taxes	1507	1550	2460	2866	3273
Total Tax Revenue	4551	5109	6866	8482	9687
Percentage of Union Taxes to total Tax Revenue	33	30	36	34	34

As per recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission the share of Uttarakhand State in the net proceeds of all sharable union taxes (except Service Tax) shall be 1.120 *per cent* and in the Service Tax 1.138 *per cent* from the year 2010-11 to 2014-15.

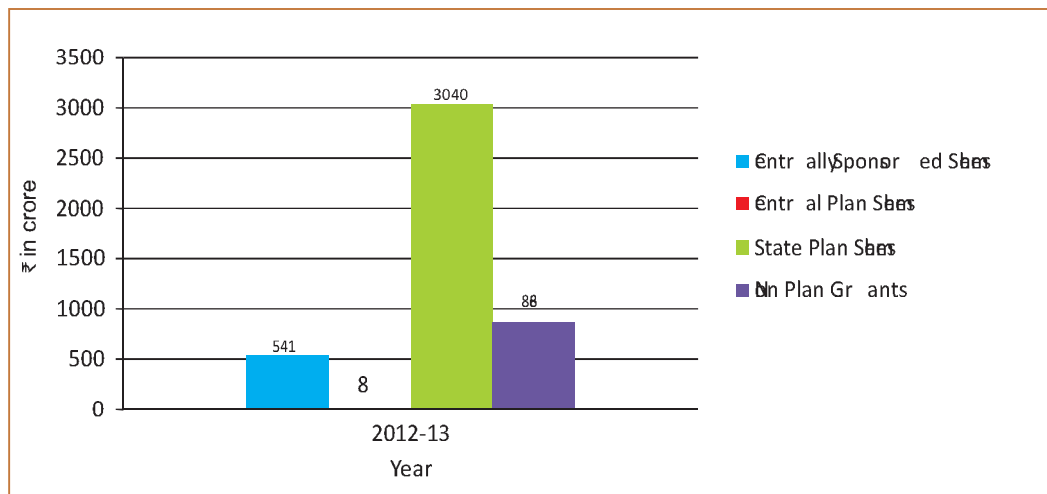
The share of Union Taxes to the total Tax Revenue of the State remained between 30 *per cent* to 36 *per cent* during the years 2008-09 to 2012-13.

2.7 Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission and State Non-plan Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2012-13 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹ 4457 crore as shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Non-Plan Grants	State Plan Grants	Central Plan Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
2012-13	868	3040	8	541



The Share of Non-Plan Grants and Central Plan Scheme increased in the year 2012-13 as compared to the year 2011-12 by about 14 *per cent* from ₹ 772.00 crore to ₹ 877.00 crore, where as State Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes increased by 8 *per cent* from ₹ 3302.00 crore to ₹ 3581.00 crore.

2.8 Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Internal Debt	1248	1215	1891	1300	1489
Central Loans	(-) 19	4	17	20	6
Total Public Debt	1229	1219	1908	1320	1495

Note: These are net figures i.e. total loans received during the year less total repayments made during the year.

In 2012-13, three Market Loans totaling ₹ 1750 crore at interest rates ranging from 8.67 *per cent* to 9.01 *per cent* and redeemable in the years 2022-23 were raised at par.

Against the total internal debt of ₹ 2948 crore, Capital Expenditure was ₹ 3542 crore indicating that the whole of the public debt was used for asset creation.

CHAPTER III

EXPENDITURE

3.1 Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue expenditure is used to meet the day to day running of the organization. Capital expenditure is used to create permanent assets, or to enhance the utility of such assets, or to reduce permanent liabilities. Expenditure is further classified as Plan and Non-Plan.

General Services	Includes services like Police, Land Revenue Justice, Jail, PWD, Pension etc.
Social Services	Includes services like Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC-ST etc.
Economic Services	Includes services like Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The shortfall of expenditure against budget estimates under Revenue Section during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Budget Estimates	8663	11161	11997	14326	15717
Actuals	8394	10657	11621	12975	13960
Gaps	269	504	376	1351	1757
Percentage of gap over BE	3	5	3	9	11

The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates is to be viewed in the light of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission and the State

Government's commitment under the amended FRBM Act 2011 to be revenue neutral and then revenue surplus. During the year 2012-13 there was a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 1787 crore. However a major portion about 67 per cent of the Revenue Expenditure was "committed", on Salaries (₹ 5724 crore), Interest Payments (₹ 2089 crore), Pension Payments (₹ 1366 crore) and Subsidies (₹ 163 crore).

The position of committed/ uncommitted Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below.

(₹ in crore)

Components	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue Expenditure	8394	10657	11621	12975	13960
Committed Revenue Expenditure (*)	5103	6816	7386	8368	9342
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	3291	3841	4235	4607	4618

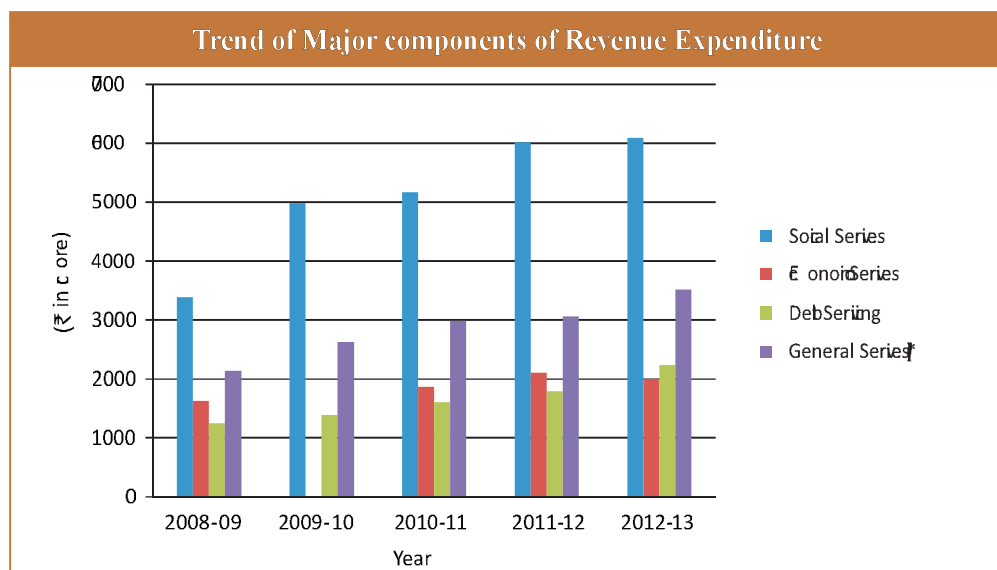
(*) Includes Salaries, Interest Payments, Pension Payments and Subsidies.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2012-13)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage
A. Fiscal Services	2,07.66	1.49
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property, Capital and Other Transactions	1,40.57	1.00
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	63.30	0.46
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	3.79	0.03
b. Organs of State	1,81.57	1.30
c. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	22,38.73	16.03
d. Administrative Services	13,76.05	9.86
e. Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	13,68.22	9.80
B. Social Services	60,95.84	43.67
C. Economic Services	19,95.29	14.29
D. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	4,96.86	3.56
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	1,39,60.22	100

3.2.2 Major Components of Revenue Expenditure (2012-13)



* General Services excludes Major Head 2048- Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt, 2049- Interest Payments and includes Major Head 3604 (Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions).

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Disbursements for 2012-13 at 4 *per cent* of GSDP were less than Budget Estimates by ₹ 102.87 crore (less disbursement of ₹ 657.64 crore under Plan Expenditure and excess of ₹ 554.77 crore under Non Plan Expenditure).

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2012-13, the Government spent ₹ 348 crore on various Projects (₹ 258 crore on Major Irrigation, ₹ 0.61 crore on Medium Irrigation, and ₹ 89 crore on Minor Irrigation). Apart from the above, the Government spent ₹ 40 crore on Flood Control Projects, ₹ 516 crore on Power Projects and ₹ 873 crore on Roads & Bridges. The Government of Uttarakhand also invested a sum of ₹ 519 crore on investments in various Companies, Corporations etc.

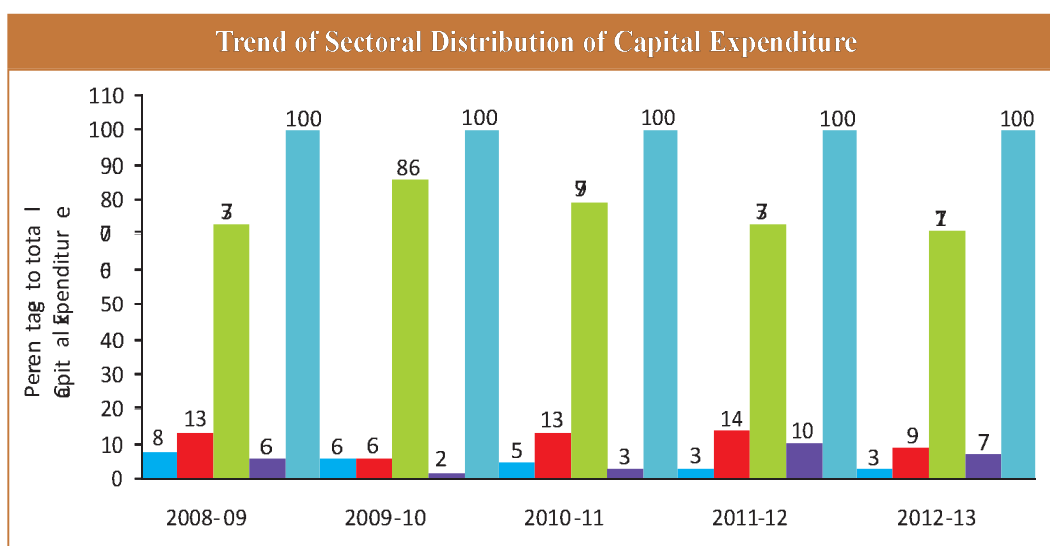
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1.	General Services- Police, Land Revenue etc.	129	3.38
2.	Social Services- Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	715	18.74
3.	Economic Services- Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.	2698	70.72
4.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	273	7.16
Total		3815	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past 5 years

(₹ in crore)

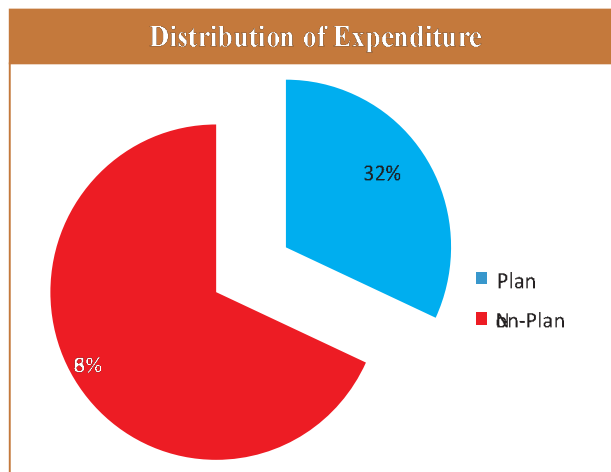
Sl. No.	Sector	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	General Services	174	109	105	77	129
2.	Social Services	281	109	235	369	715
3.	Economic Services	1561	1429	1515	1871	2698
4.	Loans & Advances	122	30	60	247	273
Total		2138	1677	1915	2564	3815



CHAPTER IV

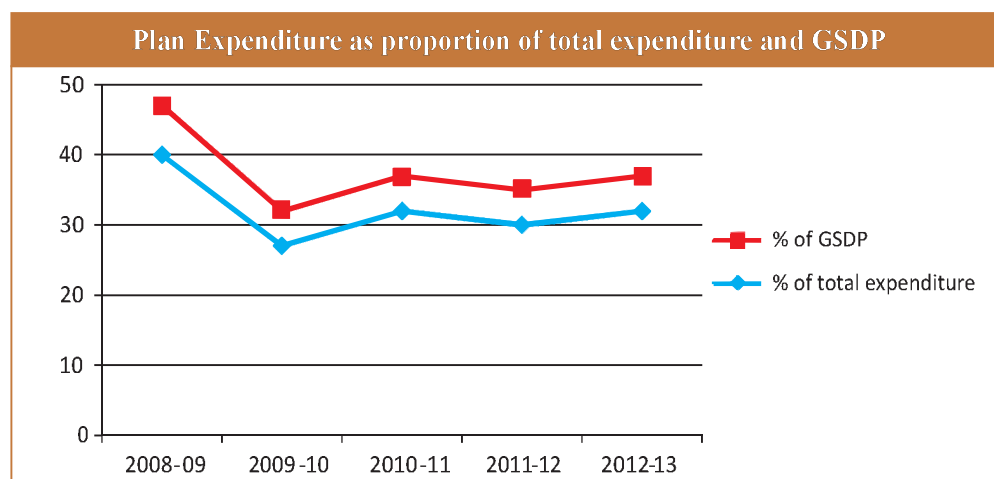
PLAN & NON PLAN EXPENDITURE

4.1 Distribution of Expenditure (2012-13)



4.2 Plan Expenditure

During 2012-13, Plan Expenditure, representing 32 *per cent* of total disbursements, was ₹ 5667 crore (₹ 4930 crore under State Plan, ₹ 469 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and ₹ 268 crore under Loans and Advances).



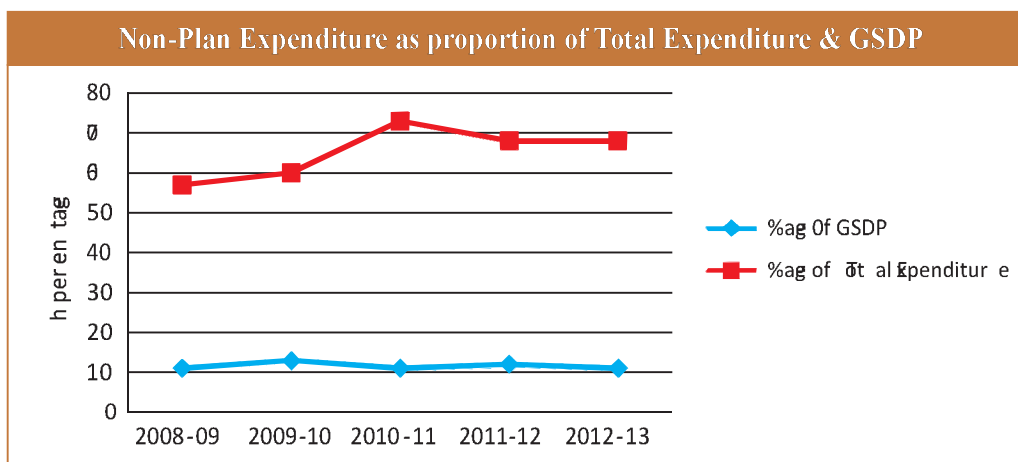
4.2.1 Plan expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

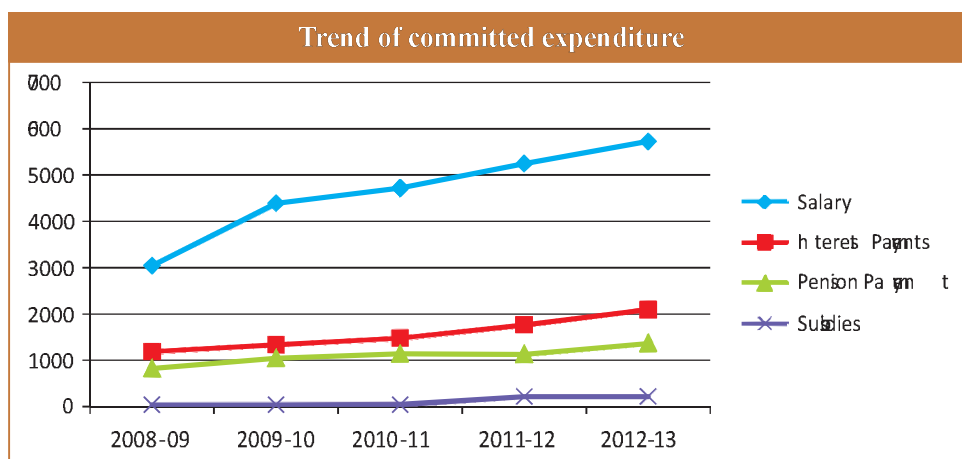
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Capital Expenditure	2016	1647	1855	2317	3542
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	1902	995	1859	2071	2972
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure	94	60	100	89	84

4.3 Non-Plan Expenditure

Non-Plan Expenditure during 2012-13, representing 6.8 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹ 12108 crore, (₹ 11533 crore under Revenue and ₹ 570 crore under Capital Account and ₹ 5 crore under Loans & Advances.



4.4 Committed Expenditure



(₹ in crore)

Component	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Committed Expenditure	5061	6773	7343	8367	9342
Revenue Expenditure	8394	10657	11621	12975	13960
<i>Per cent</i> of Committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts	59	71	63	61	59
<i>Per cent</i> of Committed Expenditure to Revenue expenditure	60	64	63	64	67

From the year 2008-09, there has been an upward trend in the committed expenditure. It has increased by about 85 *per cent* from 2008-09 to 2012-13 and constituted about 60-67 *per cent* of the Revenue Expenditure. This leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.

CHAPTER V

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2012-13

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Suppl. Grant	Surrender	Total	Actual Expenditure	Saving (-) Excess (+)
1	Revenue Voted Charged	1,34,84.90 22,32.21	8,22.24 99.87	7,75.55 7.01	1,35,31.59 23,25.07	1,16,86.24 22,80.58	(-) 18,45.35 (-) 44.49
2	Capital Voted Charged	36,51.98 1.50	13,78.30 9.50	5,79.21 0.00	44,51.07 11.00	50,92.61 9.02	(+) 6,41.54 (-) 1.98
3	Public Debt Charged	22,97.13	0.00	0.00	22,97.13	14,87.37	(-) 8,09.76
4	Loans and Advances Voted	2,64.05	1,55.21	0.00	4,19.26	2,72.57	(-) 1,46.69
	Total	2,19,31.77	24,65.12	13,61.77	2,30,35.12	2,08,28.39	(-) 22,06.73

Actual Expenditure under Revenue Section includes O.B.Suspense adjustment of previous years for ₹ 3.67 crore.

5.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-) / Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2008-09	(-)10,73.22	(+)5,34.31	(+)4,62.02	(-)8.18	(-)85.07
2009-10	(-)11,46.92	(+)7,56.00	(+)61.10	(-)2,78.04	(-)6,07.86
2010-11	(-)10,62.77	(+)10,28.01	(-)20.09	(-)52.84	(-)1,07.69
2011-12	(-)17,18.23	(+)6,73.52	(+)2,85.32	(-)3,01.55	(-)10,60.94
2012-13	(-)18,89.84	(+)6,39.56	(-)8,09.76	(-)1,46.69	(-)22,06.73

5.3 Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicates either non-implementation or slow implementation of schemes/programmes.

Some grants with persistent and significant savings (in *per cent*) are given below:

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
04	Judicial Administration (Revenue, Voted)	28.90	36.90	30.28	26.86	37.61
10	Police and Jail (Capital, Voted)	12.38	62.76	20.42	75.09	57.44
11	Education, Sports, Youth Welfare and Culture (Capital, Voted)	9.75	13.57	37.72	57.89	33.95
12	Medical, Health and Family Welfare (Capital, Voted)	50.32	32.62	48.31	30.33	63.14
16	Labour and Employment (Revenue, Voted)	51.47	10.88	16.74	17.35	32.26
19	Rural Development (Revenue Voted)	13.29	18.99	16.25	23.90	34.14
19	Rural Development (Capital, Voted)	13.76	19.56	18.50	30.88	42.43
21	Energy (Capital, Voted)	65.83	35.76	72.34	78.68	38.73
23	Industries (Capital, Voted)	17.21	56.52	78.56	94.62	58.42
25	Food (Revenue, Voted)	46.81	17.15	23.36	37.69	60.24
26	Tourism (Revenue, Voted)	7.59	14.48	11.31	52.16	41.31
26	Tourism (Capital, Voted)	8.10	56.11	34.93	40.60	74.41
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes (Capital, Voted)	44.97	54.55	45.32	51.68	56.34
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (Capital, Voted)	39.15	38.70	48.89	54.50	57.27

During 2012-13, supplementary grants totalling ₹ 24,65.12 crore (11.24 *per cent* of total original grant) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. A few instances are given below-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Suppl.	Actual Expenditure
01	Legislature	Revenue, Voted	18.84	0.22	16.97
01	Legislature	Capital, Voted	22.60	2.00	2.60
02	Governor	Revenue, Charged	5.35	0.05	4.75
04	Judicial Administration	Revenue, Voted	1,29.17	6.16	84.43
04	Judicial Administration	Revenue, Charged	23.95	4.52	22.60
04	Judicial Administration	Capital, Voted	20.00	1.00	17.24
06	Revenue and General Administration	Revenue, Voted	4,21.16	12.24	3,69.00
06	Revenue and General Administration	Revenue, Charged	2.30	0.03	1.98
07	Finance, Tax, Planning, Secretariat & Miscellaneous Services	Revenue, Voted	26,29.00	13.36	20,93.18
07	Finance, Tax, Planning, Secretariat & Miscellaneous Services	Capital, Voted	55.44	15.08	49.92
08	Excise	Revenue, Voted	9.13	0.31	8.42
09	Public Service Commission	Revenue, Charged	9.33	0.26	7.66
10	Police and Jail	Capital, Voted	41.00	35.18	32.42
11	Education, Sports, Youth Welfare and Culture	Revenue, Voted	39,85.03	2,12.56	36,30.00
11	Education, Sports, Youth Welfare and Culture	Capital, Voted	2,52.18	1,07.32	2,37.46
12	Medical, Health and Family Welfare	Revenue, Voted	8,64.80	35.32	7,66.71

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Suppl.	Actual Expenditure
12	Medical, Health and Family Welfare	Capital, Voted	1,88.38	1,77.45	1,34.86
13	Water Supply, Housing and Urban development	Revenue, Voted	5,37.30	85.59	4,69.67
13	Water Supply, Housing and Urban development	Capital, Voted	4,92.50	67.00	2,51.51
15	Welfare	Revenue, Voted	6,39.20	69.68	5,16.92
16	Labour and Employment	Revenue, Voted	81.72	31.27	76.53
17	Agriculture Works and Research	Revenue, Voted	3,96.14	20.12	2,84.43
18	Co-operative	Revenue, Voted	37.01	1.31	32.29
19	Rural Development	Revenue, Voted	3,78.19	11.32	2,56.52
19	Rural Development	Capital, Voted	2,92.36	20.00	1,79.81
20	Irrigation and Flood	Revenue, Voted	3,46.49	0.40	3,15.43
20	Irrigation and Flood	Capital, Voted	5,98.23	96.05	4,38.01
22	Public Work	Revenue, Voted	4,88.24	48.55	4,79.95
22	Public Work	Revenue, Charged	3.15	0.73	2.86
23	Industries	Revenue, Voted	65.52	5.87	60.07
23	Industries	Capital, Voted	35.55	5.00	16.86
24	Transport	Revenue, Voted	32.52	0.38	27.00
25	Food	Revenue, Voted	3,82.99	0.22	1,52.38
26	Tourism	Revenue, Voted	51.13	21.61	42.70
26	Tourism	Capital, Voted	52.45	21.89	19.03
27	Forest	Capital, Voted	52.18	5.58	41.43
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Revenue, Voted	4,75.47	31.71	3,92.79
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Capital, Voted	3,19.04	42.56	1,57.89
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Revenue, Voted	1,37.49	16.04	1,16.85
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Capital, Voted	92.36	2.42	40.50

CHAPTER VI

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1 Assets

The existing form of accounts does not easily depict valuation of Government assets like land, building etc., except the year of acquisition/ purchase. Similarly while the accounts present the impact of liabilities arising in the current year, they do not depict the overall impact of the liabilities to future generations except to the limited extent shown by the rate of interest and period of existing loans.

Total investments as share capital in non-financial Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 1858 crore at the end of 2012-13. During the year 2012-13 investments increased by ₹ 42 crore where as dividend decreased by about ₹ 0.16 crore.

Deposits with RBI decreased by ₹ 121.22 crore and stood at ₹ (-)5.21 crore (Dr) at the end of March,2013.

6.2 Debt and Liabilities

Article 293 of the Constitution of India empowers the State Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may be from time to time fixed by the State Legislature.

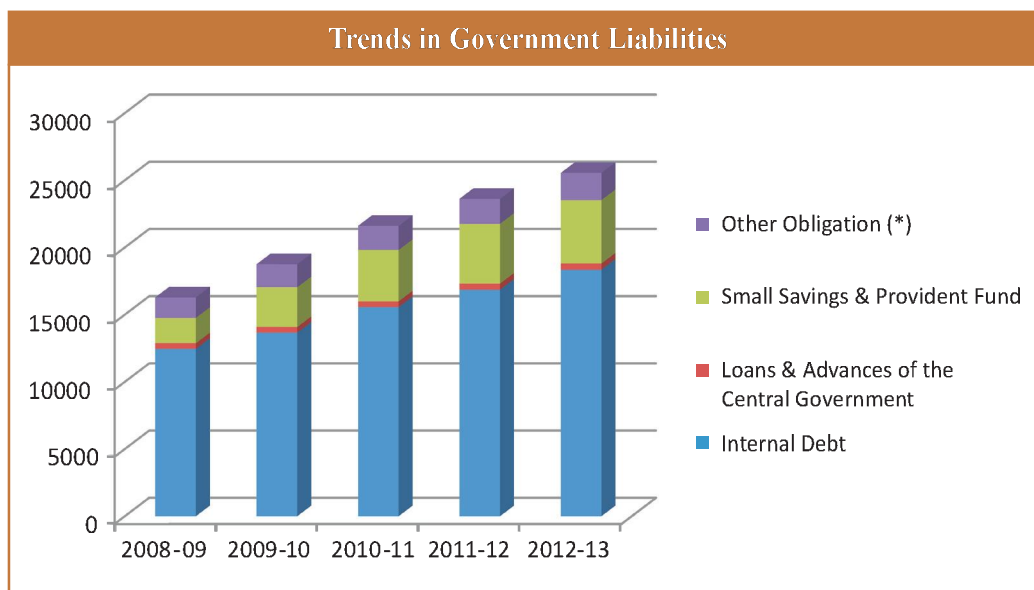
Details of the Public Debt and total Liabilities of the State Government are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	% to GSDP	Public Account(*)	% to GSDP	Total Liabilities	% to GSDP
2008-09	12866	23	3410	6	16276	29
2009-10	14076	20	4672	7	18748	27
2010-11	15984	19	5614	7	21598	26
2011-12	17304	19	6306	7	23610	25
2012-13	18799	17	6741	6	25540	24

(*) Excludes Suspense and Remittance balances.

Note: Figures are progressive balances to end of the year.



(*) Non-interest bearing obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, other Earmarked Funds, etc.

There was a net increase of ₹ 1930 crore (8 *per cent*) in Public Debt and Other liabilities as compared to 2011-12.

Government of India determines, from time to time, the limits up to which State Governments can borrow from the market.

6.3 Guarantees

The Position of Guarantees by the State Government for the payment of loans and Capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Cooperative Societies, etc. is given below.

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum amount guaranteed (principal) only	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2012	
		Principal	Interest
2008-09	Information not available	1802	Information not available
2009-10	Information not available	1511	Information not available
2010-11	2122(*)	1511	Information not available
2011-12	2721(*)	1740	Information not available
2012-13	2722(*)	1570	Information not available

(*) Calculated on the basis of the partial information made available by the State Government.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER ITEMS

7.1 Loans & Advances by the State Government

Total loans & Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2012-13 was ₹ 718 crore. Of this, Loans and Advances to Government Corporations/ Companies, non-Government Institutes and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 639 crore. Details regarding the Principal amount and the interest is not available.

7.2 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

During the past five years, Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies etc. increased from ₹ 274.77 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 496.86 crore in 2012-13. Grants to Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Zila Panchayats, Nagar Panchayats (₹ 384.22 crore) represented 77.33 *per cent* of total grants given during the year.

Details of Grant-in-aid for the past five years are as under.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Municipal Corporations	Municipalities	Zila Panchayats	Nagar Panchayat	Others	Total
2008-09	18.73	72.63	33.24	14.84	135.33	274.77
2009-10	26.66	79.66	40.30	16.16	161.95	324.73
2010-11	32.50	98.37	48.31	21.26	207.24	407.68
2011-12	50.05	102.23	61.67	23.47	141.37	378.79
2012-13	64.68	153.07	77.94	88.53	112.65	496.87

7.3 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2012	As on 31 March 2013	Net increase (+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	1,10.63	-5.21	(-)115.84
Investments from Cash Balance (GOI Treasury bills)	50.21...	875.15	(+) 824.94
Investment from Earmarked Fund Balances	9,27.36	1078.62	(+) 151.26
(a) Sinking fund	902.36	1053.62	(+) 151.26
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	25.00	25.00	0.00
(c) Other Funds
Interest realized	10.40	32.15	(+) 21.75

State Government had a negative Cash Balance at the end of 2012-13. The State Government had an investment of ₹ 1078.62 crore from Earmarked Funds at the end of 2012-13.

7.4 Reconciliation of Accounts

Accuracy and reliability of accounts depend, among other things on timely reconciliation of the figures available with the departments and the figures appearing in the accounts compiled by the Principal Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements). This exercise is to be conducted by respective Heads of Departments. In 2012-13, 44 *per cent* (₹ 76,35.71 crore) of the total expenditure of ₹ 1,75,02.21 crore of the State Government was reconciled. Similarly, out of total revenue receipts of ₹ 1,57,47.22 crore, only ₹ 86,99.30 crore (55 *per cent*) was reconciled. The status of reconciliation of accounts in respect of the Chief Controlling Officers (CCO's) of different departments is given below:

Particulars	Total number of CCOs	Fully reconciled	Partially reconciled	Not reconciled
Expenditure	62	10	45	7
Receipts	48	0	32	16

Some chronic defaulters in reconciliation are listed below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Department/ Chief Controlling Officer	Year/ Years pending
1.	Commissioner Natural Calamities	2010-11 to 2012-13
2.	Principal Secretary Social Welfare	2010-11 to 2012-13

7.5 Submission of Accounts by Treasuries

- (i) 20 Treasuries of the State Government submit their Accounts to the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Uttarakhand. Out of 480 Accounts sent in 2012-13, 202 Accounts were sent late. The delay ranged from 1 to 9 days.
- (ii) The total number of divisions in the Works Department as on March 2013 was 180. Total Accounts received during the year 2012-13 were 2160. Out of these 518 Accounts were received late. The delay ranged from 1 to 9 days.
- (iii) All the Pay & Accounts Offices sent their Accounts in time.
- (iv) Out of the total number of 57 divisions in the Forest department, 684 Accounts were sent during the year 2012-13. 225 Accounts were received late. The delay ranged from 1 to 11 days.

7.6 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills

When money is required in advance or the Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are not able to calculate the exact amounts required, they are permitted to draw money without supporting documents through AC bills. Such AC bills are required to be settled, within a maximum of 30 days, through submission of DC bills. At the end of 31 March 2013, 269 DC Bills amounting to ₹ 30.43 crore was outstanding. This indicates that rules have not been followed. The position of the outstanding bills for the last three years is given on next page.

Year	Amount Outstanding (₹ in crore)	Number of items
Upto 2010-11	26.53	125
2011-12	1.04	61
2012-13	2.86	83

