



ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2020-21



लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2020-21

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

PREFACE

I am happy to present the twenty-third issue of our annual publication “**Accounts at a Glance**”.

The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. These figures have been adopted from the Finance and Appropriation Accounts of Government of Odisha. In case of any discrepancy between the figures of this publication and that of Finance and Appropriation Accounts, the latter shall prevail.

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared and examined under the direction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and 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 (a) Finance Accounts and (b) Appropriation Accounts. Finance Accounts are Summary Statement of Accounts under the Consolidated Fund, the Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditure against provisions approved by State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

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



BHUBANESWAR
Date: 22.02.2022

(Ananta Kishore Behera)
Principal Accountant General (A&E)

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

The **Vision** of the institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India represents what we aspire to become:

We strive to be a global leader and initiator of national and international best practices in Public Sector auditing and accounting and recognised for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

Our **Mission** enunciates our current role and describes what we are doing today:

Mandated by the Constitution of India, we promote accountability, transparency and good governance through high quality auditing and accounting and provide 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.

⇒ **Independence**

⇒ **Objectively**

⇒ **Integrity**

⇒ **Reliability**

⇒ **Professional Excellence**

⇒ **Transparency**

⇒ **Positive Approach**

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Chapter I

OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction

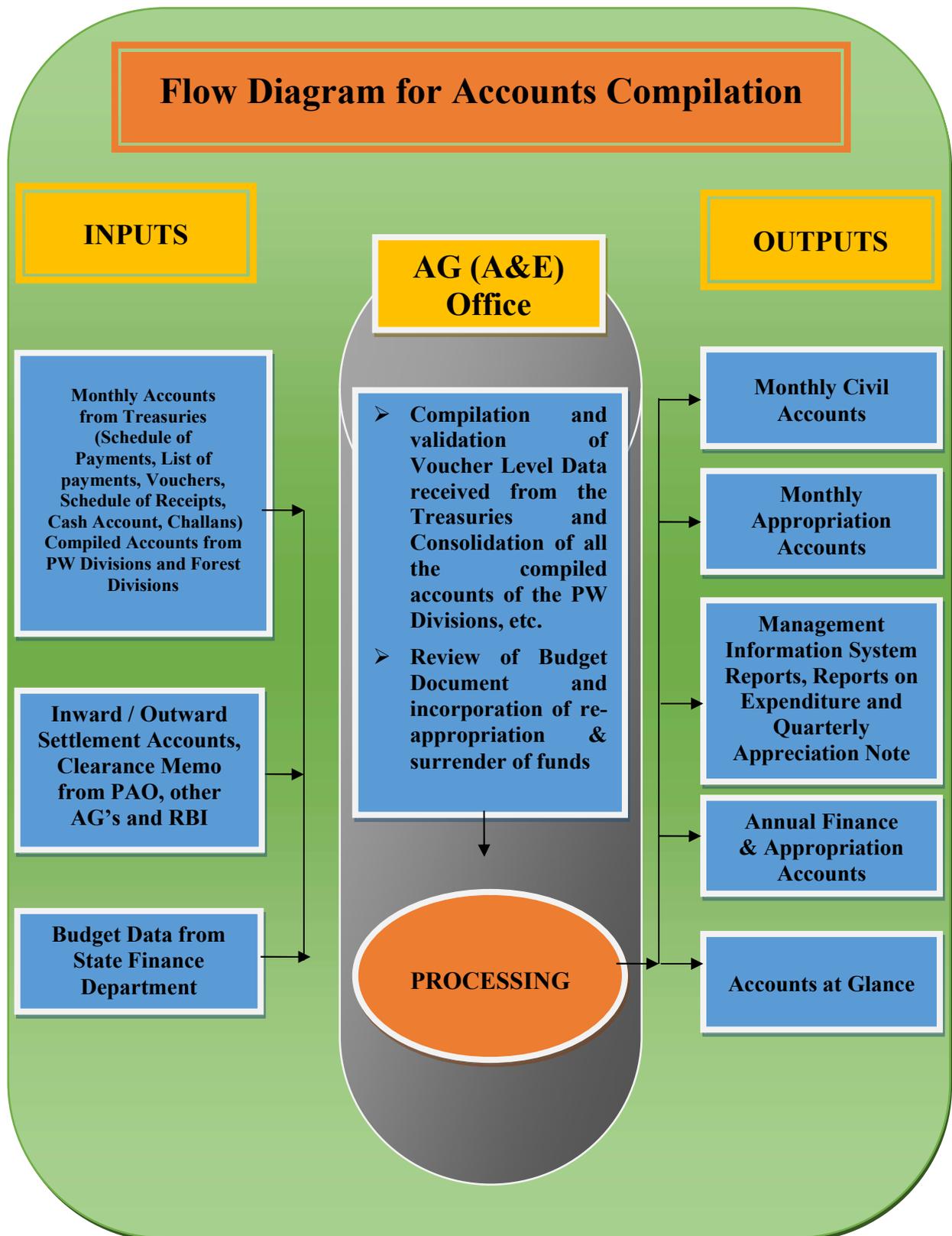
The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement), Odisha compiles the accounts of the Government of Odisha. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works Divisions, Irrigation & Public Health Divisions, Forest Divisions, accounts rendered by the other states/accounting offices and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Based on these, the O/o the Accountant General (A&E), Odisha furnishes the Monthly Civil Account to the Government of Odisha. The Office of the Accountant General (A&E) also prepares Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts annually, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit-I), Odisha 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	Consolidated Fund comprises of all the receipt and expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt, Loans and Advances, Inter State Settlement and Appropriation to Contingency Fund.
Part II CONTINGENCY FUND	<p>The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending authorisation by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.</p> <p>The corpus of this fund for the Government of Odisha is ₹400.00 crore.</p>
Part III PUBLIC ACCOUNT	All public moneys received, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund, are accounted for under the Public Account. This comprises Debt (other than Public Debt referred to in Part I), Small savings, Provident Funds etc., Deposits, Advances, Suspense and Remittance transactions. In respect of such receipts, Government acts as a banker or trustee.

1.2.2. Compilation of Accounts



1.3. Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1. Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depicts 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. The Finance Accounts are prepared in two volumes, to make it more comprehensive and informative.

- Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the Certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Guide to Finance Accounts, Summarised 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 Detailed Statements (Part-I) and Appendices (Part-II).

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Odisha as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2020-21 are given below: -

(₹ in crore)				
Receipts	Revenue Total:	Tax Revenue	61,800.84	
	1,14,857.00		Non-Tax Revenue	
			Grants-in-Aid	23,068.34
			Recovery of Loans and Advances	684.22
	Capital Total:	Borrowings and other Liabilities*	9,785.54	
	10,469.76			
Disbursements	Revenue		95,310.85	
	Capital		17,948.98	
	Loans and Advances		1,597.17	
Total:				
1,14,857.00				

*Borrowings and Other Liabilities; Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt = (20,317.65 (-) 9,252.14) = ₹11,065.51
+ Net of Contingency Fund = (-) 171.00
+ Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account = (4,18,211.00 (-) 4,19,534.67) = ₹(-) 1,323.67
+ Net of (Opening and Closing) Cash Balance. = [242.18 (-) 27.48] = ₹(+) 214.70
[11,065.51 (-) 171.00 (-) 1,323.67 + 214.70 = ₹9,785.54]

1.3.2. Appropriation Accounts

Under the Constitution of India, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with authorization of the Legislature. Barring certain expenditure specified in the Constitution as '**Charged**' on the Consolidated Fund, which can be increased without vote of the Legislature, all other expenditure requires to be '**Voted**'. The Budget of the Odisha for the current year has three Charged Appropriations and 43 Voted Grants.

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts and record Grant-wise gross expenditure against the provision approved by the State Legislature and offer explanation for variations between actual expenditure and the provisions approved. The purpose of the

Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure complied with the appropriation authorized by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

The Appropriation Act, 2020-21, had projected for Gross Expenditure of ₹1,67,663.27 crore and Reduction of Expenditure (Recoveries) of ₹5,968.27 crore. Against this, the actual Gross Expenditure was ₹1,30,470.26 crore and Reduction of Expenditure was ₹6,361.12 crore resulting in net Savings of ₹37,202.65 crore (22 per cent) and Less Estimation of ₹392.85 crore on Reduction of Expenditure. The Gross Expenditure includes ₹14.00 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills during the year.

During 2020-21, an amount of ₹12,304.93 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts under the Public Account, which are maintained by the designated Administrators for specific purposes.

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 make good the deficiency in the minimum cash balance (₹1.28 crore) required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. In case the cash balance is below the minimum cash balance even after availing the maximum WMA, it is met by availing the Overdraft (OD) facilities. The Government of Odisha did not avail Ways and Means Advances or Overdraft during 2020-21.

1.4.2. Fund Flow Statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹9,076.39 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹9,785.54 representing 1.78 per cent and 1.92 per cent respectively of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ¹ during 2020-21. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 8.52 per cent of the Total Expenditure (₹1,14,857.00). Around 39.54 per cent of the Revenue Receipts (₹1,04,387.24 crore) of the State Government was spent on Committed Expenditure like Salaries (₹21,002.70 crore) Interest Payments (₹6,643.79 crore) and Pensions (₹13,628.62 crore).

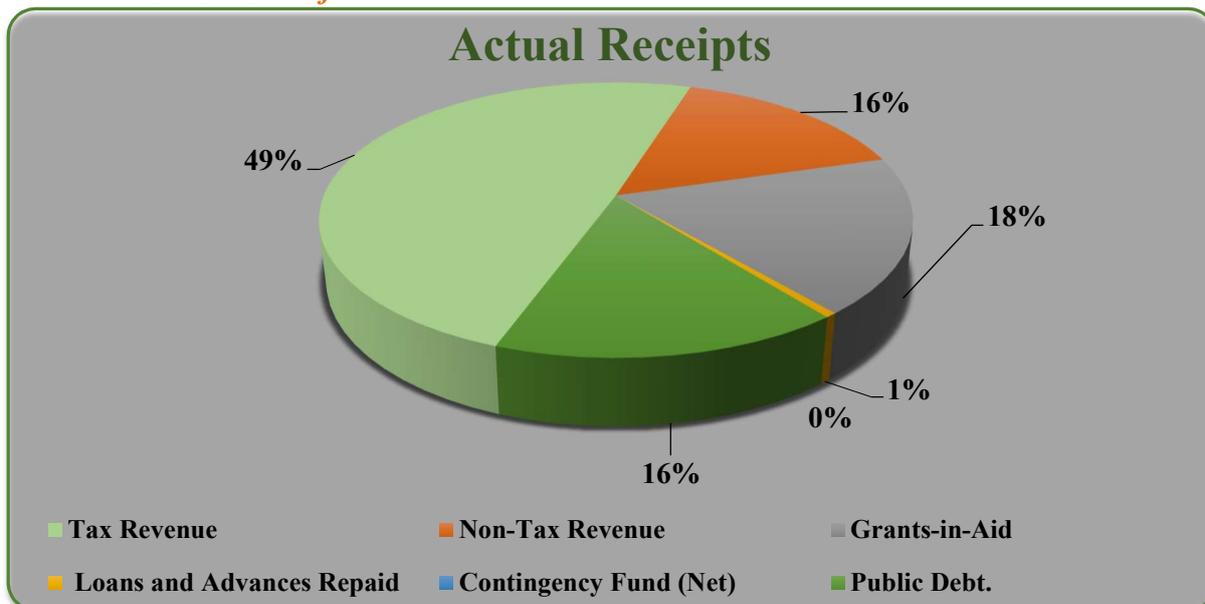
¹ GSDP for 2020-21 is ₹5,09,574.29 crore (Advance Estimate) as per Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

Sources and Application of Funds

		(₹ in crore)
SOURCES	PARTICULARS	2020-21
	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2020	242.18
	Revenue Receipts	1,04,387.24
	Loans & Advances Repaid	684.22
	Public Debt	20,317.64
	Small Savings, Provident Funds & Others	5,016.68
	Reserve & Sinking Funds	10,428.90
	Deposits Received	24,885.76
	Civil Advances Repaid	798.76
	Suspense Account	3,51,184.09
	Remittances	25,896.83
	Contingency Fund	0.00
	TOTAL	5,43,842.29

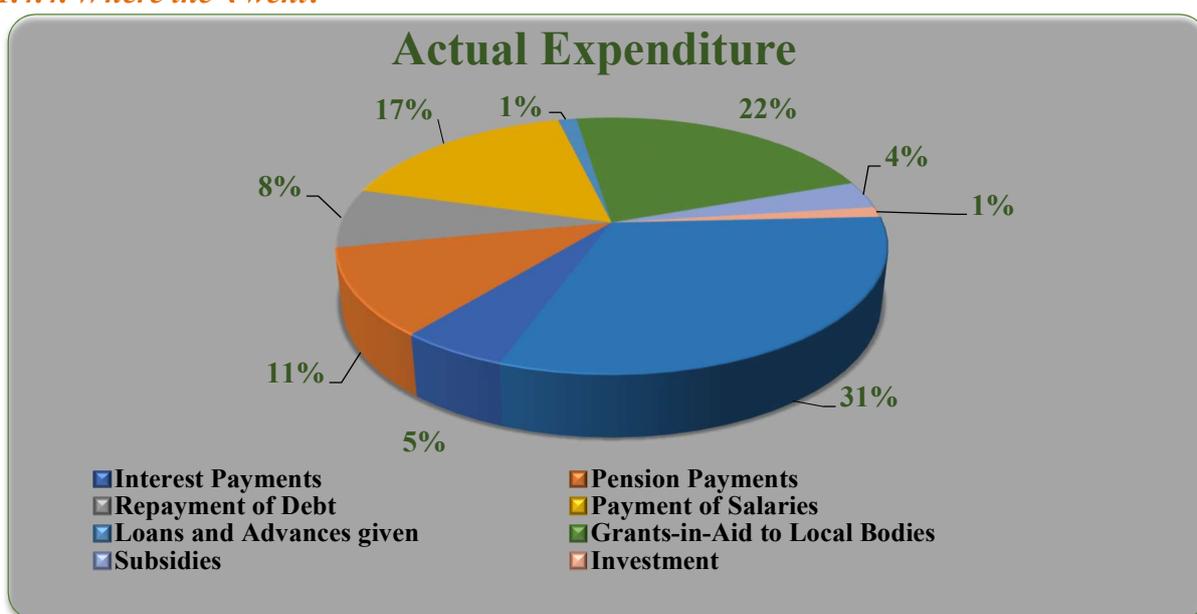
APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	95,310.85
	Capital Expenditure	17,948.98
	Loans & Advances Given	1,597.17
	Repayment of Public Debt	9,252.14
	Small Savings, Provident Funds & Others	4,405.15
	Reserve & Sinking Funds	12,385.43
	Deposits Spent	37,916.97
	Civil Advances Given	804.63
	Suspense Account	3,38,143.66
	Remittances	25,878.82
	Contingency Fund	171.00
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2021	27.48
	TOTAL	5,43,842.29

1.4.3. Where the ₹ came from?



* Public Account (including cash balance) component above is taken as net.

1.4.4. Where the ₹ went?



In addition to the expenditure approved for the year by the Odisha State Legislature, Government of India transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in the State for various schemes and programmes. Such transfers amounted to ₹ 15,415.34 crore (₹7,894.27 crore last year). Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.5. Financial Highlights of Accounts 2020-21

The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-à-vis budget estimates for the year 2020-21:

(₹ in crore)

COMPONENT	Budget Estimate	Actuals	Percentage of actuals to B. E	Percentage of actuals to Gross State Domestic Product (b)
	2020-21			
1. Tax Revenue (a)	74,650	61,801	83	12
2. Non-Tax Revenue	17,650	19,518	111	4
3. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	32,000	23,068	72	5
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	1,24,300	1,04,387	84	20
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	250	684	274	0
6. Borrowings & other Liabilities(e)	17,878	9,786	55	2
7. Capital Receipts (5+6)	18,128	10,470	58	2
8. Total Receipts (4+7)	1,42,428	1,14,857	81	23
9. Administrative Expenditure (d)	68,428	48,039	70	9
10. Administrative Expenditure on Revenue Account	67,400	47,151	70	9
11. Administrative Expenditure on Interest Payments out of (10)	7,160	6,644	93	1
12. Administrative Expenditure on Capital Account	1,028	888	86	0
13. Programme Expenditure (f)	74,000	66,818	90	13
14. Programme Expenditure on Revenue Account	47,391	48,160	102	9
15. Programme Expenditure on Capital Account	26,609	18,658	70	4
16. Total Expenditure (9+13)	1,42,428	1,14,857	81	23
17. Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	1,14,791	95,311	83	19
18. Capital Expenditure (12+15) (c)	27,637	19,546	71	4
19. Revenue Surplus (4-17)	9,509	9,076	95	2
20. Fiscal Deficit (4+5-16)	(-17,878)	(-) 9,786	55	2

- (a) Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹27,542.67 crore.
- (b) GSDP for 2020-21 is ₹5,09,574.29 crore (Advance Estimate) as intimated by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha.
- (c) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹17,948.98 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹1,597.17 crore). [₹17,948.98 + ₹1,597.17 = ₹19,546.15].
- (d) Administrative Expenditure includes Revenue Expenditure (₹47,151.13 crore), Capital Expenditure (₹91.66 crore) and Loans & Advances disbursed (₹796.16 crore). [₹47,151.13 + ₹91.66 + ₹796.16 = ₹48,038.95 crore].
- (e) Borrowings and Other Liabilities include Net of Public Debt (₹11,065.51 crore), Net of Contingency Fund (+) (-) (₹171.00 crore), Net of Public Account (₹1,323.67 crore), Net of opening & closing Cash balance (+) (₹214.70). [₹11,065.51 (-) ₹171.00 (-) ₹1,323.67 + ₹214.70 = ₹9785.54].
- (f) Programme Expenditure includes Revenue Expenditure (₹48,159.72 crore), Capital Expenditure (₹17,857.32 crore) and Loans & Advances disbursed (₹801.01 crore) [₹48,159.72 + ₹17,948.98 + ₹801.01 = ₹66,818.05].

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 Fiscal 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.

1.6. 1. Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005

Revenue Deficit/Surplus, Fiscal Deficit/Surplus are the major yardsticks for judging the Fiscal performance of the Government. As per the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, the Government of Odisha enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005.

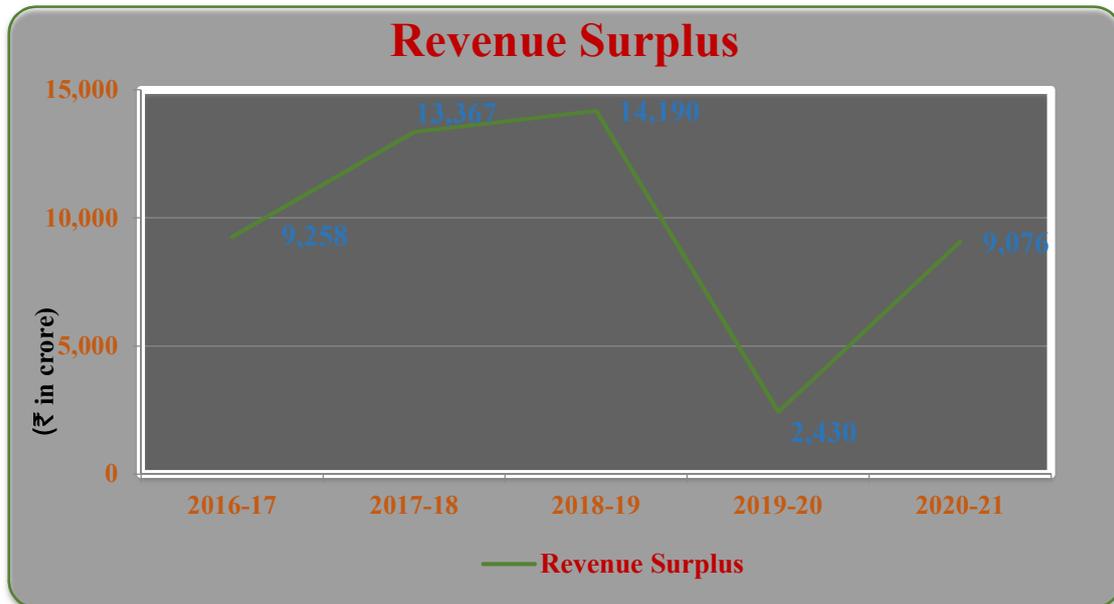
The Act provides for the responsibility of the State Government to ensure prudence in Fiscal Management and Fiscal Stability by progressive elimination of Revenue Deficit and Sustainable Debt Management consistent with Fiscal Stability. The details of the key fiscal and debt norms to be followed as per the FRBM Act and the compliance by the State are presented in the table below:

The Achievements of the State Government of Odisha during the year 2020-21 against the targets laid down in the Act and rules framed there under were as follows:

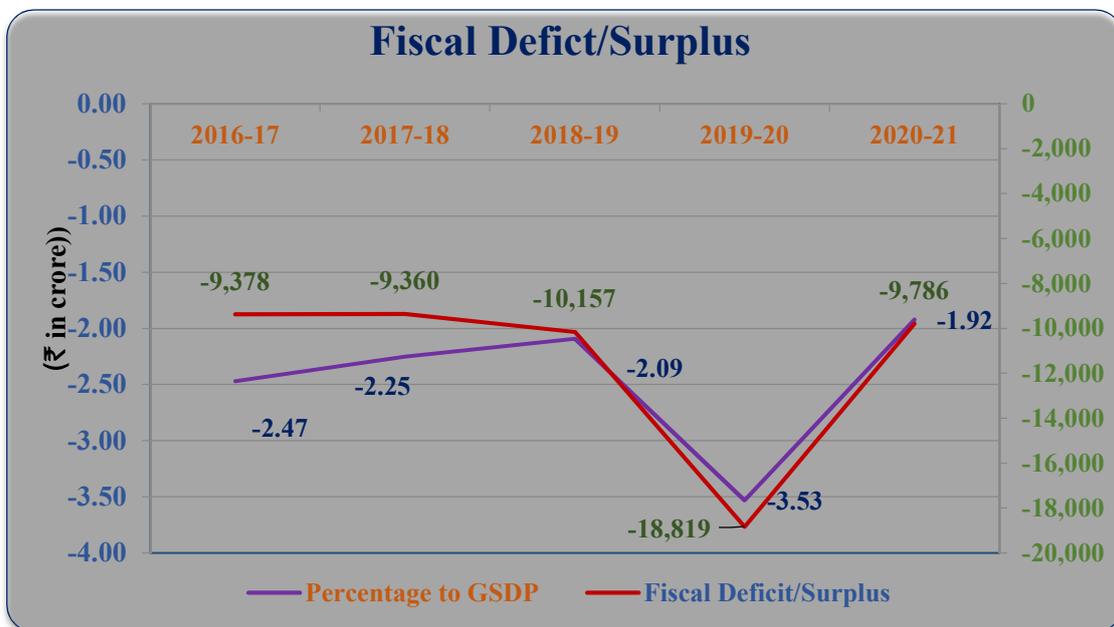
Sl. No	Finance Parameter	Actual (₹ in crore)	Ratio to GSDP*	
			Target	Achievement
1	Revenue Deficit	9,076.39 (Surplus)	To maintain the Revenue Deficit at zero for the financial year 2011-12 and for subsequent financial years.	Achieved
2	Fiscal Deficit	9,785.54	Less than or equal to 3%	1.92 % (Achieved)
3	Outstanding Debt	#1,18,951.59	Less than or equal to 25 %	23.34% (Achieved)
4	Primary Deficit	3,141.75	Generate a primary surplus of over two percent of GSDP by the year ending 31 March 2021.	0.62% (Not Achieved)

This debt does not include ₹3,822 crore, which was passed on as back to back loans by Government of India in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation, vide Govt's No. F. No. 40(1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10-12-2021. GSDP for 2020-21 is ₹5,09,574.29 crore

1.6.2. Trend of Revenue Surplus.



1.6.3. Trend of Fiscal Deficit



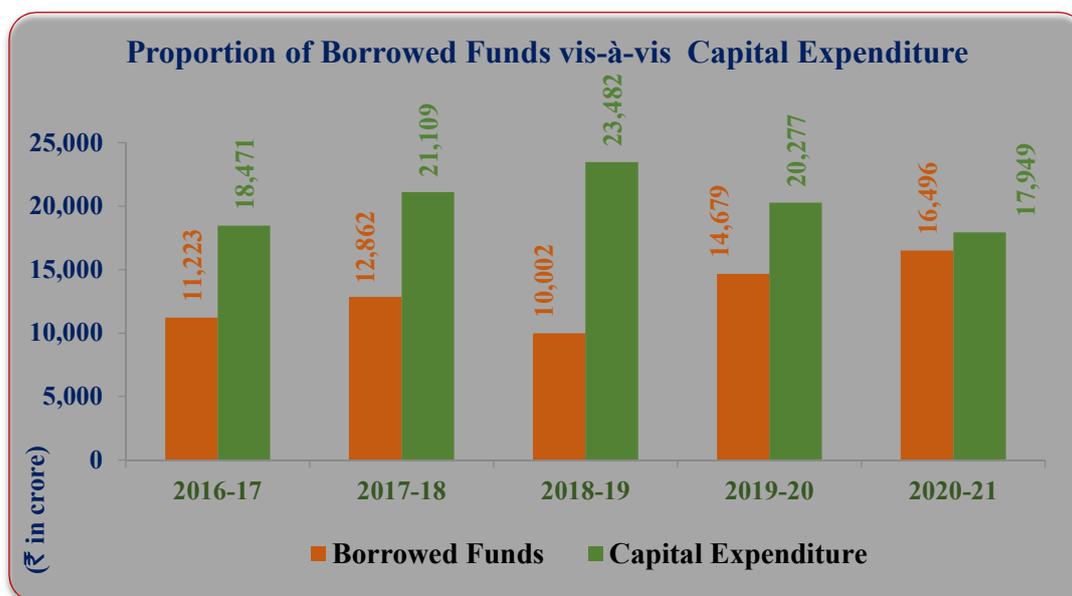
1.7. Proportion of Borrowed Funds spent on Capital Expenditure.

It is desirable to fully utilize Borrowed Funds for the Creation of Capital Assets. The State Government has achieved Revenue Surplus with effect from 2005-06 which is continuing till 2020-21 and has been utilizing Borrowed Funds for Creation of Capital Assets.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Funds	Capital Expenditure
2016-17	11,223	18,471
2017-18	12,862	21,109
2018-19	10,002	23,482
2019-20	14,679	20,277
2020-21	#16,496	17,949

#Refer foot note at page 8 below the table 1.6.1



Chapter II

RECEIPTS

2.1. Introduction

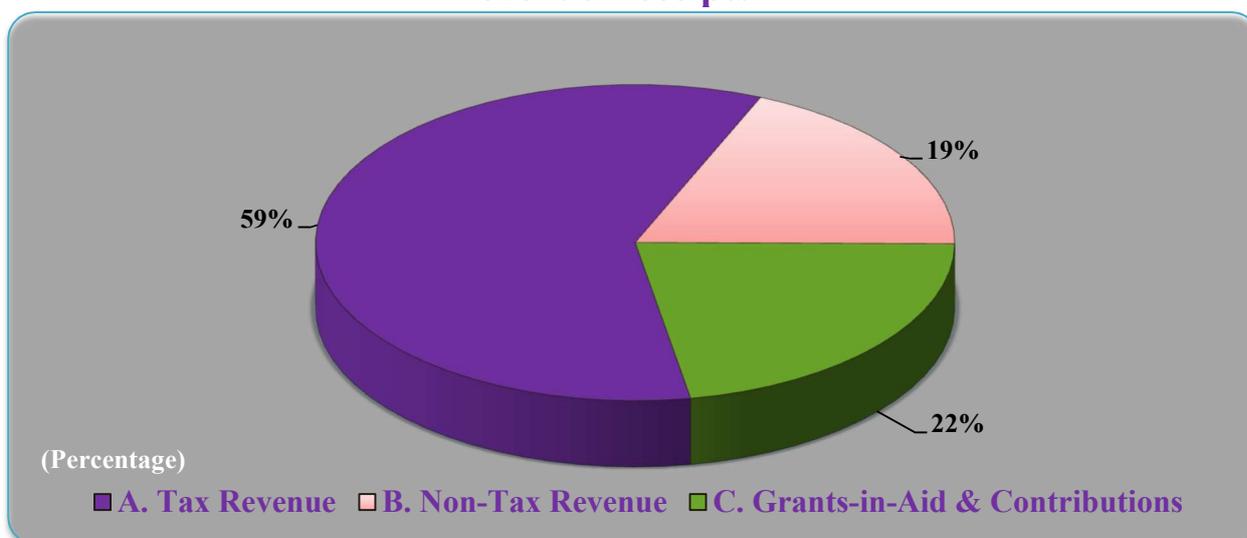
Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. The Revenue Receipts of the Government of Odisha in 2020-21 were ₹1,04,387 crore while Recovery of Loans and Advances and Public Debt Receipts, which are part of Capital Receipts, were ₹684 crore and ₹20,318 crore respectively.

2.2. Revenue Receipts

The main sources of Revenue Receipts of the State Government are Tax Revenue, Non-tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid and Contribution from the Central Government as indicated in the table below:

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 and other Departmental receipts.
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	Grants-in-Aid represent Central Assistance to the State Government. It also includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid Materials & Equipments' received from Foreign Governments and channelised through the Union Government.

Revenue Receipts



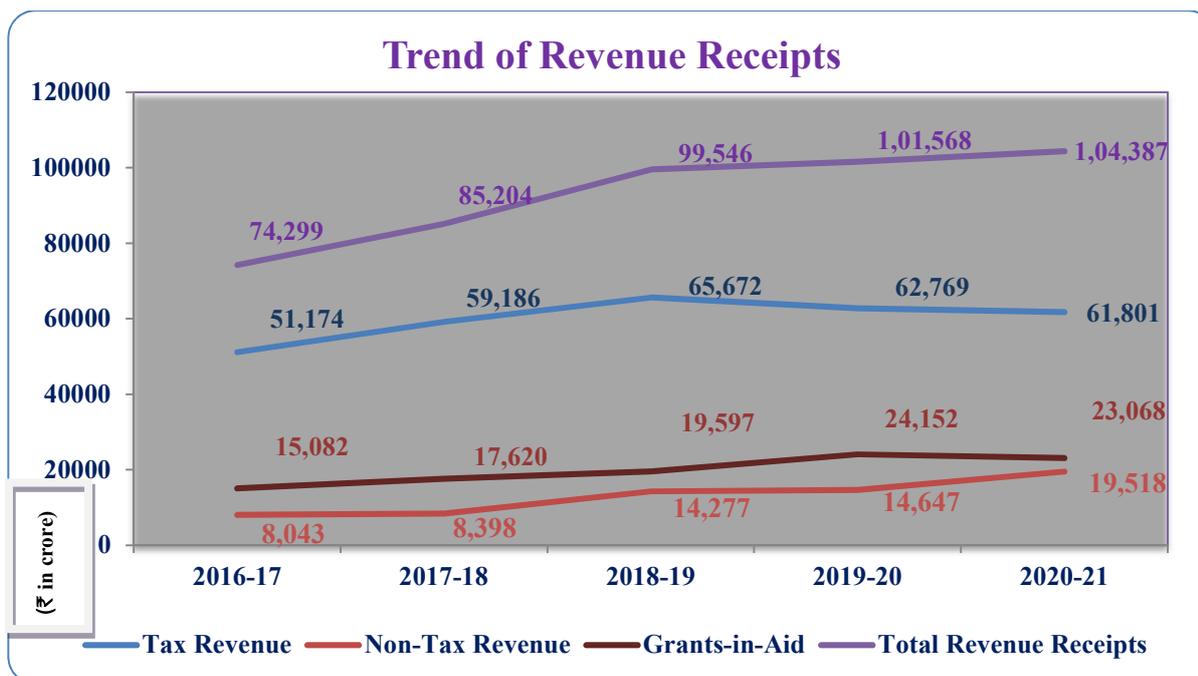
2.2.1 Components of Revenue Receipts

Components	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percentage to Total Revenue Receipt
A. Tax Revenue	61,801	59
Goods and Services Tax	21,203	20
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	17,098	16
Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	3,545	3
Taxes on Commodities & Services	19,955	19
B. Non-Tax Revenue	19,518	19
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	2,325	2
General Services	1929	2
Social Services	251	..
Economic Services	15,013	14
C. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	23,068	22
Total - Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	1,04,387	100

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹in crore)

Year	Tax Revenues	Non-Tax Revenues	Grants- in-Aid	Total Revenue Receipts	GSDP	Total Revenue Receipts as a % of GSDP
2016-17	51,174	8,043	15,082	74,299	3,92,804	18.92
2017-18	59,186	8,398	17,620	85,204	4,40,879	19.33
2018-19	65,672	14,277	19,598	99,547	4,87,805	20.41
2019-20	62,769	14,647	24,152	1,01,568	5,33,822	19.03
2020-21	61,801	19,518	23,068	1,04,387	5,09,574	20.49

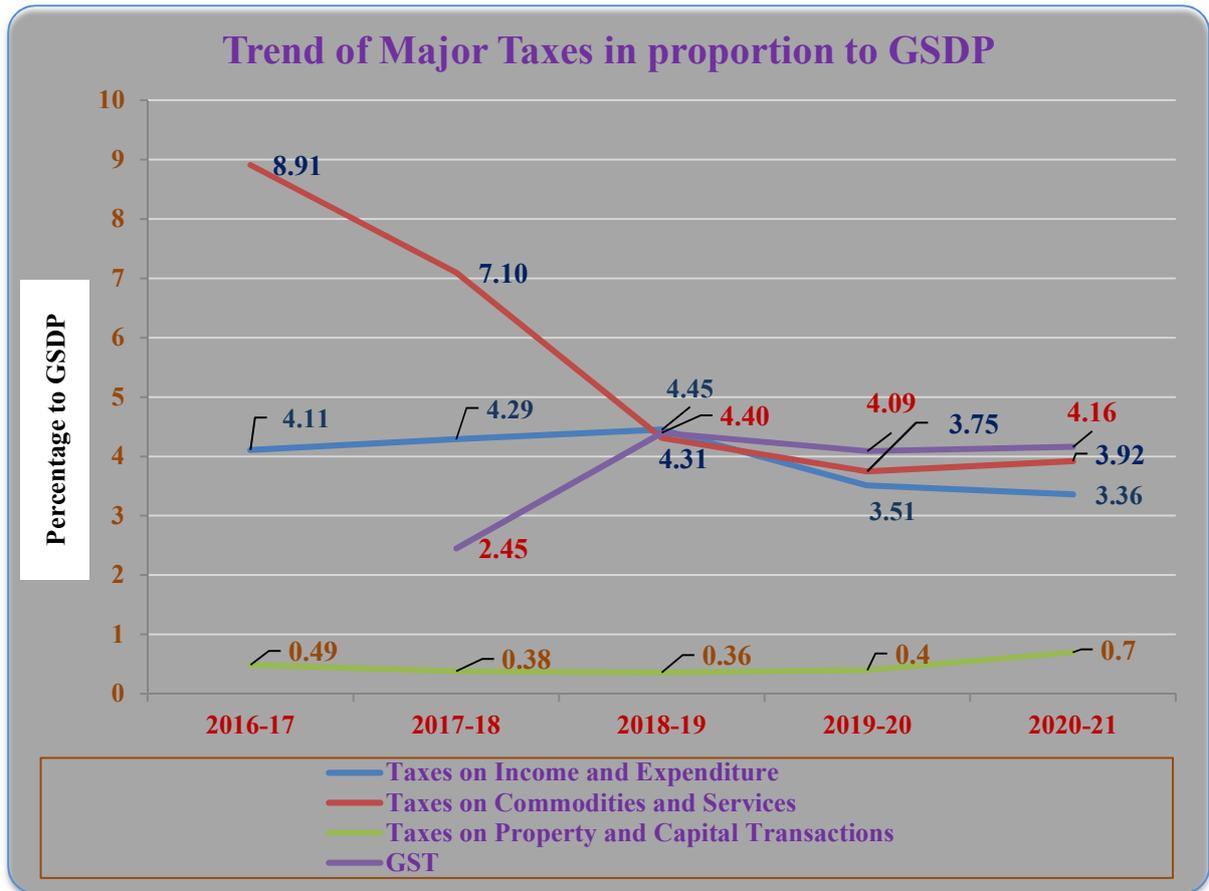


The GSDP decreased by 4.54 per cent between 2019-20 and 2020-21 and growth in Revenue collection was 3 per cent. While Tax Revenue decreased by 1.54 per cent, Non-Tax Revenue increased by 33.26 per cent. Major contributors to Revenue were ₹8,540 crore (1.68 per cent of GSDP) under Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax, ₹8,328 crore (1.63 per cent of GSDP) under Corporation Tax and ₹13,043 crore (2.56 per cent) in respect of State Goods and Services Tax (SGST).

2.2.3 Tax Revenue

Sector-wise Tax Revenue

	(₹ in crore)				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
i) Goods and Services Taxes	..	10,207	21,364	21,845	21,203
ii) Taxes on Income and Expenditure	15,558	17,848	21,616	18,736	17,098
iii) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	1,844	1,579	1,753	2,156	3,545
iv) Taxes on Commodities and Services	33,772	29,552	20,939	20,032	19,955
Total: Tax Revenue	51,174	59,186	65,672	62,769	61,801
GSDP	3,92,804	4,40,879	4,87,805	5,33,822	5,09,574



2.2.3.1 State's Own Tax and State's Share of Union Taxes

Tax Revenue of the State Government comes from two sources viz., State's own tax collections and devolution of Union Taxes. (₹ in crore)

Year	Total Tax Revenue	State Share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax		Percentage of State's own tax to total tax revenue
			Tax Revenue	Percentage to GSDP	
2016-17	51,174	28,322	22,852	6.03	45
2017-18	59,186	31,272	27,914	6.71	47
2018-19	65,672	35,354	30,318	6.25	46
2019-20	62,769	30,454	32,315	6.05	51
2020-21	61,801	27,543	34,258	6.72	55

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue was more than 50 per cent during the years 2019-20 and 2020-21.

2.2.3.2 Trend in State's own Tax collection over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
State Goods and Services Tax-0006	..	6,609	11,943	13,204	13,043
Land Revenue- 0029	460	542	511	721	603
Stamp and Registration fees-0030	1,364	1,037	1,237	1,435	2,942
State Excise-0039	2,786	3,221	3,925	4,495	4,053
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.-0040	13,402	11,522	7,310	7,455	7,777
Taxes on Vehicles -0041	1,216	1,535	1,746	1,836	1,526
Taxes on Goods and Passengers-0042	1,760	1,260	182	133	146
Other taxes	1,864	2,188	3,464	3,036	4,168
Total State's own Taxes	22,852	27,914	30,318	32,315	34,258

2.2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

A. Taxes on Properties and Capital Transactions

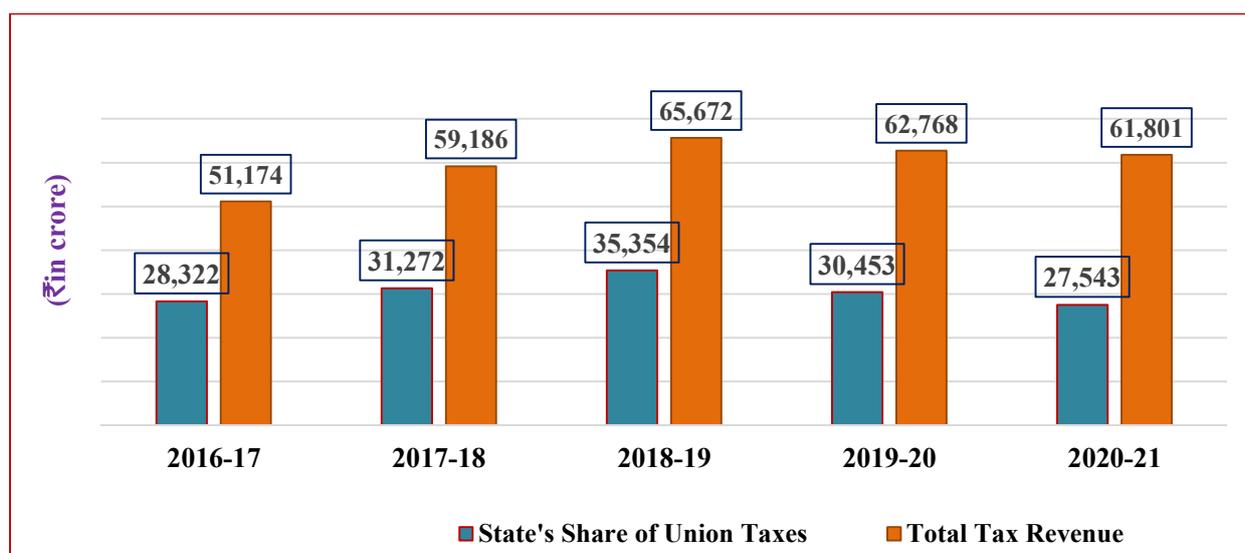
(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
I - Taxes on Sales, Trade and GST etc.					
Revenue collection	13,402	18,131	19,253	20,659	20,820
Expenditure on collection	100	118	108	125	124
Efficiency of Tax collection	0.75	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.60
II - States Excise					
Revenue collection	2,786	3,221	3,925	4,495	4,053
Expenditure on collection	56	64	75	88	81
Efficiency of Tax collection	2.01	1.99	1.91	1.96	2.00
III - Taxes on Vehicles					
Revenue collection	1,216	1,535	1,746	1,836	1,526
Expenditure on collection	87	113	102	110	130
Efficiency of Tax collection	7.15	7.36	5.84	5.99	8.52
IV - Stamp and Registration Fee					
Revenue Collection	1,364	1,037	1,237	1,435	2,942
Expenditure on Collection	50	43	58	64	57
Efficiency of Tax collection	3.67	4.15	4.69	4.46	1.94

The efficiency in cost of collection of Taxes on Sales, Trade etc., was lower as compared to other taxes

2.2.5 Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the last five years

Major Head description	(₹in crore)				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Central Goods and Service Tax-(CGST)-0005	..	441	8,725	8,642	8160
Integrated Goods and Service-Tax-0008	..	3,156	696	..	..
Corporation Tax -0020	9,072	9,575	12,294	10,384	8328
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax- 0021	6,305	8,085	9,054	8,136	8540
Taxes on Wealth- 0032	21	..	4.51	0.46	..
Customs- 0037	3,903	3,156	2,506	1,930	1447
Union Excise Duties- 0038	44,57	3,298	1,665	1,342	923
Service Tax- 0044	4,564	3,561	326	0.01	124
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services-0045	..	..	18	19	21
Total: State's Share of Union Taxes	28,322	31,272	35,354	30,454	27,543
Total: Tax Revenue	51,174	59,186	65,672	62,769	61,801
Percentage of share Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	55	53	54	49	45

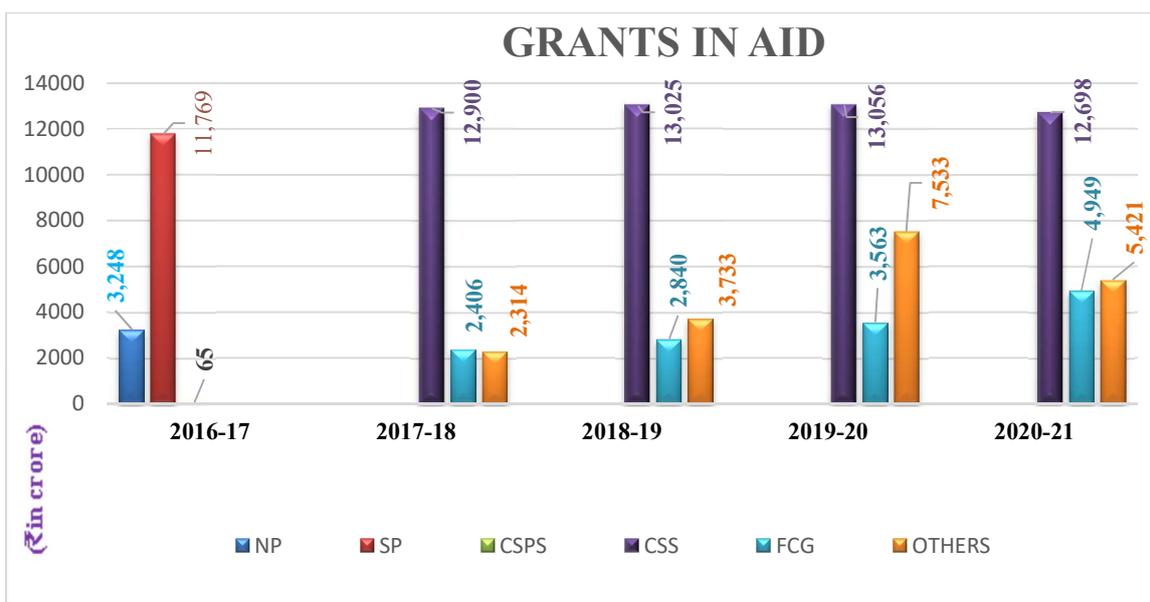


2.2.6 Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise Grants for Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) approved by the NITI Aayog and Grants/ Devolution recommended by the Finance Commission. Total Receipts during the year under Grants-in-Aid were ₹23,068 crore as shown overleaf: -

(₹ in crore)

Year	Non Plan	State Plan	CSPS	CSS	FCG	OTHERS	Total
2016-17	3,248	11,769	65	..	..	..	15,082
2017-18	12,900	2,406	2,314	17,620
2018-19	13,025	2,840	3,733	19,598
2019-20	13,056	3,563	7,533	24,152
2020-21	12,698	4,949	5,421	23,068



*NP: Non-Plan

*SP: State-Plan

*CSPS: Central Sponsored Plan Schemes

*CSS: Central Sponsored Schemes

*FCG: Finance Commission Grants

*Others: Other Transfer / Grants to States

The State Government has received ₹12,698 crore of Grants-in-Aid (40 per cent) against the Budget Estimate (B.E) of ₹32,000 crore in respect of Central Share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

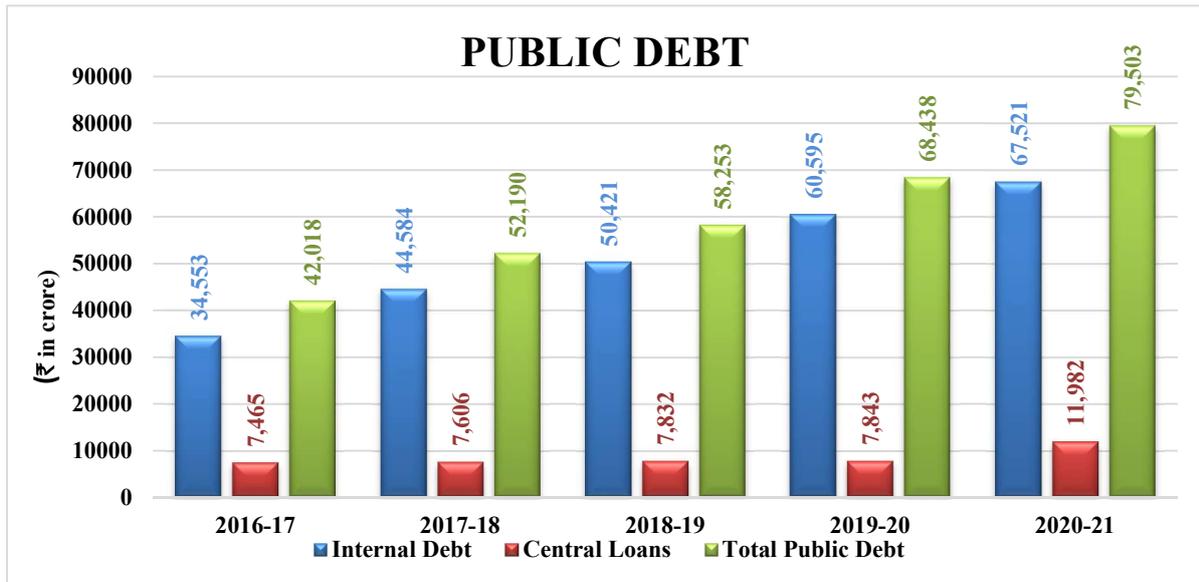
2.3 Public Debt

The outstanding Public Debt at the end of the 31 March 2021 was ₹79,503.37 crore comprising Internal Debt of ₹67,521.41 crore and Loans and Advances from Central Government ₹ 11,981.96 crore.

2.3.1 Trend of Public Debt over last 5 years

(₹ in crore)

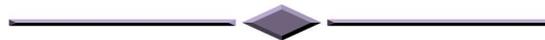
Description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Internal Debt-6003	34,553	44,584	50,421	60,595	67,521
Central Loans-6004	7,465	7,606	7,832	7,843	11,982
Total Public Debt	42,018	52,190	58,253	68,438	79,503



Year on Year increase/decrease of Public Debt for last 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Internal Debt-6003 (Net Increase / Decrease)	8,028	10,031	5,836	10,174	6,926
Central Loans-6004 (Net Increase / Decrease)	233	141	226	11	4,139
Total Public Debt (Net Increase / Decrease)	8,261	10,172	6,063	10,185	11,066



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 Departments of the Government. Capital Expenditure is used to create permanent assets, or to enhance the utility of such assets, or to reduce permanent liabilities.

In Government Accounts, expenditure is classified at the top level into three sectors namely, General Services; Social Services; and Economic Services. Significant areas of expenditure covered under these sectors are indicated in the table below:

General Services	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, Public Works Divisions, Pension etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.

The Government of Odisha has classified the expenditure under four categories A-Administrative Expenditure, B-Programme Expenditure, C-Disaster Response Funds & D-Transfer from State. The expenditure under C and D were shown under Administrative Expenditure in the Finance Accounts 2020-21.

3.2. Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹95,311 crore fell short of Budget Estimates by ₹19,480 crore. The trend of revenue expenditure against budget estimates during the past five years is given below:

	(₹ in crore)				
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Budget Estimates (BE)	74,443	82,237	90,220	1,08,738	1,14,791
Actuals	65,041	71,837	85,357	99,137	95,311
Gap	9,402	10,400	4,863	9,601	19,480
Percentage of gap over B. E	13	13	5	10	20

Around ₹41,267 crore (43 per cent) of the total Revenue Expenditure was incurred on committed expenses viz., on Salaries (₹21,003 crore) Interest payment (₹6,644 crore) and Pensions (₹13,629 crore) of the State Government.

The position of committed and non-committed revenue expenditure over the last five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Component	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Revenue Expenditure	68,041	71,837	85,356	99,137	95,311
Committed Revenue Expenditure #	28,299	34,038	38,888	41,019	41,275
Percentage of Committed Revenue	42	47	46	41	43
Non-committed Revenue Expenditure	39,742	37,799	46,468	58,118	54,036

Committed revenue expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments and Pensions (St-2).

It may be seen that the non-committed revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 36 per cent from ₹39,742 in 2016-17 to ₹54,044 in 2020-21. The total revenue expenditure increased by 40 per cent from ₹68,041 in 2016-17 to ₹95,311 in 2020-21 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 45 per cent over the same period.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

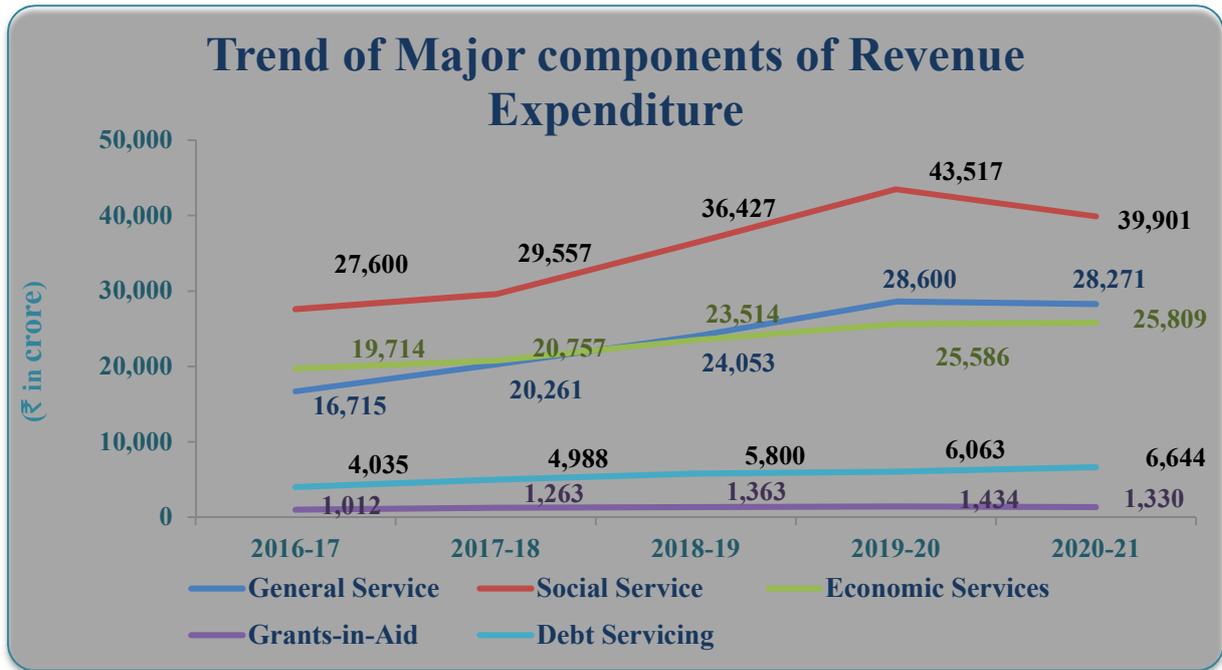
Components	Amount	Percentage*
A. General Services	28,271	29.66
B. Social Services	39,901	41.86
C. Economic Services	25,809	27.08
D. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	1,330	1.40
Total: Expenditure (Revenue Account)	95,311	100.00
*indicates percentage of Expenditure by sector to the total revenue expenditure		

3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2015–2020)

(₹ in crore)

Year	General Services *	Social Services	Economic Services	Grants-in-Aid	Total Revenue Expenditure	Debt Servicing
2016-17	16,715	27,600	19,714	1,012	65,041	4,035
2017-18	20,261	29,557	20,757	1,263	71,837	4,988
2018-19	24,053	36,427	23,514	1,363	85,357	5,800
2019-20	28,600	43,517	25,586	1,434	99,137	6,063
2020-21	28,271	39,901	25,809	1,330	95,311	6,644

* General Services includes Major Heads of Account 2048 (Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt) and 2049 (Interest Payments).

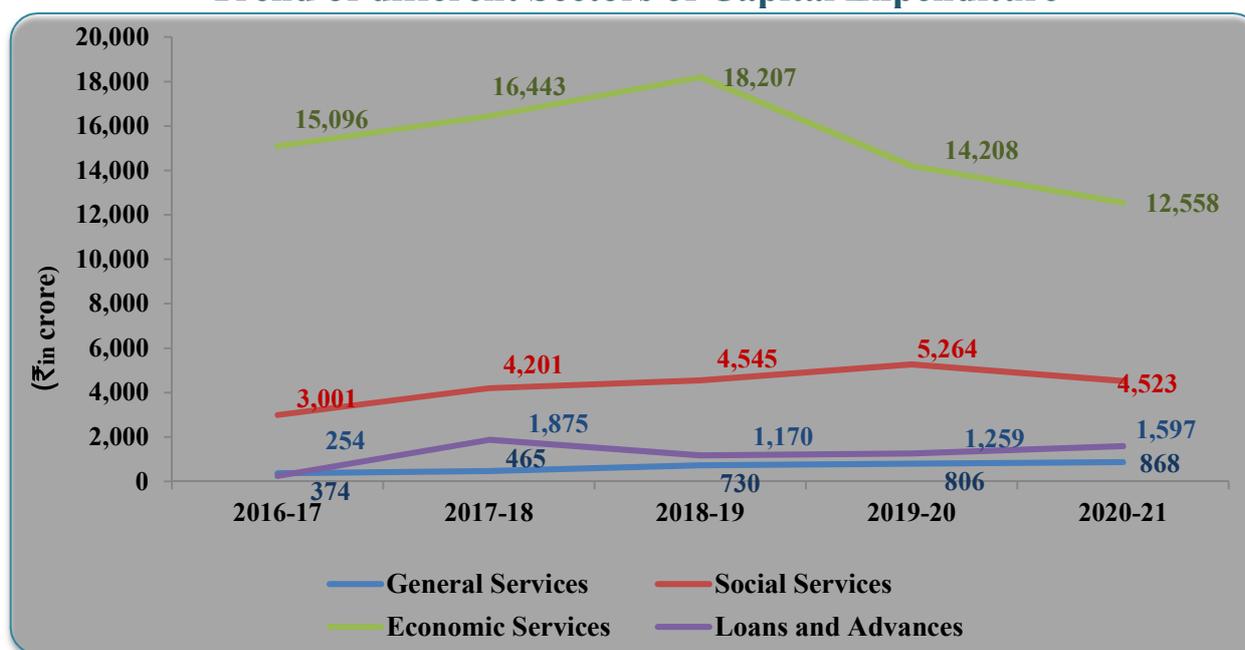


3.3. Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital disbursements during 2020-21 amounting to ₹19,546 crore (4 per cent of GSDP) was less than Budget Estimate by ₹8,091 crore (less disbursement of ₹7,951 crore under Programme expenditure and less expenditure of ₹140 crore under Administrative expenditure). The growth in Capital expenditure has not kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP from 2016-17 onwards as seen from the table overleaf:

		(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No	Components	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Budget (B.E)	18,401	21,260	25,651	25,555	27,637
2	Actual Expenditure	18,725	22,984	24,652	21,537	19,546
3	Percentage of Actual Expenditure to B. E	102	108	96	84	71
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure (per cent)	7	23	7	(-)13	(-) 9
5	GSDP	3,78,991	4,15,982	4,85,376	5,33,822	5,09,574
6	Yearly growth in GSDP (per cent)	14	10	17	10	(-) 5

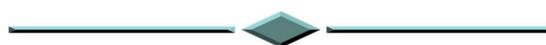
Trend of different Sectors of Capital Expenditure



3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure

The comparative sectoral distribution of capital and revenue expenditure over the past five years is illustrated below:

			(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No	Sector		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(A)	General Services	Capital	374	465	730	806	868
		Revenue	16,715	20,261	24,053	28,601	28,271
(B)	Social Services	Capital	3,001	4,201	4,545	5,264	4,523
		Revenue	27,600	29,557	36,427	43,517	39,901
(C)	Economic Services	Capital	15,096	16,443	18,207	14,208	12,558
		Revenue	19,714	20,757	23,514	25,586	25,809
(D)	Grant in Aid and Contribution	Capital	..	..	..	..	..
		Revenue	1,012	1,263	1,363	1,434	1,330



Chapter IV

PROGRAMME & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

4.1 Introduction

As a part of Budgetary reforms programme, Government of India has merged the long-standing practice of classification of expenditure under 'PLAN' and 'NON-PLAN' which is reflected in the Annual Accounts of 2020-21.

Government of Odisha has also made similar arrangement and has revised Budget classification as follows:

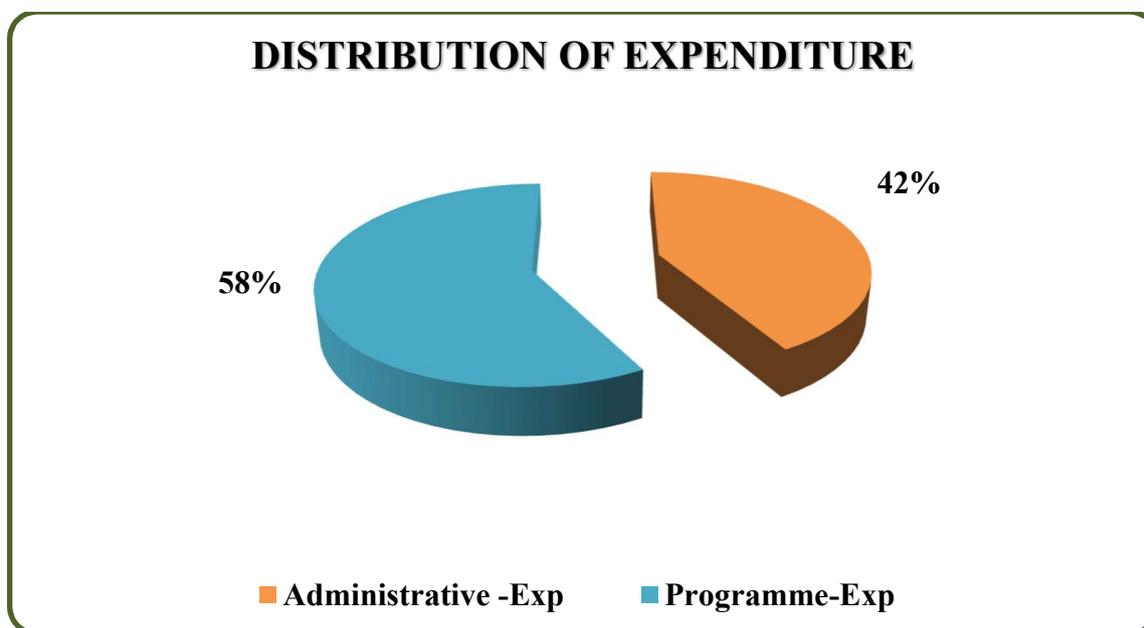
Budgetary Classification		
A.	Administrative Expenditure	(i) Establishment Operation and Maintenance (EOM) Expenditure
		(ii) Debt Servicing Expenditure
B.	Programme Expenditure	(i) State Sector Schemes
		(ii) Central Sector Schemes
		(iii) Central Sponsored Schemes
C.	Disaster Response Funds*	(i) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)
		(ii) National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
D.	Transfer from State*	(i) Union Finance Commission Transfers to Local Bodies
		(ii) State Finance Commission Transfers to Local Bodies
		(iii) Other Transfers

N.B: The expenditure under C and D were shown under Administrative Expenditure in the Finance Accounts 2020-21

*For statistical purpose, the expenditure under C- Disaster Response Funds & D- Transfer from State has been subsumed under A-Administrative Expenditure.

4.2. Distribution of Expenditure

The Total Expenditure during the year was ₹1,14,857 crore representing Programme Expenditure of ₹66,818 crore and Administrative Expenditure of ₹48,039 crore.



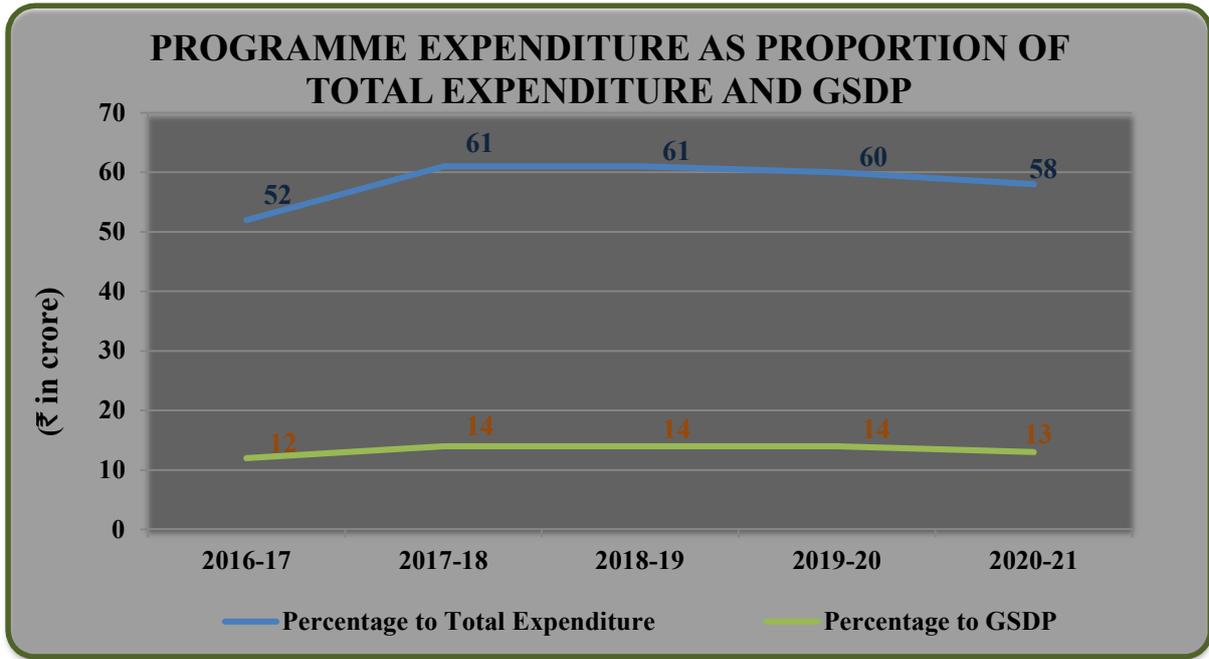
4.3. Programme Expenditure

During the year, Programme Expenditure, representing 58 percent of Total Disbursements, was ₹66,818 crore (₹42,989 crore under State Sector Scheme, ₹23,028 crore under Central Sector Schemes and ₹801.01 crore under Loans and Advances).

Plan/Programme Expenditure as a proportion of Total Expenditure and GSDP

(₹ in crore)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Plan/Programme Expenditure	43,952	57,459	67,645	72,463	66,818
Percentage to Total Expenditure	52	61	61	60	58
Percentage to GSDP	12	14	14	14	13



4.3.1. Programme Expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

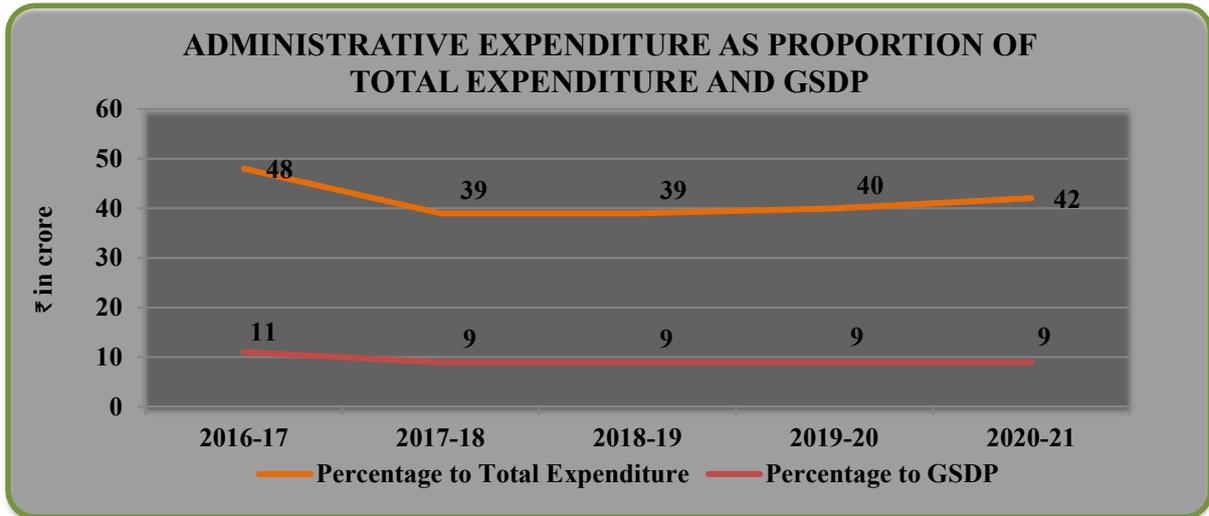
Sector	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Capital Expenditure	18,725	22,984	24,652	21,537	19,546
Capital Expenditure (Programme)	18,621	22,867	24,500	20,688	18,658
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Programme) to Total Capital Expenditure	99	99	99	96	95

4.4. Administrative Expenditure

Non-Plan/Administrative Expenditure during the year, representing 40 per cent of Total Disbursements, was ₹48,039 crore, (₹47,151 crore under Revenue, ₹92 crore under Capital and ₹796 crore under Loans & Advances).

(₹ in crore)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Administrative Expenditure	39,814	37,362	42,364	48,211	48,039
Percentage to Total Expenditure	48	39	39	40	42
Percentage to GSDP	11	9	9	9	9

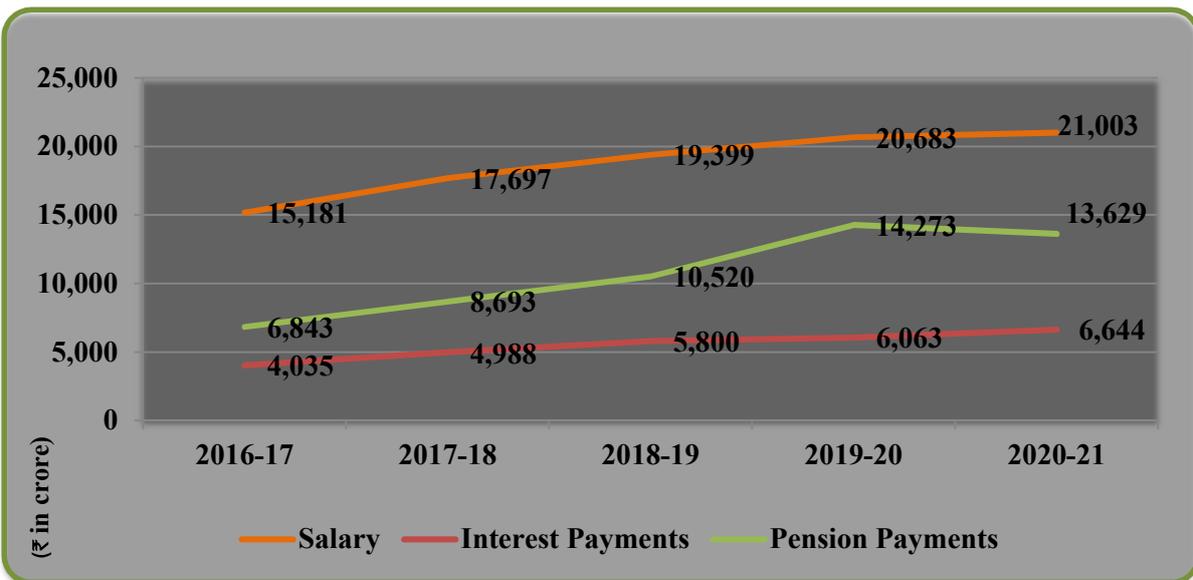


4.5. Committed Expenditure

Trend of Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Component	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Committed Expenditure	26,059	31,378	35,719	41,019	41,267
Revenue Expenditure	65,041	71,837	85,357	99,137	95,311
Revenue Receipts	74,299	85,204	99,547	1,01,568	1,04,387
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	35	37	36	40	40
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	40	44	42	41	43



Chapter V

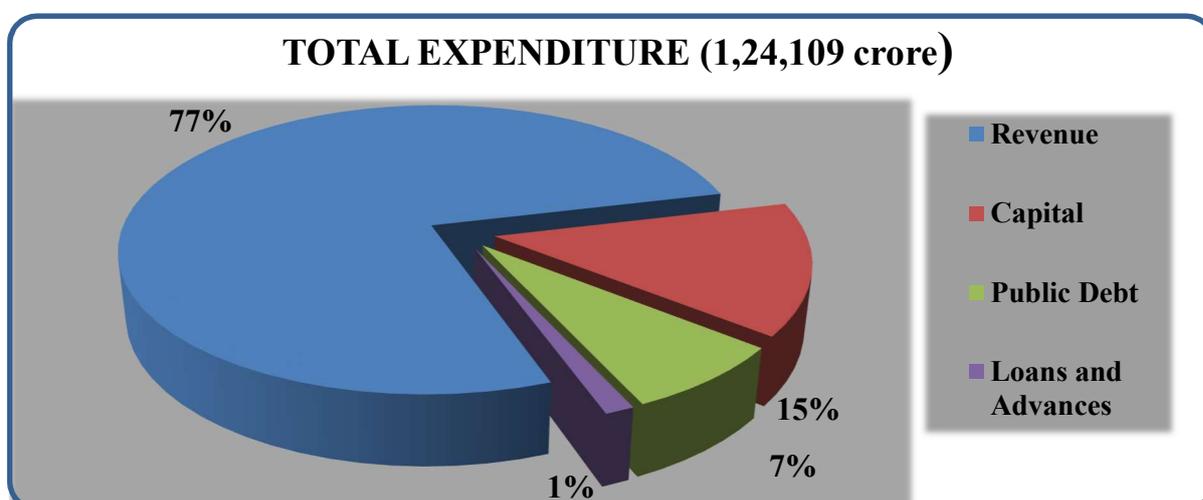
APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Odisha for the year 2020-21 present the accounts of sums expended in the year ended 31 March 2021 compared with the sums specified in the Schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts passed under Articles 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India. Summary of the Appropriation Accounts by major sections under Consolidated Fund of the State for the year 2020-21 are given below.

5.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2020-21: -

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings (-) Excess (+)
1	Revenue					
	Voted	1,12,623.35	7,893.39	1,20,516.74	88,553.14	-31,963.60
	Charged	7,374.92	0.98	7,375.90	6,757.70	-618.20
	Total	1,19,998.27	7,894.37	1,27,892.64	95,310.84	-32,581.80
2	Capital					
	Voted	26,922.08	1,552.40	28,474.48	17,913.41	-10,561.07
	Charged	46.92	0.39	47.31	35.57	-11.73
	Total	26,969.00	1,552.79	28,521.79	17,948.98	-10,572.80
3	Public Debt	7,572.00	1,913.04	9,485.04	9,252.14	-232.91
	Total	7,572.00	1,913.04	9,485.04	9,252.14	-232.91
4	Loans and Advances					
	Voted	1,424.00	339.80	1,763.80	1,597.17	-166.63
	Total	1,424.00	339.80	1,763.80	1,597.17	-166.63
Grand Total		1,55,963.27	11,700.00	1,67,663.27	1,24,109.13	-43,554.14



5.2. Trend of Savings during the past five years

Year	Savings (-)/Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	
2016-17	(-) 14,007	(-) 1016	(-) 46	(-) 1,548	(-) 16,617
2017-18	(-) 18,068	(-) 2,204	(-) 725	(-) 210	(-) 21,206
2018-19	(-) 13,857	(-) 4,706	(-) 217	(-) 115	(-) 18,896
2019-20	(-) 22,600	(-) 7,517	(-) 213	(-) 133	(-) 30,463
2020-21	(-)32,582	(-) 10,573	(-)233	(-)167	(-) 43,554

5.3. Significant Savings

Substantial Savings under a Grant indicates either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain Schemes/Programmes.

Grants with persistent and significant Savings are given below:

Grant	Nomenclature	(in per cent)				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
REVENUE (Voted)						
3	Revenue and Disaster Management	37	19	18	19	24
4	Law	12	18	16	19	22
5	Finance	38	32	19	3	26
8	Odisha Legislative Assembly	29	32	1	16	20
22	Forest & Environment	10	21	11	21	19
23	Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment	14	24	11	31	40
28	Rural Development	8	16	4	27	15
33	Fisheries and Animal Resources Development	16	21	23	17	24
CAPITAL (Voted)						
10	School & Mass Education	7	38	..	20	54
11	Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare	15	9	2	66	40

(in per cent)

Grant	Nomenclature	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
CAPITAL (Voted)						
12	Health & Family Welfare	4	31	33	44	37
13	Housing & Urban Development	1	5	9	44	58
14	Labour & Employee's State Insurance	34	19	48	78	81
21	Transport	15	24	79	40	35
31	Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts	100	99	60	54	18
32	Tourism	25	23	2	21	21
34	Co-operation	58	68	33	40	26

During 2020-21, Supplementary provision amounting ₹5,505 crore proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come even up to the level of the Original provision:

Actual Expenditure against the Budgetary Provision 2020-21 (Voted)

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Department	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
1	Home	Revenue	5,000	122	4,267
		Capital	371	109	251
2	General Administration	Revenue	255	5	168
4	Law	Revenue	464	44	396
6	Commerce	Revenue	78	1	61
7	Works	Capital	4,420	170	4,116
10	School and Mass Education	Revenue	16,849	456	14,844
11	Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare	Revenue	3,219	42	2,429
12	Health and Family Welfare	Capital	970	100	675
13	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue	5,368	1	4,470

Grant No.	Department	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
15	Sports and Youth Services	Revenue	153	5	65
17	Panchayati Raj	Revenue	14,828	2,028	13,706
		Capital	3,271	18	1,887
20	Water Resources	Revenue	2,996	22	1,766
21	Transport	Revenue	187	1	145
22	Forest and Environment	Revenue	1,954	22	1,600
28	Rural Development	Capital	4,322	26	2,837
29	Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	43	8	41
33	Fisheries and Animal Resources Development	Revenue	963	43	765
		Capital	248	19	210
34	Co-operation	Revenue	1,565	4	1,514
		Capital	236	3	177
36	Women and Child Development	Revenue	3,905	34	3,279
37	Electronics & Information Technology	Revenue	236	9	169
38	Higher Education	Revenue	2,345	193	2,128
39	Skill Development and Technical Education	Revenue	399	5	355
		Capital	426	6	327
41	Social Security & Empowerment of Persons with Disability	Revenue	3,024	23	2,113
42	Disaster Management	Revenue	6,505	1,984	4,866
43	Odia Language Literature and Culture	Revenue	149	2	112
	Total		84,749	5,505	69,739



Chapter VI

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1. Assets

The existing form of Accounts do not depict valuation of Government Assets like land, buildings etc., except in 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 Statutory Corporations, Govt. Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Societies stood at ₹7,288 crore at the end of 2020-21. However, Dividends received during the year were ₹1,063 crore (i.e., 14.58 per cent on Investment). During 2020-21, Investments increased by ₹1,589 crore, while Dividend income increased by ₹741 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹242 crore on 31 March 2020 and decreased to ₹27 crore at the end of March 2021.

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 limit, if any, as may be from time to time fixed by the State Legislature. The Odisha Legislative Assembly has passed “The Odisha Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005” (Odisha Act 6 of 2005) and “The Odisha Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (Amendment), 2006” (Odisha Act 6 of 2006).

The Act provides for the responsibility of the State Government to ensure prudence in Fiscal Management and Fiscal Stability by progressive elimination of Revenue Deficit and Sustainable Debt Management consistent with Fiscal Stability.

Details of Public Debt and Total Liabilities for last five years:

Balance up-to the end of the year	Public Debt (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP	Public Account (*) (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP
2016-17	42,018	11	29,605	8	71,623	19
2017-18	52,190	13	44,974	11	97,164	23
2018-19	58,253	12	50,005	10	1,08,258	22
2019-20	68,438	13	57,646	11	1,26,084	24
2020-21	#75,681	15	43,270	8	#1,18,951	23

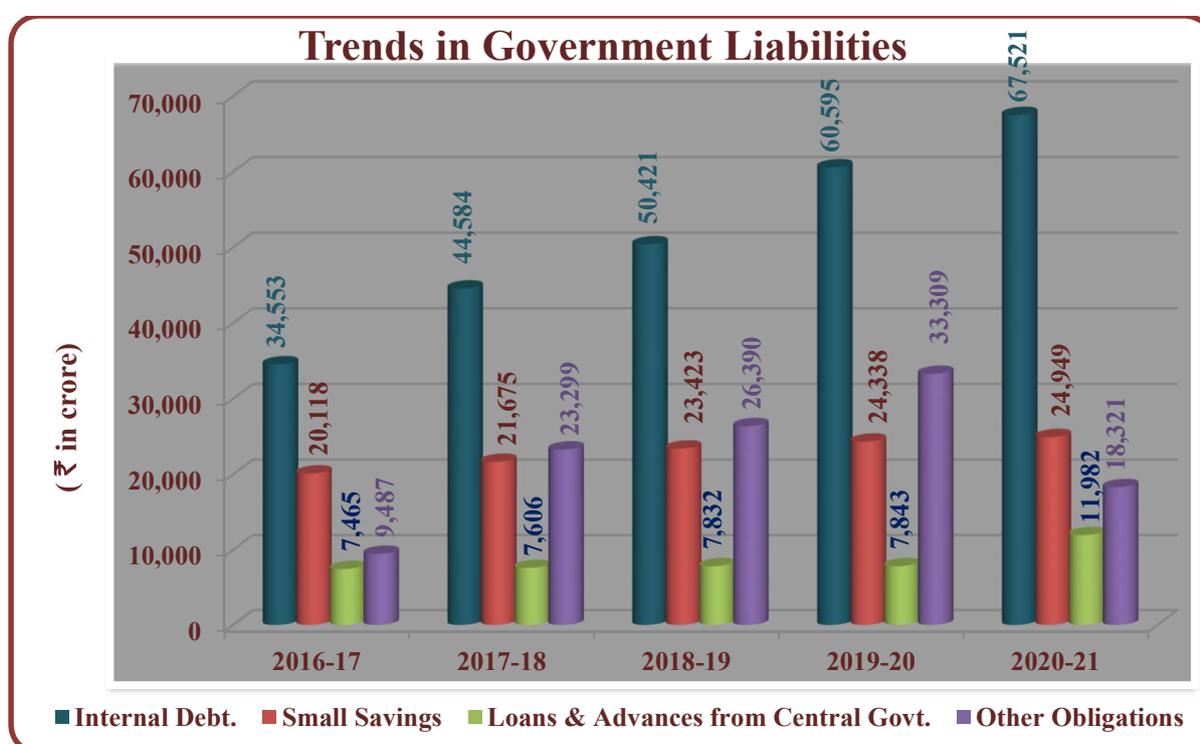
This debt does not include ₹3,822.00 crore, which was passed on as back-to-back loans by Government of India in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation, vide GoI's No. F. No. 40(1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10-12-2021.

GSDP for 2020-21 is ₹5,09,574.29 crore

(*) Excludes Suspense and Remittance balances.

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

During 2020-21 the total Liability decreased by ₹3,310 crore (3 per cent) over previous year.



6.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Government also guarantee loans raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies and Corporations, Co-operative Societies etc. from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various schemes and programmes. These guarantees are contingent liability on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default in the payment of loans and capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies etc. for whom the guarantee was extended and are projected outside the State Budget. 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, Co-operative Societies etc., is given below.

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2021	
		Principal	Interest*
2016-17	12,281	2,256	..
2017-18	12,281	1,711	..
2018-19	15,281	4,170	..
2019-20	15,206	3,532	..
2020-21	19,336	7,086	..

* As per Finance Department, Government of Odisha Resolution No. 46546 dated. 14.11.2006, Government Guarantees shall be confined to Principal amount borrowed by the Public Sector Undertakings/Urban Local Bodies/Co-operative Institutions/Companies etc. The Government Guarantee as on 1st day of April every year shall not exceed 100 per cent of the State Revenue Receipts of the 2nd preceding year. The Guarantee extended by the State Government is within the prescribed limit.

Chapter VII

OTHER ITEMS

7.1 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

These accounts present the transactions of the Government of Odisha for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Odisha have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 41 Treasuries and 470 divisions, which, inter-alia, include 101 Forest Divisions, 130 Irrigation Divisions, 66 Public Works Divisions, 65 Rural Works Divisions, 37 Rural Water Supplies and Sanitation Divisions, 30 Minor Irrigation Divisions, 18 Public Health Divisions, 16 National Highway Divisions, 4 Energy Divisions, 2 Commerce Divisions, 1 Fisheries Divisions and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. No accounts have been excluded at the end of the year

7.2 Reconciliation of Accounts

(i) All Controlling Officers are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Accountant General (A&E), Odisha. During the year, receipts amounting to ₹1,02,295.76 crore (98.00 *per cent* of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹1,12,779.92 crore (99.58 *per cent* of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government.

7.3 Bookings under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure and 800-Other Receipts

Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure/800-Other Receipts is to be operated only when the appropriate minor head has not been provided in the accounts. During the year 2020-21, ₹14,825.22 crore under 115 Major Heads of accounts, constituting 13.09 *per cent* of the total Revenue and Capital expenditure (₹1,13,259.83 crore) was classified under the Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure and ₹3,100.34 crore under 64 Major Heads of Account, constituting 2.97 *per cent* of the total Revenue Receipts (₹1,04,387.24 crore) was classified under 800-Other Receipts

7.4 Personal Deposit Accounts (PD)

PD accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme; by debiting the service heads in the Consolidated Fund of the State and crediting the Personal Deposits under the Major Head 8443-Civil Deposits and the Minor Head 106-Personal Deposits.

During 2020-21, an amount of ₹5,433.03 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund of the State to these PD Accounts and an amount of ₹6,871.91 crore was credited through challans. This includes ₹2,040.21 crore transferred in March 2021 from the Consolidated Fund of the State. This is 16.58 *per*

cent of the total credit to PD account during the year, of which, ₹ 128.22 crore was transferred on the last working day of March 2021.

Table: Personal Deposit Account Details

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as on 01 April -2020		Addition during the year 2020-21		Closed/Withdrawal during the year 2020-21		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2021	
Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount
830	20,899.85	..	12,304.93	19	26,157.50	811	7,047.28*

@ This includes the balances under MH 8443-123, 8448-102, 8448-109 and 8448-111 apart from the balances under MH 8443-106.

7.5 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent (AC) 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. To the end of 31 March 2021, 1,092 DC bills amounting to ₹81.77 crore was outstanding which indicates that these instructions have not been followed.

7.6 (a) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

In addition to funds transferred on the basis of recommendation of State Finance Commission, State Government also provides funds to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities and Municipal Institution and others for implementation of Government schemes and programmes. These funds are provided for three purposes e.g. 1. Salaries Grants, 2. Non-salary grant and 3. Grants for creation of Capital Assets. These grantee institutions are required to furnish utilization certificate in respect of such grants.

During the past five years, such Grants-in-Aid increased from ₹19,348 crore in 2016-17 to ₹27,269 crore in 2020-21.

Details of Grants-in-aid for the past 5 years are as under:

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No	Name of Institutions	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Zilla Parishads & Panchayat Institutions	2,536	2,980	3,223	4,415	2,509
2	Municipal Corporations & Municipalities	1,575	1,792	1,432	1,886	2,662
3	Statutory Corporations	405	376	407	325	566
4	Universities	422	464	528	623	825
5	Development Authorities	2,132	2,979	3,626	2,154	1,483
6	Other Institutions	12,278	13,189	16,741	19,062	19,224
	Total	19,348	21,780	25,957	28,465	27,269

7.6 (b) Status of Outstanding Utilisation Certificates (UC)

Odisha General Financial Rules (OGFR) 173 prescribes that, where grants are sanctioned for specific purposes, the Departmental Officer under whose signature or counter signature the Grants-in-Aid bill is drawn, shall obtain UCs from the grantees, which after verification by Administrative Departments, shall be forwarded to the Accountant General (A&E) by 30 June of the succeeding year of expenditure, unless otherwise mentioned in the sanction order. The status of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2021 is given below:

Year	Number of Utilisation Certificates awaited	Outstanding Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2018-19	20,009	16,174.88
2019-20	1,925	6,629.94
2020-21*	5,095	20,607.85
TOTAL	27,029	43,412.67

*Except where the sanction order otherwise specifies, UCs in respect of Grants-in-Aid bill drawn during 2020-21, become due only by 30th June 2021.

7.7 National Pension System (NPS)

State Government employees recruited with effect from 01 January 2005 are eligible for the New Pension System, which is a Defined Contributory Pension Scheme. In terms of the scheme, the employee contributes 10 per cent of his basic pay and dearness allowance; a matching amount is contributed by the State Government and the entire amount is transferred to the designated fund

manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/ Trustee Bank. Though the State Government started collecting Pension contribution from the employees from 2006-07, it commenced transferring to the NSDL in 2010-11 only.

During the year 2020-21, total contribution to Defined Contribution Pension Scheme was ₹1,457.49 crore (Employee's contribution ₹719.84 crore and Government contribution ₹737.65 crore). The Government transferred ₹1,457.49 crore to the Public Account under Major Head 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension scheme. The Government contribution to NPS was more by ₹17.81 crore.

7.8 Investment

Details of Government's investment in the equity and share capital of Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Institutions are depicted in the Statement No. 8 and 19. As on 31 March 2021, total investment of the State Government in 149 entities was ₹7,288.29 crore. Out of 149 entities, 72 entities (50 Government Companies and 22 Joint Stock Companies) are defunct for a period ranging from 6 to 50 years. An amount of ₹68.52 crore invested in defunct companies had remained unrecovered and unproductive due to non-finalisation of liquidation process.

7.9 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances given by the State Government at the end of 2020-21 was ₹9,066 crore which includes ₹8,624 crore to Government Corporations, Companies, Non-Government Institutions and Local Bodies. Government also extend long term advances to its employees at a reasonable rate of interest.

7.10 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

The cash balance includes balance in Cash and Balance in Cash Balance Investment Account. The Cash Balance in cash reduced to ₹27 crore at the end of the year 2020-21 as compared to ₹242 crore at its beginning. Investment in Cash Balance Investment Account as on 31 March 2021 were ₹14,351 crore. During 2020-21, Interest Receipt on Cash Balance Investment was ₹1,423 crore, decreased by 0.28 per cent in comparison to previous year.

The details are furnished below: -

Component	(₹in crore)		
	As on 1 April 2020	As on 31 March 2021	Net increase (+) / decrease (-)
1.Cash Balances	242	27	(-) 215

2. Investments from Cash Balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	24,865	14,351	(-) 10,514
3. Other Cash Balances			
i) Cash with Departmental Officers and Permanent Advance	20.19	19.57	(-) 0.62
ii) Investment from Earmarked Fund Balances	17,310	18,238	(+) 928
TOTAL (1+2+3)	42,437	32,636	(-) 9,801
Interest realised on Cash Balance Investment Account	1,423	946	(-) 477

7.11 Status of Suspense Balances

Details of outstanding balances under Major Head-8658-Suspense Accounts is as under:
(₹ in crore)

Name of the Minor Head	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
101- PAO Suspense Net	72.20	0.98	94.03	0.93	172.40	55.65	210.63	42.91	188.42	25.15
	Dr. 71.22		Dr. 93.01		Dr.116.75		Dr. 167.72		Dr. 163.27	
102-Suspense Account (Civil) Net	16.01	54.54	12.58	39.82	16.50	45.94	13.07	44.12	29.07	2.59
	Cr. 38.53		Cr. 27.24		Cr.29.44		Cr. 31.05		Cr. 26.48	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense – Central Accounts Office Net	46.09	14.78	3.44	..	9.30	..	1.88	..	3.11	..
	Dr. 31.31		Dr. 3.44		Dr.9.30		Dr. 1.88		Dr. 3.11	

7.12 Commitment on Account of Incomplete Works

A Total Expenditure of ₹8,129 crore was incurred up to the year 2020-21 by the State Government on various Incomplete Projects which have been taken up by the Works Department, Water Resources Department, Housing & Urban Development Department and Rural Development Department. Details are available in Finance Accounts Vol-II-Appendix-IX.

7.13 Status of Reserve Funds

Details of Reserve Funds are available in the Statement No. 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts, Vol-II. Some of the major Reserve Funds are detailed below:

The total accumulated balance at the end of 31 March 2021 in these funds was ₹20,333.44 crore. Out of this ₹6,826.25 crore was under interest bearing Reserve Fund and ₹13,507.19 crore under non-Interest-bearing Reserve Fund.

(A) Reserve Funds bearing Interest:

(a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF):

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- '8121 General & Other Reserve Funds' which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 75:25. During the year 2020-21, the State Government received ₹1,604.00 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹535.00 crore. The State Government transferred ₹2,139.00 crore (Central share ₹1,604.00 crore, State share ₹535.00 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF. The State received ₹500.00 crore from the Central Government towards NDRF.

The contributions to the Fund, expenditure and the balance therein are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance (01 April 2020)	Contribution by Centre	State Share	Receipts under NDRF	Interest Receipt during the year	Total receipts during the year	Amount set off (MH 2245-05)	Balance in the fund	Invested by RBI/State Government during the year
991.84	1,604.00	535.00	500.00	4.18	3,635.02	1,945.00	1,690.02	495.82

The entire expenditure of ₹1,945.00 crore incurred on natural calamities was set off (MH 2245-05-901) against the Fund balance of ₹3,635.02 crore. The balance lying under the Fund as at the end of 31 March 2021 was ₹1,690.02 crore.

(b) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund: In compliance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India's vide their letter No. 5-1/2009-FC dated 28 April 2009 and Guidelines of 2 July 2009, the State Governments are required to establish the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund for amounts received from user agencies and utilization of monies collected for undertaking Compensatory Afforestation, assisted natural regeneration, conservation and protection of forests, infrastructure development, wildlife conservation and protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The monies received by the State Governments from the user agencies need to be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under interest bearing section in Public Account of the State at Minor head level below the Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits. As per Section 3 (4) of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, 90 *per cent* of the fund needs to be transferred to the Major Head 8121-General and Other Reserve Funds in Public Account of State and balance 10 *per cent* to be

credited into the National Fund on yearly basis provided that, the credit of 10 *per cent* Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.

The applicable rate of interest on balances available under 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under '8336-Civil Deposits' and 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund' under 8121- General and other Reserve Funds will be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year-to-year basis.

Opening balance of the Fund as on 1 April 2020 was ₹5,656.53 crore. During the year 2020-21, the State Government did not receive any amount from the user agencies as well as from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit. However, during the year an amount of ₹152.95 crore was received as interest from investment. Out of the fund ₹673.27 crore was expended, leaving a closing balance of ₹5,136.21 crore as on 31 March 2021.

B Reserve Funds not bearing Interest:

(a) Consolidated Sinking Fund:

The Government of Odisha set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of loans in 2006-07. According to the guidelines of the Fund, States may contribute a minimum of 0.5 *per cent* of their outstanding liabilities (internal debt + public account) as at the end of the previous year to the Consolidated Sinking Fund. The State Government amended the scheme vide Notification No. 34316/F dated 01-11-2018 where the Government is at liberty of not contributing to the fund, if the balance is maintained at a level higher than 5 *per cent* of the total liability of the State Government at the end of the previous year.

Following are the transactions in the Fund:

(₹ in crore)						
Opening balance as on 01 April 2020	Additions to the Fund (Contribution and interest)		Payments out of the Fund	Total balance in the Fund	Amount invested by RBI during the year	Closing balance as on 31 March - 2021
	Required contribution (0.5 <i>per cent</i> of the outstanding liabilities as on 31 March 2020)	Contribution and interest added during the year				
13,003.54	NIL*	1,190.21	2,500.00	11,693.75	1,190.21	11,693.75

*The balances maintained at a level higher than 5 *per cent* of the total liabilities under internal debt and public account

(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund: State Government guarantees Loans raised by Government Companies and Corporations, these Loans become a liability on the State in case of non-repayment of those Loans resulting in reconcilable adverse effects on State Finance.

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund in 2002-03 vide notification No. 24515-FIN-CI-SG-0002/2013-F that is administered by RBI. The latest amendment to the Fund notification issued by the State Government, effective from the year 2002-03, stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute a minimum of ₹4.96 crore and thereafter during each year the Government shall contribute an amount equivalent at least to 1/5th of the outstanding invoked guarantees plus an amount of guarantees likely to be invoked as a result of the incremental guarantees issued during the year so as to reach the level deemed sufficient to meet the amount of anticipated guarantees devolving on the Government as a result of the likely invocation of outstanding guarantees in the succeeding 5 years.

The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹1,522.83 crore as on 31 March 2021. The entire amount ₹1,522.83 crore has been invested by RBI. The details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance (01 April 2020)	Additions to the Fund (Contribution and interest)		Payments out of the Fund	Total balance in the Fund	Required balance in the Fund as on 31 March 2021)	Amount invested by RBI during the year 2021	Closing balance (31 March 2021)	
	Required contribution (20 % of Total outstanding invoked guarantees as on 31 March 2021)	Actuals during - 2020-21						
		Contribution as on 31 March 2021)						Interest
1,411.58	NIL*	NIL	111.25	NIL	1,522.83	1,522.83	111.25	1,522.83

Transactions in the Fund are depicted in Statements 21 and 22.

* As per GRF Scheme 2013, para 5(b) & 5(c), State Government is required to contribute an amount equivalent at least to 1/5th of the outstanding invoked guarantees plus and amount of guarantees likely to be invoked as a result of the incremental guarantees issued during the year which comes to ₹710.61 crore (outstanding invoked guarantees reported as nil). The State Government vide their letter No. 29031/FIN-CI-SG-0002-2020 dated 22.10.2021 has stated that the GRF balance is sufficient and no further contribution was necessary during 2020-21.

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