



ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2022-23



SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2022-23

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

PREFACE

I am happy to present the twenty-fifth 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 Statements 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.



(Kulwant Singh)
Principal Accountant General (A&E)

Date: 02.01.2024
Bhubaneswar

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 Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), 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 other states/accounting offices and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Based on these, the Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha furnishes the Monthly Civil Account to Government of Odisha. The Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) also prepares Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts annually, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General (Audit-I), Odisha and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2. Structure of Accounts

Government Accounts are kept in three parts:-

Part I CONSOLIDATED FUND

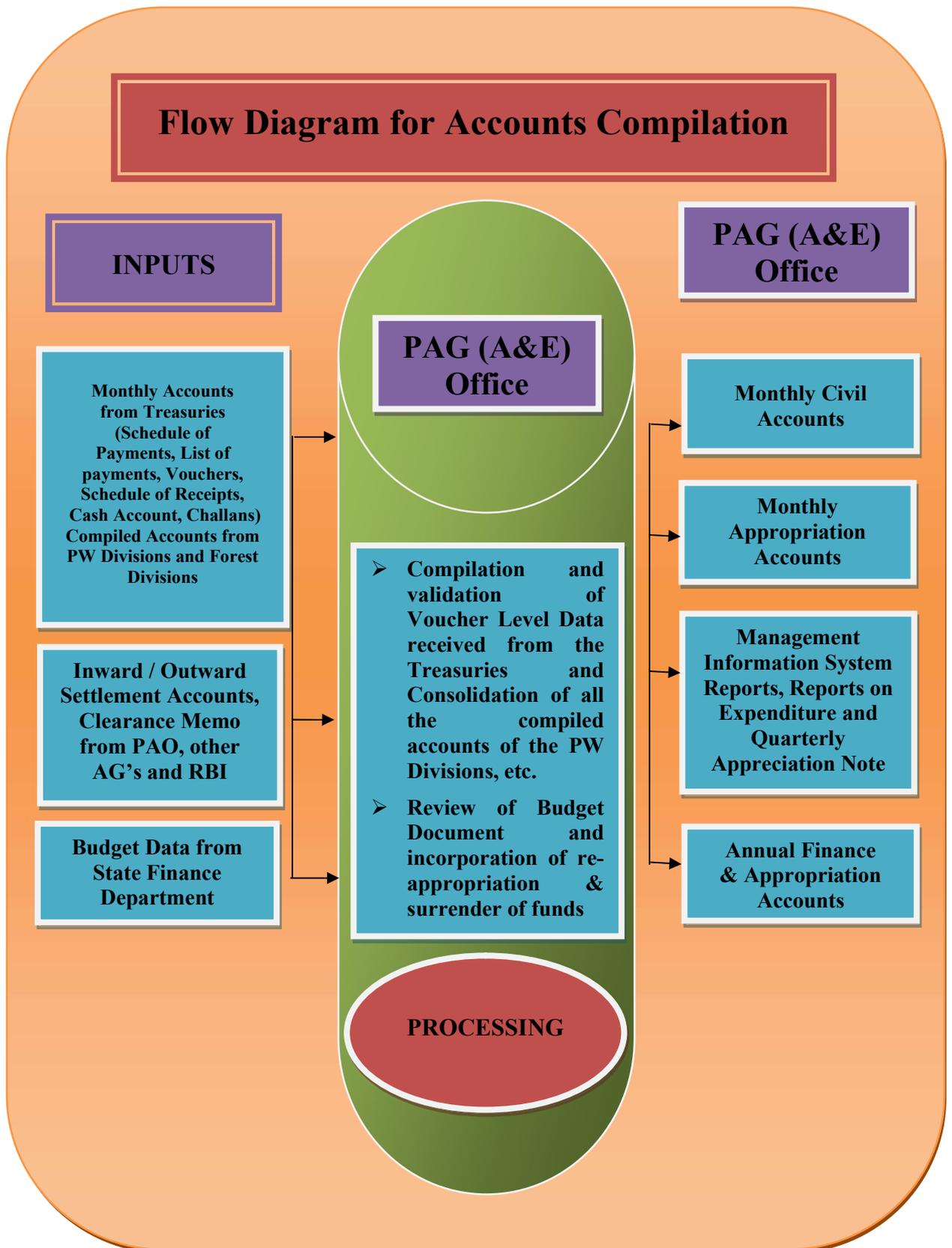
- Consolidated Fund comprises of all the receipt and expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt, Loans and Advances, Inter State Settlement and Appropriation to Contingency Fund.

Part II CONTINGENCY FUND

- 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.
- The corpus of this fund for the Government of Odisha is ₹400.00 crore.

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.



1.3. 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 Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Guide to Finance Accounts, Summarised Statements of overall Receipts and Disbursements and ‘Notes to Finance Accounts’.
- 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 2022-23 are given below: -

			(₹ in crore)
Receipts	Revenue Total:	Tax Revenue	89,543.21
Total: 1,66,513.14	1,50,462.34	Non-Tax Revenue	42,719.54
		Grants-in-Aid	18,199.60
	Capital Total: 16,050.80	Recovery of Loans and Advances	831.82
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	15,218.98
Disbursements	Revenue		1,31,006.13
Total: 1,66,513.14	Capital		33,349.41
	Loans and Advances		2,157.60

* Borrowings and Other Liabilities: - Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt = (₹5,346.79 crore - ₹13,926.83 crore) = (-) ₹8,580.04 crore + Net of Contingency Fund = ₹0.00 crore + Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account = (₹4,61,443.25 crore - ₹4,37,689.97 crore) = ₹23,753.28 crore + Net of (Opening and Closing) Cash Balance. = ₹44.64 crore - (-) ₹1.09 crore = ₹45.73 crore.
[(-) ₹8,580.04 crore + ₹23,753.28 crore + ₹45.73 crore = ₹15,218.98]

1.3.2. Appropriation Accounts

Under the Constitution of India, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with authorisation 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 3 Charged Appropriations and 44 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 authorised by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

The Appropriation Act, 2022-23, had projected for Gross Expenditure of ₹2,23,676.36 crore and Reduction of Expenditure (Recoveries) of ₹7,051.36 crore. Against this, the actual Gross Expenditure was ₹1,84,080.82 crore and Reduction of Expenditure was ₹3,640.86 crore resulting in net Savings of ₹39,595.54 crore (17.70 *per cent*) and more estimation of ₹3,410.50 crore on Reduction of Expenditure. The Gross Expenditure includes ₹22.19 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills during the year.

During 2022-23, an amount of ₹3,265.14 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 2022-23.

1.4.2. Fund Flow Statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹19,456.21 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of (-) ₹15,218.98 crore representing 2.54 *per cent* and 1.99 *per cent* respectively of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ¹ during 2022-23. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 9.14 *per cent* of the total Expenditure (₹1,66,513.14 crore). Around 33.14 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts (₹1,50,462.34 crore) of the State Government was spent on Committed Expenditure like Salaries (₹25,770.50 crore) Interest Payments and Service of Debt (₹5,502.32 crore) and Pensions (₹18,595.66 crore).

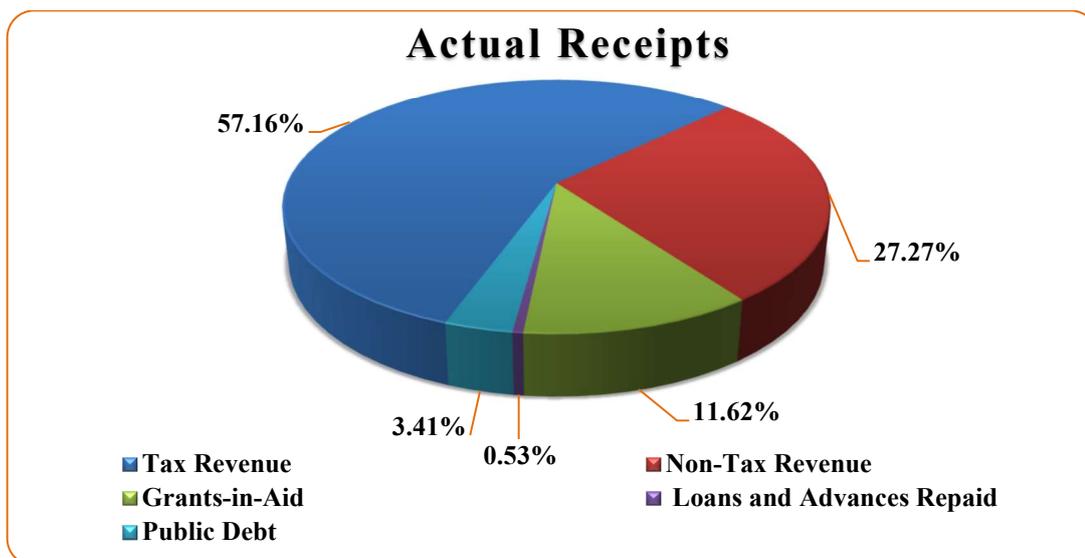
¹ GSDP for 2022-23 is ₹7,65,962.77 crore (Advance Estimate) as per Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

Sources and Application of Funds

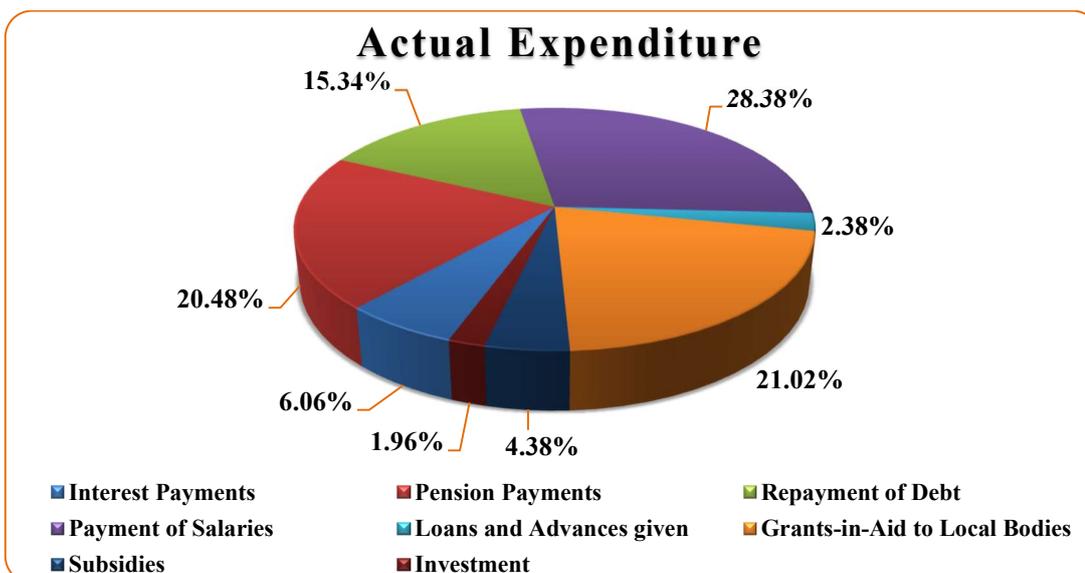
	(₹ in crore)	
	PARTICULARS	2022-23
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2022	44.64
	Revenue Receipts	1,50,462.34
	Loans & Advances Repaid	831.82
	Public Debt	5,346.79
	Small Savings, Provident Funds & Others	4,693.40
	Reserve & Sinking Funds	22,670.96
	Deposits Received	33,754.79
	Civil Advances Repaid	1,029.20
	Suspense Account	3,63,206.81
	Remittances	36,088.09
	Contingency Fund	..
	TOTAL	6,18,128.84

APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	1,31,006.13
	Capital Expenditure	33,349.41
	Loans & Advances Disbursed	2,157.60
	Repayment of Public Debt	13,926.83
	Small Savings, Provident Funds & Others	5,195.26
	Reserve & Sinking Funds	24,580.95
	Deposits Spent	30,950.77
	Civil Advances Given	1,030.05
	Suspense Account	3,39,865.75
	Remittances	36,067.19
	Contingency Fund	..
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2023	(-)1.09
	TOTAL	6,18,128.84

1.4.3. Where the ₹ came from?



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 ₹15,506.68 crore (₹17,469.86 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 2022-23

The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-à-vis budget estimates for the year 2022-23:

COMPONENT	Budget Estimate	Actuals	Percentage of actuals to B.E.	
			Percent age of actuals to B.E.	Percentage of actuals to Gross State Domestic Product (b)
2022-23				
1. Tax Revenue (a)	82,977.88	89,543.21	107.91	11.69
2. Non-Tax Revenue	48,200.00	42,719.54	88.63	5.58
3. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	32,788.64	18,199.60	55.51	2.38
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	1,63,966.52	1,50,462.34	91.76	19.64
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	444.48	831.82	187.14	0.11
6. Borrowings & other Liabilities	21,587.65	15,218.98	70.50	1.99
7. Capital Receipts (5+6)	22,032.13	16,050.80	72.85	2.10
8. Total Receipts (4+7)	1,85,998.65	1,66,513.14	89.52	21.74
9. Administrative Expenditure (d)	85,998.65	72,874.89	84.74	9.51
10. Administrative Expenditure on Revenue Account	84,670.79	71,323.28	84.24	9.31
11. Administrative Expenditure on Interest Payments out of (10)	8,467.00	5,502.32	64.99	0.72
12. Administrative Expenditure on Capital Account	1,327.86	1,551.61	116.85	0.20
13. Programme Expenditure (e)	1,00,000.00	93,638.25	93.64	12.22
14. Programme Expenditure on Revenue Account	61,056.51	59,682.85	97.75	7.79
15. Programme Expenditure on Capital Account	38,943.49	33,955.40	87.19	4.43
16. Total Expenditure (9+13)	1,85,998.65	1,66,513.14	89.52	21.74
17. Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	1,45,727.30	1,31,006.13	89.90	17.10
18. Capital Expenditure (12+15) (c)	40,271.35	35,507.01	88.17	4.64
19. Revenue Surplus (4-17)	18,239.22	19,456.21	106.67	2.54
20. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (4+5-16)	(-)21,587.65	(-)15,218.98	70.50	1.99

(a) Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹42,989.33 crore.

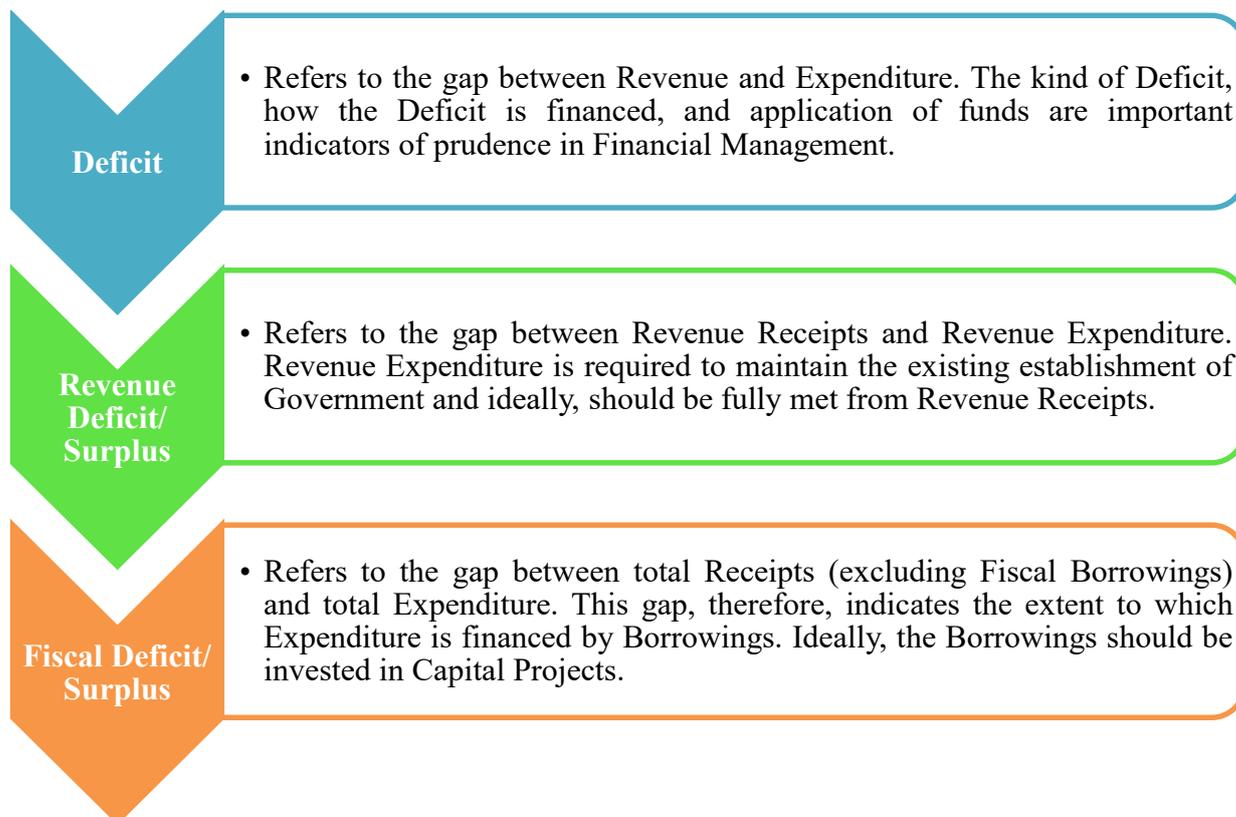
(b) GSDP for 2022-23 is ₹7,65,962.77 crore (Advance Estimate) as intimated by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha.

(c) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹33,349.41 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹2,157.60 crore). [₹33,349.41 crore + ₹2,157.60 crore = ₹35,507.01 crore].

(d) Administrative Expenditure includes Revenue Expenditure (₹71,323.28 crore), Capital Expenditure (₹345.16 crore) and Loans & Advances disbursed (₹1,206.45 crore). [₹71,323.28 crore + ₹345.16 + ₹1,206.45 crore = ₹72,874.89 crore].

(e) Programme Expenditure includes Revenue Expenditure (₹59,682.85 crore), Capital Expenditure (₹33,004.25 crore) and Loans & Advances disbursed (₹951.14 crore) [₹59,682.85 crore + ₹33,004.25 crore + ₹951.14 crore = ₹93,638.25 crore]

1.6. What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

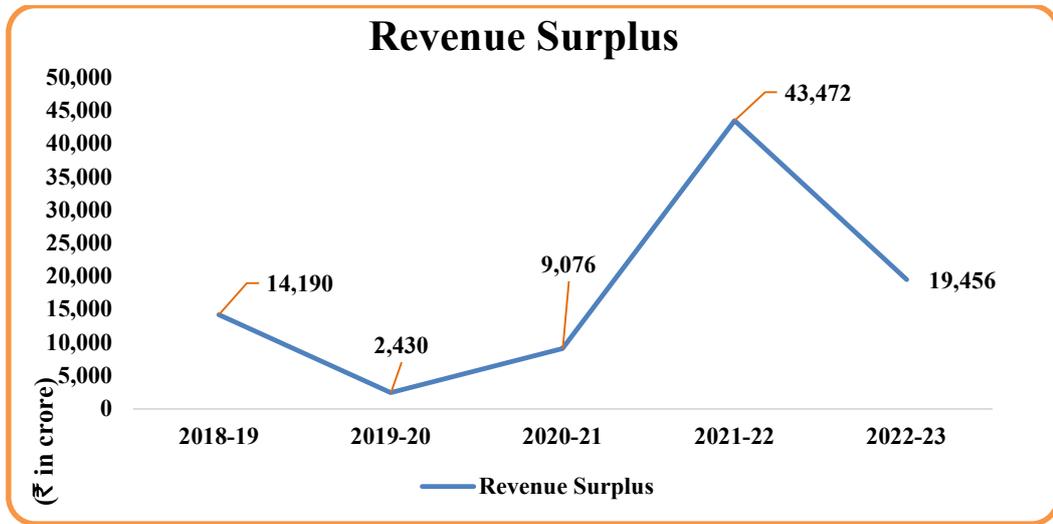
**1.6. 1. Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005**

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

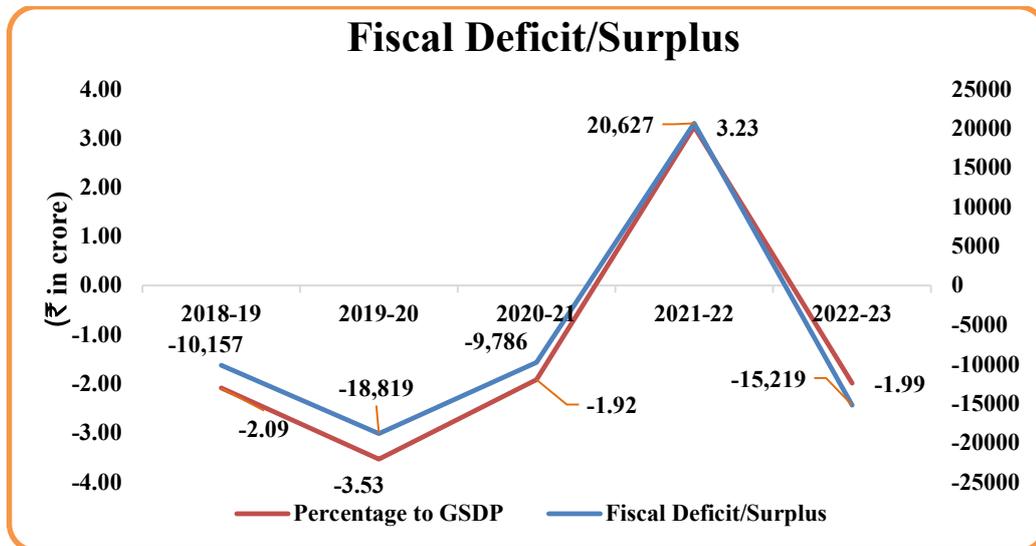
The Act provides for the responsibility of the State Government to ensure prudence in Fiscal Management and Fiscal Stability by progressive elimination of Revenue Deficit and Sustainable Debt Management consistent with Fiscal Stability. The Government of Odisha has achieved the responsibility of prudence in Fiscal Management and Fiscal Stability since 2011-12.

The Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit of Government of Odisha for the year 2022-23 are ₹19,456.21 crore and ₹15,218.98 crore in comparison to Revenue Surplus of ₹43,471.90 crore and Fiscal Surplus of ₹20,627.12 crore during 2021-22.

1.6.2. Trend of Revenue Surplus



1.6.3. Trend of Fiscal Deficit/Surplus



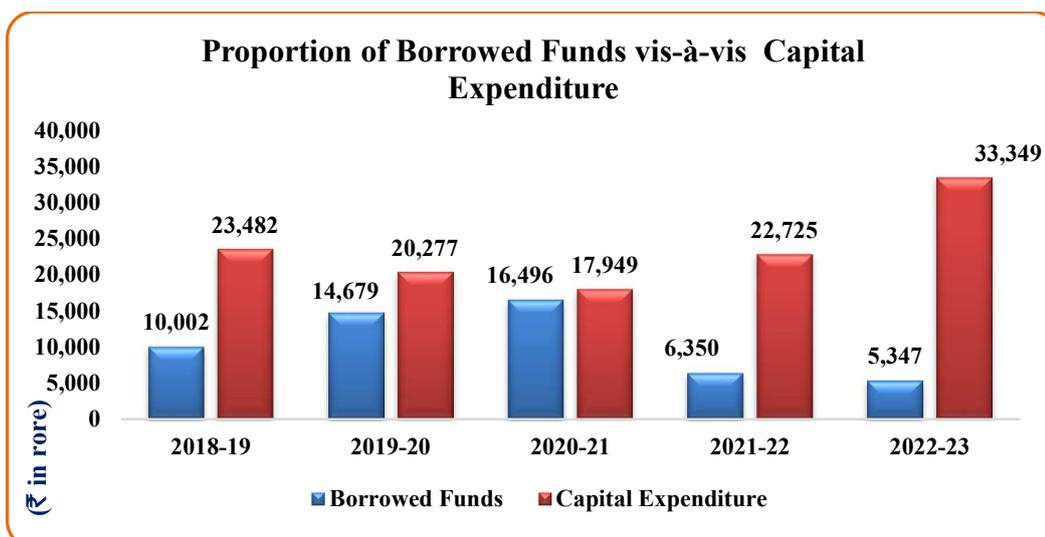
1.7. Proportion of Borrowed Funds spent on Capital Expenditure

It is desirable to fully utilise Borrowed Funds for creation of Capital Assets. The State Government has achieved Revenue Surplus with effect from 2005-06 which is continuing till 2022-23 and has been utilising Borrowed Funds for Creation of Capital Assets.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Funds	Capital Expenditure
2018-19	10,002	23,482
2019-20	14,679	20,277
2020-21	16,496	17,949
2021-22	6,350*	22,725
2022-23	5,347	33,349

* This does not include ₹6,430.20 crore, which was passed on as back to back loans by Government of India in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation.



CHAPTER - II RECEIPTS

2.1. Introduction

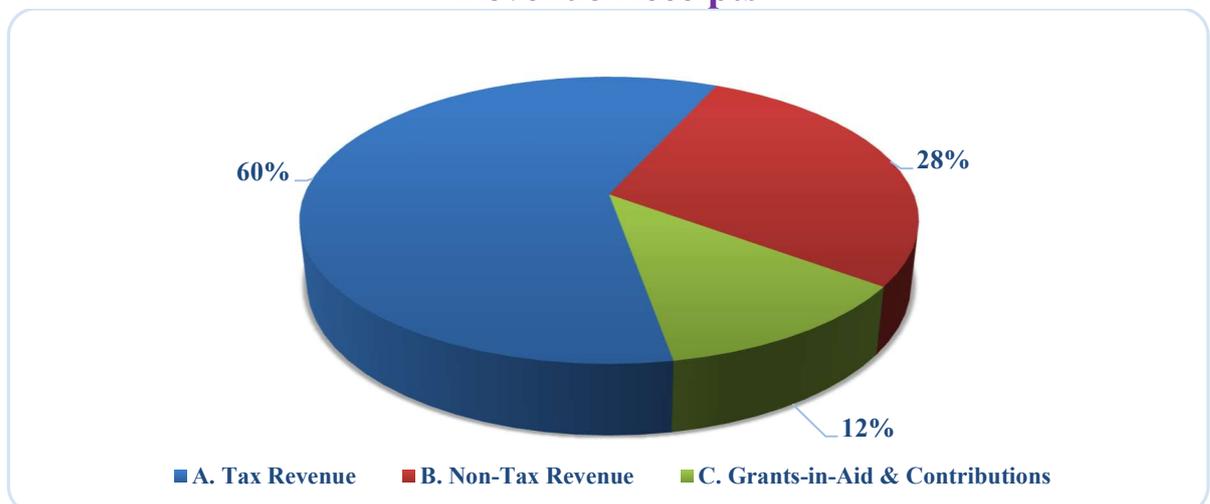
Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. The Revenue Receipts of the Government of Odisha in 2022-23 were ₹1,50,462.34 crore while Recovery of Loans and Advances and Public Debt Receipts, which are part of Capital Receipts, were ₹831.82 crore and ₹5,346.79 crore 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 Contributions from the Central Government as indicated in the table below:

Tax Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes Interest Receipts, Dividends, Profits and other Departmental receipts.
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

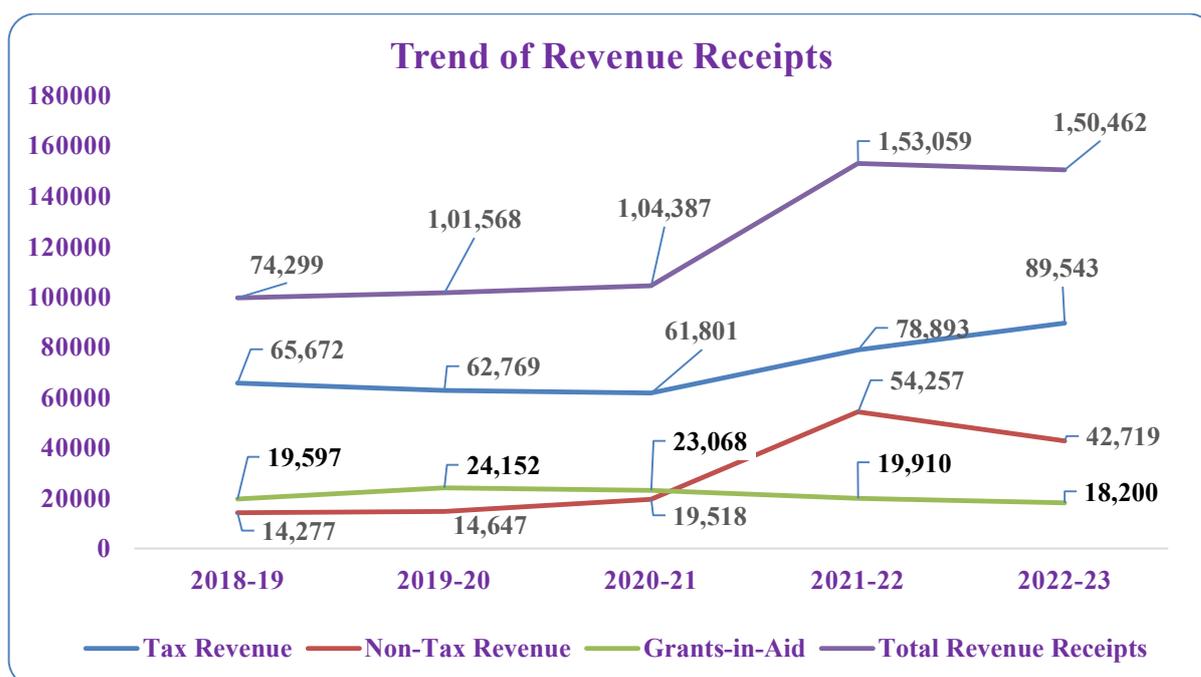


2.2.1 Components of Revenue Receipts

Components	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percentage to Total Revenue Receipts
A. Tax Revenue	89,543.21	59.51
Goods and Services Tax	30,750.71	20.44
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	28,762.02	19.12
Taxes on Property, Capital & Other Transactions	2,736.08	1.82
Taxes on Commodities & Services other than Goods and Services Tax	27,294.40	18.14
B. Non-Tax Revenue	42,719.54	28.39
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	2,241.01	1.49
General Services	834.89	0.55
Social Services	323.30	0.21
Economic Services	39,320.34	26.13
C. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	18,199.60	12.10
Total - Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	1,50,462.34	100.00

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

Year	(₹ in crore)					
	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Grants- in-Aid	Total Revenue Receipts	GSDP	Total Revenue Receipts as a % of GSDP
2018-19	65,672	14,277	19,598	99,547	4,98,611	19.96
2019-20	62,769	14,647	24,152	1,01,568	5,37,987	18.88
2020-21	61,801	19,518	23,068	1,04,387	5,35,682	19.49
2021-22	78,892	54,257	19,910	1,53,059	6,61,428	23.14
2022-23	89,543	42,719	18,200	1,50,462	7,65,963	19.64



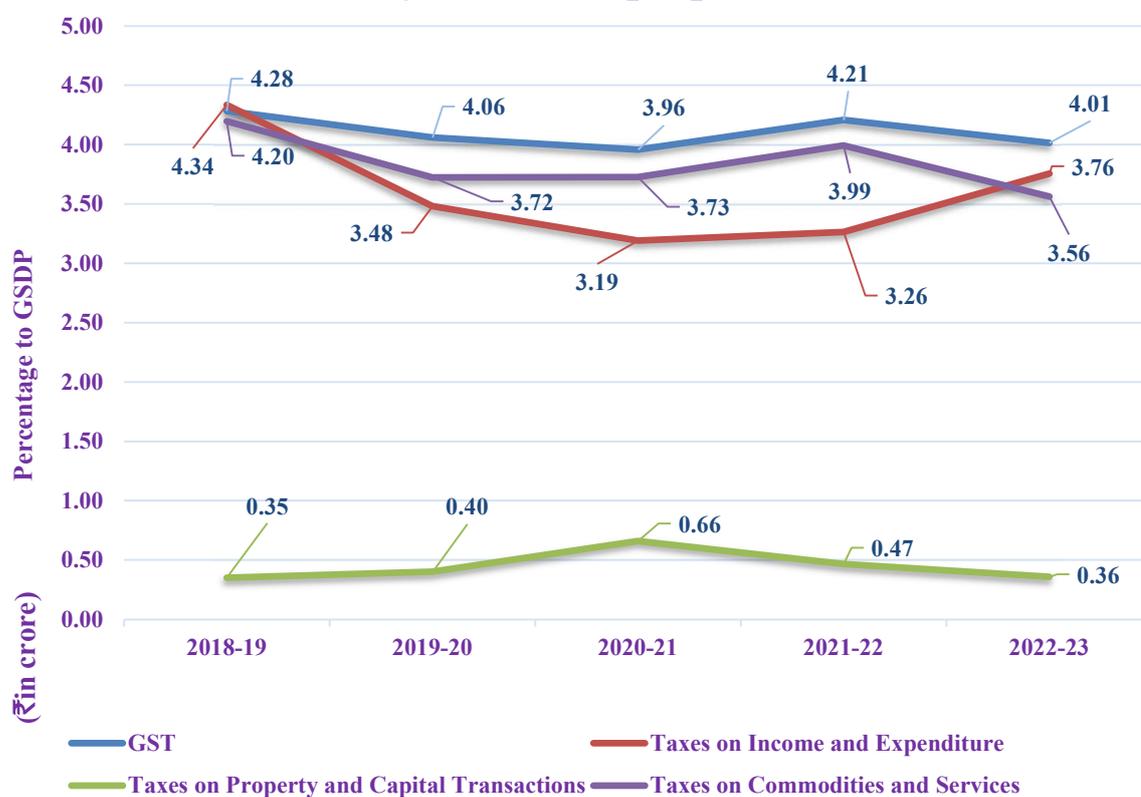
The GSDP increased by 15.80 *per cent* between 2022-23 and 2021-22 and there is a decrease in Revenue collection by 1.70 *per cent*. While Tax Revenue increased by 13.50 *per cent*, Non-Tax Revenue decreased by 21.27 *per cent*. Major contributors to Revenue were ₹30,750.71 crore (4.01 *per cent* of GSDP) under Goods and Services Tax (GST) and ₹37,642.09 crore (4.91 *per cent*) under Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

2.2.3 Tax Revenue

Sector-wise Tax Revenue

	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
i) Goods and Services Taxes	21,364	21,845	21,203	27,826	30,751
ii) Taxes on Income and Expenditure	21,616	18,736	17,098	21,580	28,762
iii) Taxes on Property, Capital & Other Transactions	1,753	2,156	3,545	3,086	2,736
iv) Taxes on Commodities & Services other than Goods and Services Tax	20,939	20,032	19,955	26,400	27,294
Total: Tax Revenue	65,672	62,769	61,801	78,892	89,543
GSDP	4,98,611	5,37,987	5,35,682	6,61,428	7,65,963

Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



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	
2018-19	65,672	35,354	30,318	6.08	46
2019-20	62,769	30,454	32,315	6.01	51
2020-21	61,801	27,543	34,258	6.40	51
2021-22	78,892	38,144	40,748	6.16	52
2022-23	89,543	42,989	46,554	6.08	52

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall Tax Revenue was more than 50 per cent since 2019-20.

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

Taxes	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
State Goods and Services Tax-0006	11,943	13,204	13,043	16,392	18,601
Land Revenue- 0029	511	721	603	664	739
Stamp and Registration fees-0030	1,237	1,435	2,942	2,419	1,997
State Excise-0039	3,925	4,495	4,053	5,528	6,455
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.-0040	7,310	7,455	7,777	10,000	12,023
Taxes on Vehicles -0041	1,746	1,836	1,526	1,664	2,133
Taxes on Goods and Passengers-0042	182	133	146	111	115
Other taxes	3,464	3,036	4,168	3,970	4,491
Total State's own Taxes	30,318	32,315	34,258	40,748	46,554

2.2.4 Cost of Tax Collection**A. Taxes on Properties and Capital Transactions**

(₹ in crore)

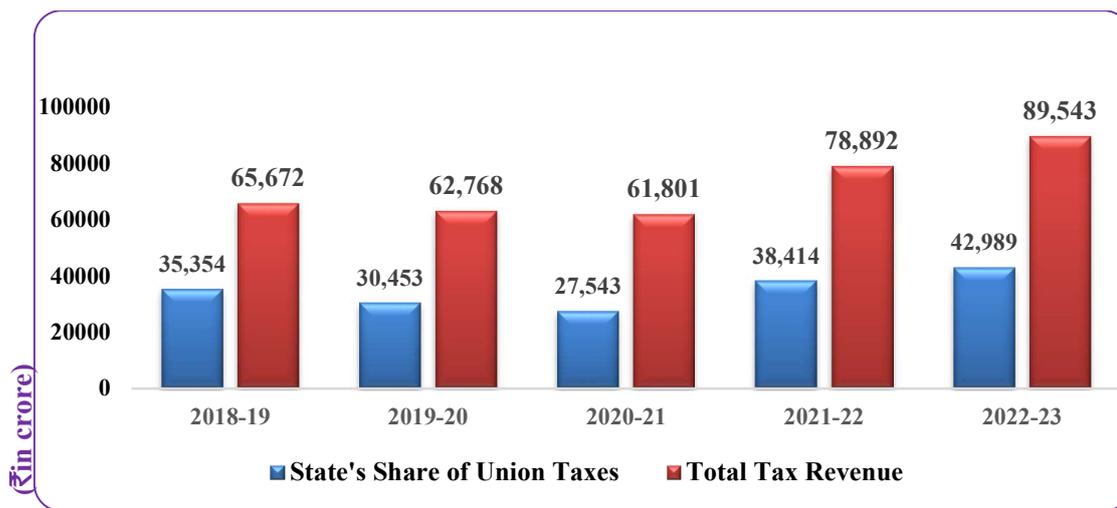
Taxes	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
I - Taxes on Sales, Trade and GST etc.					
Revenue collection	19,253	20,659	20,820	26,392	30,624
Expenditure on collection	108	125	124	136	153
Efficiency of Tax collection	0.56	0.61	0.60	0.52	0.50
II- State Excise					
Revenue collection	3,925	4,495	4,053	5,528	6,455
Expenditure on collection	75	88	81	100	114
Efficiency of Tax collection	1.91	1.96	2.00	1.81	1.77
III - Taxes on Vehicles					
Revenue collection	1,746	1,836	1,526	1,664	2,133
Expenditure on collection	102	110	130	122	135
Efficiency of Tax collection	5.84	5.99	8.52	7.33	6.33
IV - Stamps and Registration Fees					
Revenue Collection	1,237	1,435	2,942	2,419	1,997
Expenditure on Collection	58	64	57	64	106
Efficiency of Tax collection	4.69	4.46	1.94	2.65	5.31

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

(₹ in crore)

Major Head description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Central Goods and Service Tax-(CGST)-0005	8,725	8,642	8,160	11,434	12,150
Integrated Goods and Service-Tax-0008	696	..	..	..	..
Corporation Tax -0020	12,294	10,384	8,328	9,583	14,407
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax- 0021	9,054	8,136	8,540	11,743	14,074
Taxes on Wealth- 0032	4.51	0.46	..	3	..
Customs- 0037	2,506	1,930	1,447	3,031	1,690
Union Excise Duties- 0038	1,665	1,342	923	1,719	530
Service Tax- 0044	326	0.01	124	589	67
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services-0045	18	19	21	41	71
Total: State's Share of Union Taxes	35,354	30,454	27,543	38,414	42,989
Total: Tax Revenue	65,672	62,769	61,801	78,892	89,543
Percentage of share Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	54	49	45	49	48

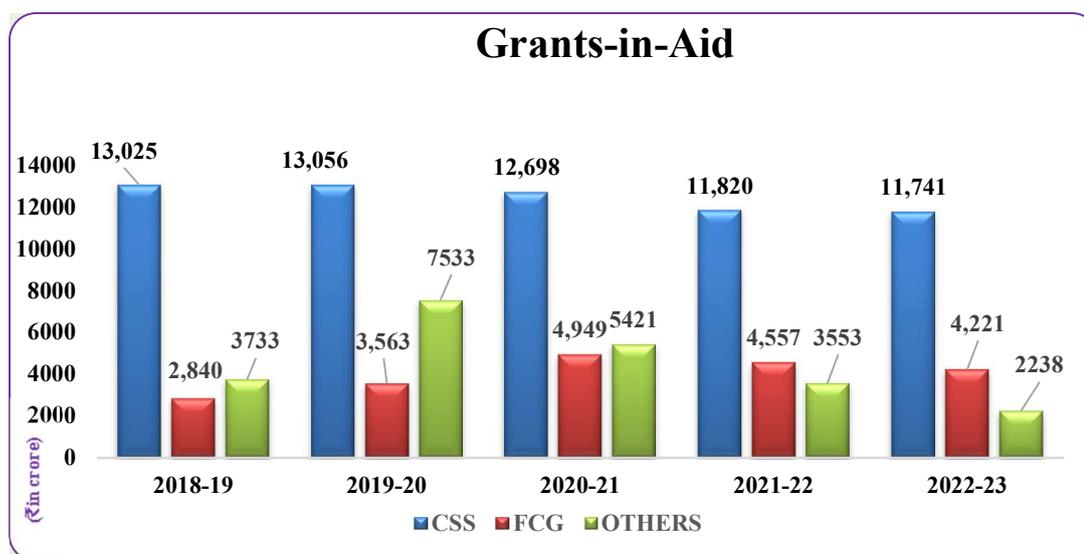


2.2.6 Grants-in-Aid

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 ₹18,200 crore as shown below: -

(₹ in crore)

Year	CSS	FCG	OTHERS	Total
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
2021-22	11,820	4,557	3,533	19,910
2022-23	11,741	4,221	2,238	18,200



*CSS: Central Sponsored Schemes
 *FCG: Finance Commission Grants
 *Others: Other Transfer / Grants to States

The State Government has received ₹11,741 crore of Grants-in-Aid (42 per cent) against the Budget Estimate (B.E) of ₹27,721 crore in respect of Central Share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

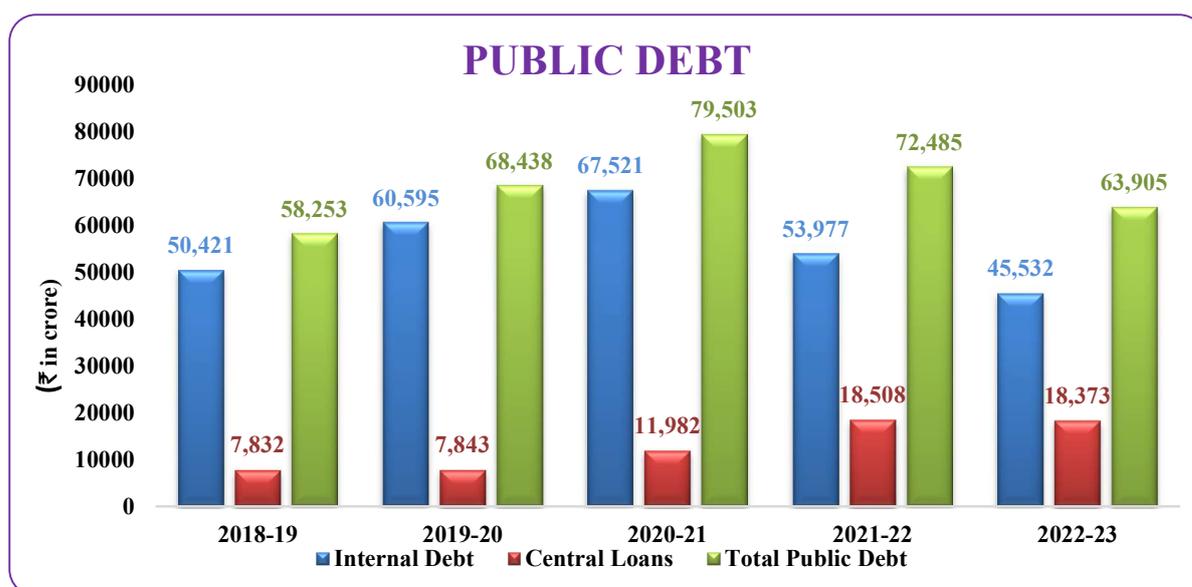
2.3 Public Debt

The outstanding Public Debt at the end of the 31 March 2023 was ₹63,905.02 crore comprising Internal Debt of ₹45,531.68 crore and Loans and Advances from Central Government ₹18,373.34 crore.

2.3.1 Trend of Public Debt over last 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Internal Debt-6003	50,421	60,595	67,521	53,977	45,532
Central Loans-6004	7,832	7,843	11,982	18,508	18,373
Total Public Debt	58,253	68,438	79,503	72,485	63,905



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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Internal Debt-6003 (Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-))	5,837	10,174	6,926	(-)13,544	(-)8,446
Central Loans-6004 (Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-))	226	11	4,139	6,526	134
Total Public Debt (Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-))	6,063	10,185	11,066	7,018	(-)8,580

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-Transfers from State. The expenditure under C and D are shown under Administrative Expenditure in the Finance Accounts 2022-23.

3.2. Revenue

Revenue Expenditure of ₹1,31,006 crore fell short of Budget Estimates by ₹14,721 crore. The trend of Revenue Expenditure against Budget Estimates during the past five years is given below:

	(₹ in crore)				
Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Budget Estimates (BE)	90,220	1,08,738	1,14,791	1,25,600	1,45,727
Actuals	85,357	99,137	95,311	1,09,587	1,31,006
Gap	4,863	9,601	19,480	16,013	14,721
Percentage of gap over B. E	5	10	20	13	10

Around ₹49,868.48 crore (38.07 per cent) of the total Revenue Expenditure was incurred on committed expenses viz., on Salaries (₹25,770.50 crore), Interest payment and Service of Debt (₹5,502.32 crore) and Pensions (₹18,595.66 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	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Revenue Expenditure	85,356	99,137	95,311	1,09,587	1,31,006
Committed Revenue Expenditure #	38,888	41,019	41,275	48,257	49,868
Percentage of Committed Revenue	46	41	43	44	38
Non-committed Revenue Expenditure	46,468	58,118	54,036	61,330	81,138

Committed Revenue Expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments and Service of Debt and Pensions (St-2).

It may be seen that the non-committed Revenue Expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 75 per cent from ₹46,468 in 2018-19 to ₹81,138 in 2022-23. The total Revenue Expenditure increased by 53 per cent from ₹85,356 in 2018-19 to ₹1,31,006 in 2022-23 and committed Revenue Expenditure increased by 28 per cent over the same period.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

Components	Amount	Percentage*
A. General Services	47,321	36
B. Social Services	52,498	40
C. Economic Services	29,603	23
D. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	1,584	1
Total: Expenditure (Revenue Account)	1,31,006	100

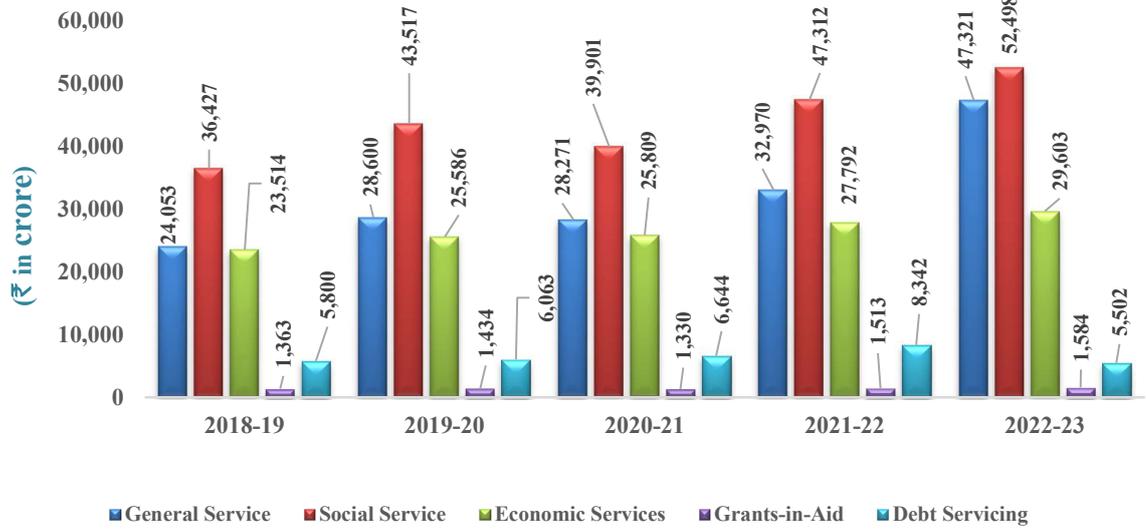
*Indicates percentage of Expenditure by sector to the total Revenue Expenditure

3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in crore)						
Year	General Services *	Social Services	Economic Services	Grants-in-Aid	Total Revenue Expenditure	Debt Servicing
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
2021-22	32,970	47,312	27,792	1,513	1,09,587	8,342
2022-23	47,321	52,498	29,603	1,584	1,31,006	5,502

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

Trend of Major components of Revenue Expenditure

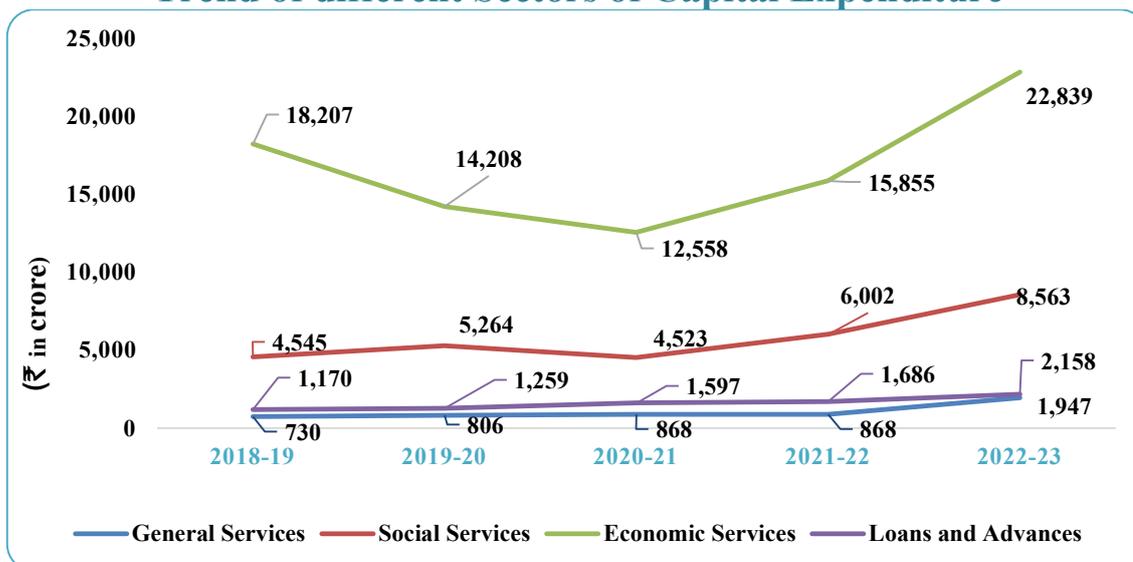


3.3. Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital disbursements during 2022-23 amounting to ₹35,507.01 crore (4.63 per cent of GSDP) was less than Budget Estimate by ₹4,764.34 crore (less disbursement of ₹4,988.09 crore under Programme Expenditure and more Expenditure of ₹223.75 crore under Administrative Expenditure). The growth in Capital expenditure vis-à-vis GSDP from 2018-19 is as shown in the table below: -

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No	Components	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Budget (B.E)	25,651	25,555	27,637	26,912	40,271
2	Actual Expenditure	24,652	21,537	19,546	24,411	35,507
3	Percentage of Actual Expenditure to B. E	96	84	71	91	88
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure (per cent)	7	(-13)	(-9)	25	45
5	GSDP	4,98,611	5,37,987	5,35,682	6,61,428	7,65,963
6	Yearly growth in GSDP (per cent)	20	8	(-1)	23	16

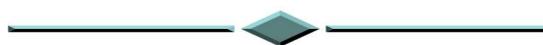
Trend of different Sectors of Capital Expenditure



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		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(A)	General Services	Capital	730	806	868	868	1,947
		Revenue	24,053	28,601	28,271	32,970	47,321
(B)	Social Services	Capital	4,545	5,264	4,523	6,002	8,563
		Revenue	36,427	43,517	39,901	47,312	52,498
(C)	Economic Services	Capital	18,207	14,208	12,558	15,855	22,839
		Revenue	23,514	25,586	25,809	27,792	29,603
(D)	Grant in Aid and Contributions	Capital	..	..	..	..	..
		Revenue	1,363	1,434	1,330	1,513	1,584



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 2022-23.

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

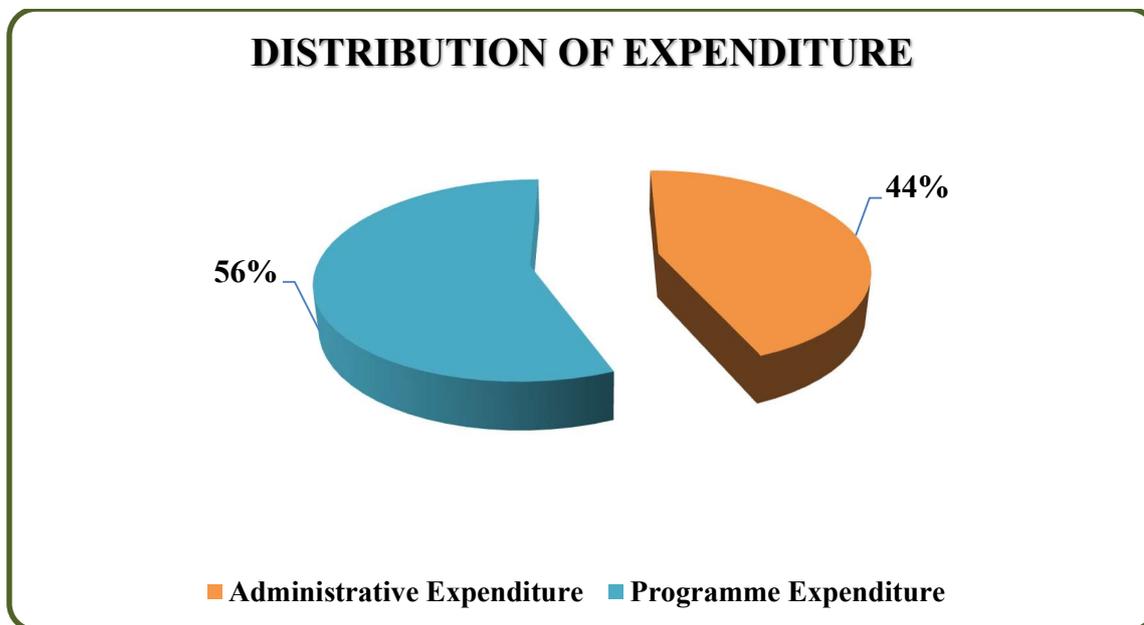
Budgetary Classification		
A.	Administrative Expenditure	(i) Establishment, Operations and Maintenance (EOM) Expenditure
		(ii) Debt Servicing Expenditure
B.	Programme Expenditure	(i) State Sector Schemes
		(ii) Central Sector Schemes
		(iii) Central Sponsored Schemes
C.	Disaster Response Funds*	(i) 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 are shown under Administrative Expenditure in the Finance Accounts 2022-23

***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 ₹1,66,513.14 crore representing Programme Expenditure of ₹93,638.25 crore and Administrative Expenditure of ₹72,874.89 crore.

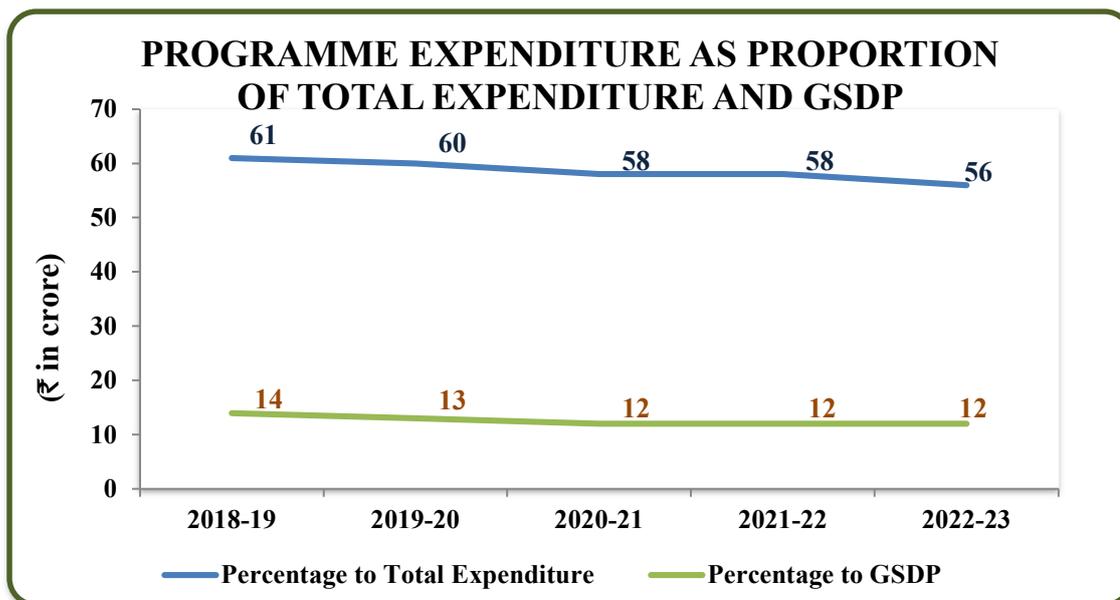


4.3. Programme Expenditure

During the year, Programme Expenditure, representing 56 per cent of Total Disbursements, was ₹93,638.25 crore (₹66,167.78 crore under State Sector Scheme, ₹26,519.33 crore under Central Sector Schemes and ₹951.14 crore under Loans and Advances).

Programme Expenditure as a proportion of Total Expenditure and GSDP

Year	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Programme Expenditure	67,645	72,463	66,818	77,670	93,638
Percentage to Total Expenditure	61	60	58	58	56
Percentage to GSDP	14	13	12	12	12



4.3.1. Programme Expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

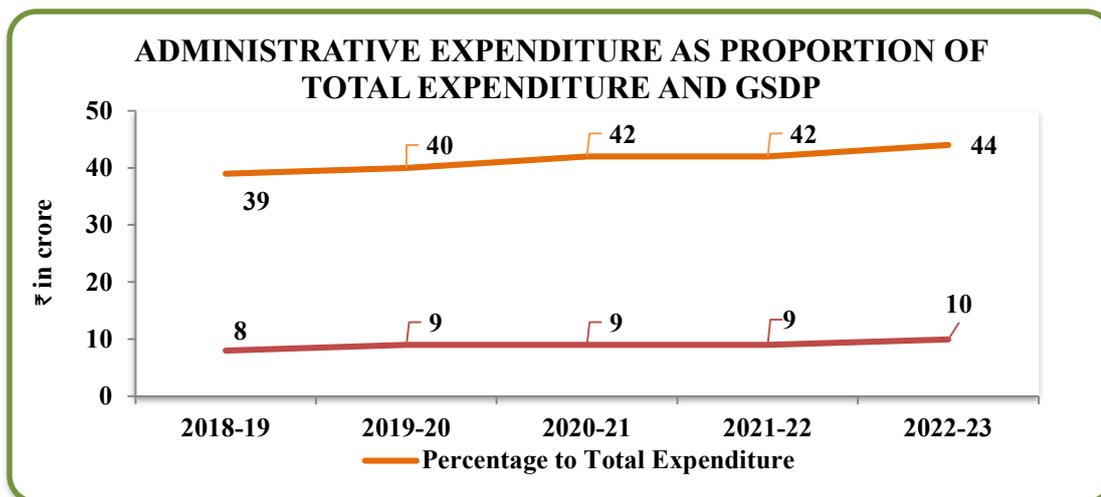
Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Capital Expenditure	24,652	21,537	19,546	24,412	35,507
Capital Expenditure (Programme)	24,500	20,688	18,658	22,988	33,955
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Programme) to Total Capital Expenditure	99	96	95	94	96

4.4. Administrative Expenditure

Administrative Expenditure during the year, representing 44 *per cent* of Total Disbursements, was ₹72,874.89 crore (₹71,323.28 crore under Revenue, ₹345.16 crore under Capital and ₹1,206.45 crore under Loans & Advances).

(₹ in crore)

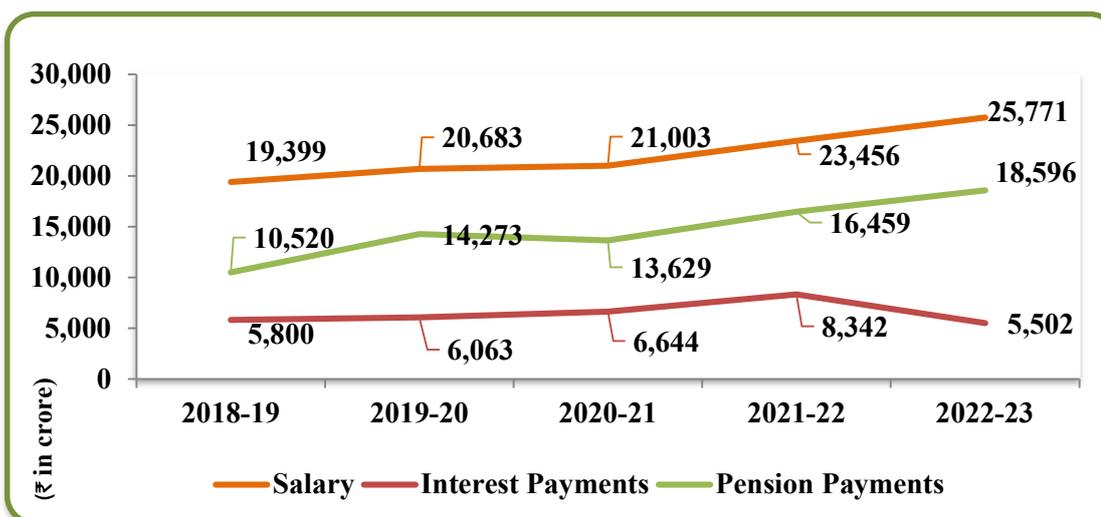
Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Administrative Expenditure	42,364	48,211	48,039	56,329	72,875
Percentage to Total Expenditure	39	40	42	42	44
Percentage to GSDP	8	9	9	9	10



4.5. Committed Expenditure

Trend of Committed Expenditure

Component	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Committed Expenditure	35,719	41,019	41,267	48,257	49,868
Revenue Expenditure	85,357	99,137	95,311	1,09,587	1,31,006
Revenue Receipts	99,547	1,01,568	1,04,387	1,53,059	1,50,462
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	36	40	40	32	33
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	42	41	43	44	38

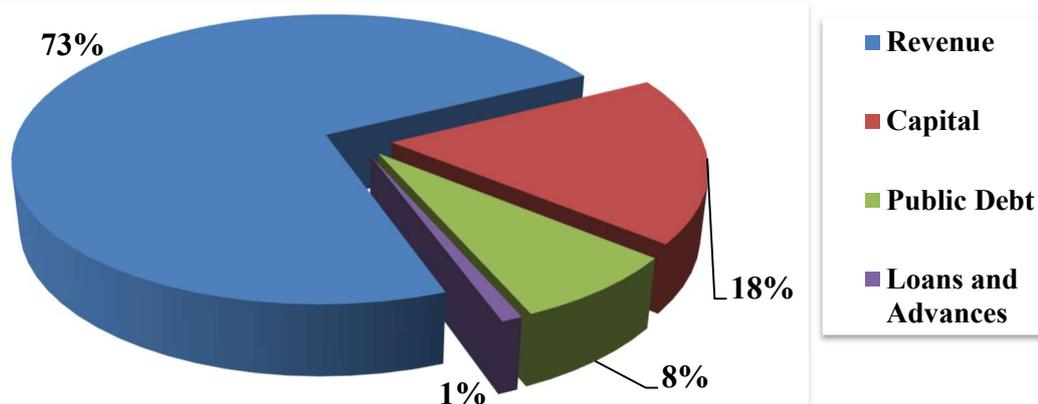


CHAPTER - V APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2022-23

Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Odisha for the year 2022-23 present the accounts of sums expended in the year ended 31 March 2023 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 2022-23 are given below.

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings (-) Excess (+)
1	Revenue					
	Voted	1,43,110.38	12,887.46	1,55,997.84	1,28,481.16	(-)27,516.68
	Charged	8,717.74	31.65	8,749.39	5,720.49	(-)3,028.90
	Total	1,51,828.12	12,919.11	1,64,747.23	1,34,201.65	(-)30,545.58
2	Capital					
	Voted	38,957.33	3,646.19	42,603.52	33,600.61	(-)9,002.91
	Charged	99.69	133.66	233.35	194.14	(-)39.21
	Total	39,057.02	3,779.85	42,836.87	33,794.75	(-)9,042.12
3	Public Debt					
	Charged	14,001.35	..	14,001.35	13,926.83	(-)74.52
	Total	14,001.35	..	14,001.35	13,926.83	(-)74.52
4	Loans and Advances					
	Voted	1,989.86	101.04	2,090.90	2,157.60	(+)66.70
	Total	1,989.86	101.04	2,090.90	2,157.60	(+)66.70
Grand Total		2,06,876.35	16,800.00	2,23,676.35	1,84,080.83	(-)39,595.52

TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1,84,081 crore)**5.2. Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years**

Year	Savings(-)/Excess(+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	
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
2021-22	(-)27,260	(-)6,558	(-)3,723	(-)166	(-)37,707
2022-23	(-)30,546	(-)9,042	(-)75	(+)67	(-)39,596

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 No	Name of the Department	(in per cent)				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
REVENUE (Voted)						
4	Law	16	19	22	20	24
6	Commerce	18	16	23	28	25
8	Odisha Legislative Assembly	6	16	20	17	27
16	Sports & Youth Services	10	42	18	14	33
17	Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water	10	23	25	34	44
19	Industries	9	5	82	19	36

Grant No	Name of the Department	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
21	Transport	20	26	23	28	29
22	Forest, Environment and Climate Change	11	21	19	68	21
25	Information & Public Relations	06	18	24	51	24
27	Science & Technology					52
33	Fisheries and Animal Resources Development	23	17	24	25	21
40	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	25	21	15	26	72
42	Disaster Management	82	70	77	75	67
CAPITAL (Voted)						
2	General Administration & Public Grievance	32	49	26	6	89
5	Finance	5	6	10	3	47
06	Commerce	3	80	52	89	80
11	STs & SCs Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare	2	66	40	09	53
14	Labour & Employee's State Insurance	48	78	81	44	44
16	Sports & Youth Services	30	9	8	46	79
24	Steel & Mines	65	68	45	81	74
28	Rural Development	08	44	35	44	21
32	Tourism	02	21	21	11	33
36	Women & Child Development	..	..	30	..	58

During 2022-23, Supplementary provision in respect of the following grants amounting ₹8,463.79 crore proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come even up to the level of the original provision:

Actual Expenditure against the Budgetary Provision 2022-23 (Voted)
(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Department	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
1	Home	Revenue	5,566.38	152.51	5,169.89
		Capital	674.83	132.50	650.06
2	General Administration and Public Grievance	Revenue	334.27	33.28	317.91
		Capital	175.24	3.40	19.71
3	Revenue and Disaster Management	Revenue	1,266.89	19.52	1,040.26
		Capital	244.07	10.00	197.37
4	Law	Revenue	599.11	85.15	522.40
5	Finance	Capital	5,141.75	552.87	3,021.42
6	Commerce	Revenue	112.69	2.76	86.38
7	Works	Capital	6,432.26	1.01	5,573.62
8	Odisha Legislative Assembly	Revenue	61.17	1.12	45.25
10	School and Mass Education	Revenue	19,891.52	909.40	19,742.88
11	Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare	Revenue	3,209.42	528.36	3,140.99
12	Health & Family Welfare	Capital	2,496.15	50.71	2,220.24
13	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue	6,221.03	774.77	6,067.26
		Capital	1,042.37	7.27	966.36
14	Labour and Employees State Insurance	Revenue	189.08	17.06	176.19
16	Planning and Convergence	Revenue	1,661.71	0.78	1,106.78
17	Panchayati Raj	Revenue	20,826.84	754.95	11,978.42
20	Water Resources	Revenue	3,115.96	190.91	2,927.66
21	Transport	Revenue	270.63	55.00	230.04
22	Forest, Environment & Climate Change	Revenue	2,212.02	254.24	1,954.00
23	Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment	Revenue	6,364.17	143.65	5,942.71
24	Steel and Mines	Revenue	155.75	0.37	140.10
25	Information & Public Relations	Revenue	124.02	12.61	103.95
27	Science & Technology	Revenue	186.64	2.69	89.97
28	Rural Development	Revenue	1,583.96	0.26	1,444.12
		Capital	5,382.18	552.00	4,704.53

Grant No.	Department	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
30	Energy	Revenue	98.58	9.09	96.73
		Capital	3,383.90	36.14	3,336.98
31	Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts	Revenue	195.15	6.25	165.91
33	Fisheries and Animal Resources Development	Revenue	1,295.07	14.82	1,035.30
34	Co-operation	Revenue	1,672.63	8.57	1,664.29
		Capital	268.51	4.47	221.06
36	Women & Child Development	Revenue	3,492.84	163.57	2,939.60
		Capital	73.76	11.89	35.65
38	Higher Education	Revenue	2,750.57	319.51	2,521.00
40	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Revenue	532.66	0.51	148.48
41	Social Security & Empowerment of Persons with Disability	Revenue	3,705.61	4.36	3,419.99
42	Disaster Management	Revenue	6,472.37	2,635.46	3,037.03
		Total		8,463.79	





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 ₹12,417.78 crore at the end of 2022-23. However, Dividends received during the year were ₹584.50 crore (i.e., 4.71 *per cent* on Investment). During 2022-23, Investments increased by ₹1,775.14 crore, while Dividends also increased by ₹61.07 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹44.64 crore on 31 March 2022 and decreased to (-)₹1.09 crore at the end of March 2023.

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:

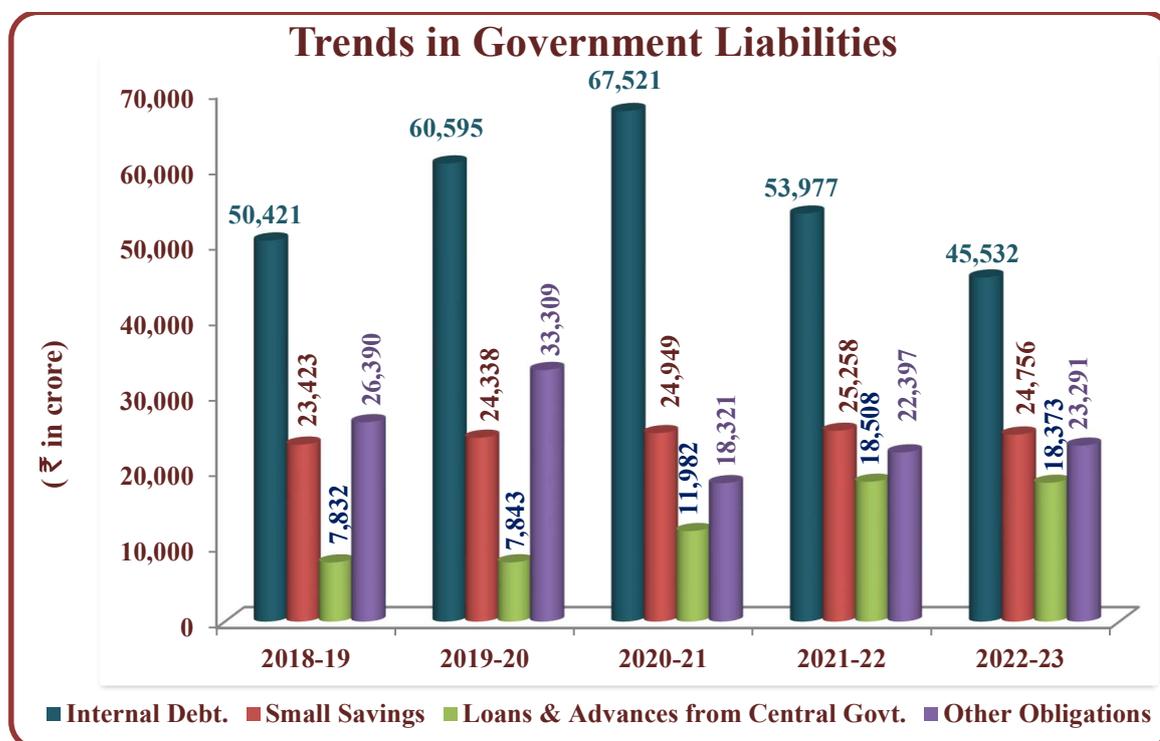
Balance up-to the end of the year	Public Debt (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP	Other Liabilities (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP
2018-19	58,253	12	50,005	10	1,08,258	22
2019-20	68,438	13	57,646	11	1,26,084	23
2020-21	#75,681	15	43,270	8	#1,18,951	23
2021-22	72,485	11	47,654	7	1,20,139	18
2022-23	63,905	8	48,047	6	1,11,952	15

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 2022-23 is ₹7,65,962.77 crore.

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

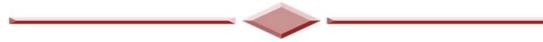
During 2022-23 the total Liability decreased by ₹8,187 crore (7 per cent) over previous year.



6.3 Guarantees

In terms of the Odisha Government Finance Department Resolution No. 52214/F dated 12.11.2002 on criteria and guidelines on Government Guarantees for loans by PSUs *etc.*, the total outstanding Government Guarantees, as on the first day of April of any year, shall not exceed 100 *per cent* of the State Revenue Receipts of the second preceding year. During the year, the maximum amount guaranteed by the State Government was ₹17,360.39 crore. The outstanding guarantees of ₹6,159.89 crore as on 1 April 2022, worked out to 5.90 *per cent* of the State Revenue Receipts of the year 2020-21 (₹1,04,387.24 crore) and are within the limits prescribed.

During 2022-23, the State Government received ₹48.31 crore towards guarantee commission. No new guarantees were given by the State Government during 2022-23. As per Odisha Government Finance Department Resolution No. 52214/F dated 12.11.2002, the Government shall charge 0.01 to 1 *per cent* of the guaranteed amount as guarantee commission which works out to ₹467.94 crore.



CHAPTER - VII OTHER ITEMS

7.1. Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

These accounts present the transactions of the Government of Odisha. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Odisha have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 41 Treasuries and directly received compiled accounts from 101 Forest Divisions and 369 Public Works Divisions, which include 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 Division and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. No accounts have been excluded at the end of the year.

7.2 Reconciliation of Accounts

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 ₹1,56,640.95 crore (100.00 *per cent* of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹1,80,439.97 crore (100.00 *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 2022-23, ₹10,408.79 crore under 59 Major Heads of accounts, constituting 6.33 *per cent* of the total Revenue and Capital expenditure (₹1,64,355.54 crore) was classified under the Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure and ₹2,195.83 crore under 54 Major Heads of Account, constituting 1.46 *per cent* of the total Revenue Receipts (₹1,50,462.34 crore) was classified under 800-Other Receipts

7.4 Personal Deposit Accounts (PD)

The PD accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme.

During 2022-23, an amount of ₹3,265.14 crore was transferred to these PD Accounts. This included ₹378.74 crore, transferred in March 2023.

In terms of Sub-Rule 479 of the Odisha Treasury Code, 302 Administrators of Personal Deposit Accounts (out of 404) had reconciled and verified their balances with the treasury figures and 302 annual verification certificates were furnished by them to the Treasury officer for onward submission to the Office of the Principal Accountant General. 102 Administrators of Personal Deposit Accounts had not reconciled and verified their balances with the treasury figures.

Details of the PD accounts, as on 31 March 2023, are given below:

(₹ in crore)							
Opening Balance as on 01 April 2022		Addition during the year 2022-23		Closed/Withdrawal during the year 2022-23		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2023	
Number of Admini- strators	Amount	Number of Admini- strators	Amount	Number of Admini- strators	Amount	Number of Admini- strators	Amount
404	4,356.80	Nil	21,197.65	Nil	18,377.60	404	7,176.85

7.5 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent (AC)

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 2023, 1,382 DC bills amounting to ₹107.57 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 grants 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 decreased from ₹25,957 crore in 2018-19 to ₹19,084 crore in 2022-23.

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

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No	Name of Institutions	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Panchayati Raj Institutions	3,223	4,415	2,509	1,907	1,810
2	Urban Local Bodies	1,432	1,886	2,662	1,992	1,812
3	Statutory Corporations	407	325	566	703	1,113
4	Universities	528	623	825	747	841
5	Development Authorities	3,626	2,154	1,483	1,613	1,086
6	Other Institutions	16,741	19,062	19,224	18,969	13,263
	Total	25,957	28,465	27,269	25,931	19,084

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

In terms of Rule 173 of the Odisha General Financial Rules, Utilisation Certificates (UCs) in respect of Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the grantee to the authority that sanctioned it, by 30 June of the succeeding year of expenditure. To the extent of non-submission of UCs, there is a risk that the amount shown in Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

During the year 2022-23, ₹24,830.79 crore pertaining to outstanding UCs for the period up to 2021-22 was cleared. The position of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2023 is given below:-

Year*#	Number of UCs Outstanding	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2021-22	17,410	16,166.24
2022-23	1,831	4,530.15
Total	19,241	20,696.39

* The year mentioned above relates to “Due year”, i.e., by 30 June of succeeding year of actual drawal.

Additions during the year 2022-23 is ₹19,084.79 crore and out of this ₹7,826.82 crore has been cleared by 31 March 2023.

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 2022-23, the total contribution to the NPS was ₹3,141.56 crore (Employees' contribution ₹1,380.87 crore and Government's contribution ₹1,760.69 crore). The Government of Odisha notified (11.10.2021) that the Government would contribute 14 *per cent* to NPS, with effect from 01.04.2019. Thus, the Government contribution for the year 2022-23 would be ₹1,933.22 crore ($\text{₹}1380.87 \times 14 / 10 = \text{₹}1,933.22$ crore). The detailed information on Government contribution is available in Statement No. 15 of the Finance Accounts. The Government transferred ₹3,141.56 crore to the Public Account under Major Head 8342-117 - Defined Contribution Pension scheme. The Government's contribution to the NPS was less by ₹172.53 crore, which resulted in understatement of Revenue Expenditure.

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 2023, total investment of the State Government in 150 entities was ₹12,417.78 crore. Out of 150 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 2022-23 was ₹10,511 crore which includes ₹9,652 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 decreased to (-)₹1.09 crore at the end of the year 2022-23 as compared to ₹44.64 crore at its beginning. Investment in Cash Balance Investment Account as on 31 March 2023 was ₹9,529.43 crore. During 2022-23, Interest Receipt on Cash Balance Investment was ₹1,359.34 crore, increased by 167.54 per cent in comparison to previous year. The details are furnished below: -

		(₹in crore)		
Component	As on 1 April 2022	As on 31 March 2023	Net increase (+) / decrease (-)	
1. Cash Balances	44.64	(-)1.09	(-)45.73	
2. Investments from Cash Balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	32,701.46	9,529.43	(-)23,172.03	
3. Other Cash Balances				
i) Cash with Departmental Officers and Permanent Advance	20.74	22.86	2.12	
ii) Investment from Earmarked Fund Balances	18,464.21	35,889.02	17,424.81	
TOTAL (1+2+3)	51,231.05	45,440.22	(-)5,790.83	
Interest realised on Cash Balance Investment Account	508.08	1,359.34	851.26	

7.11 Misclassification between Revenue and Capital

During the year 2022-23, Government of Odisha incorrectly booked expenditure of ₹2,652.21 crore under Capital Section instead of Revenue Section, as has been determined from the purpose of expenditure.

7.12 Direct transfer of Central Scheme Funds to Implementing Agencies in the State (Funds routed outside State Budget)

As per the PFMS portal of the CGA, the total amount transferred by the Central Government to the State during the year 2022-23 was ₹19,761.46 crore, out of which ₹15,506.68 crore was directly received by the State Government implementing agencies in the State during 2022-23. Other implementing agencies, *i.e.*, NGOs, Societies, *etc.* received ₹4,253.91 crore and ₹0.87 crore was directly transferred to the individual beneficiaries, through Direct Benefit Transfer.

7.13 Single Nodal Account (SNA)

Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide letter No. 1(13) PFMS/FCD/2020, dated 23-03-2021 had notified procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and monitoring utilisation of the funds released through Single Nodal Agency (SNA). For each CSS, SNA is set up with own Bank Account in scheduled Commercial Bank, authorised to conduct Government business by the State Government. As per the procedure, the State Government is to transfer the Central share received in its accounts to the concerned SNA's account, along with the corresponding State share.

As per VLC database, the State Government received ₹ 11,287.12 crore, being Central share during the year 2022-23, in its Treasury Accounts. As on 31 March 2023, the Government transferred Central Share of ₹ 12,002.83 crore and State share of ₹ 10,276.34 crore, to the SNAs. Out of the total transfer of ₹22,279.17 crore, ₹21,223.14 crore was transferred through Miscellaneous Bills, ₹1,040.86 crore through GIA bills, ₹15.17 crore through Other Contingent Bills. Detailed vouchers and supporting documents of actual expenditure were not received by AG office, from the SNAs.

As per SNA PFMS report, the State Government received ₹ 11,287.12 crore, being Central share during the year 2022-23, in its Treasury Accounts. As on 31 March 2023, the Government transferred Central Share of ₹ 11,770.74 crore and State share of ₹ 10,070.92 crore to the SNAs. As per SNA report of PFMS portal, ₹11,773.73 crore are lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs, as on 31 March 2023. The difference needs reconciliation.

7.14 Status of Reserve Funds

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

The total accumulated balance at the end of 31 March 2023 in these funds was ₹39,398.13 crore. Out of this ₹7,754.20 crore was under interest bearing Reserve Fund and ₹31,643.93 crore under non-Interest-bearing Reserve Fund.

(A) Reserve Funds bearing Interest:

(a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF):

In terms of the guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head - '8121 General & Other Reserve Funds' which is under the interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in

the proportion of 75:25. During the year 2022-23, the State Government received ₹1,348.00 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹448.80 crore. The State Government transferred both Central and State share totalling ₹1,796.80 crore to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF. The State Government did not receive any Grants from the Central Government towards NDRF.

(b) State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF):

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is to be constituted under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This Fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation project in respect of disaster covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines and the State specific local disaster, notified by the State Government from time to time. The State Government has created the SDMF vide Notification No. 5643 dated 29.09.2021 under Major Head 8121-130- State Disaster Mitigation Fund. During the year 2022-23, the State Government received ₹168.50 crore from the Central Government. The State Government's share during the year is ₹56.10 crore. The State Government did not transfer ₹224.60 crore to the Fund, which resulted in understatement of Revenue Expenditure to that extent.

(c) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund:

In compliance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, the State Governments are required to establish the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund, under the interest bearing section in Public Account of the State, for amounts received from user agencies for undertaking Compensatory Afforestation.

During the years 2021-22 and 2022-23, the State Government did not receive any amount from the user agencies. The Government received ₹2.88 crore (₹458.05 in previous year) from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit. The total balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2023, was ₹3,988.46 crore.

B Reserve Funds not bearing Interest:

(a) Consolidated Sinking Fund:

The Government of Odisha set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund in 2006-07, for amortization of loans. 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

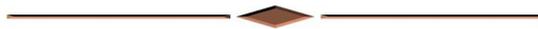
vide Notification No. 34316/F dated 01.11.2018, where the Government is at liberty of not contributing to the fund, if the balance is maintained at a level higher than 5 *per cent* of the total liability of the State Government, at the end of the previous year. In the year 2022-23, the Government did not contribute to the Fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹15,914.19 crore, as on 31 March 2023 (₹14,681.68 crore, as on 31 March 2022), which constituted 13.25 *per cent* of the total liability at the end of the previous year, *i.e.*, 31 March 2022.

(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund:

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 vide notification No. 13912-FIN-CI-SG-0001/2022-F dated 08.05.2023, stipulates that the minimum corpus of the State Government shall be maintained at 5 *per cent* of total outstanding guarantees at the end of previous financial year. Provided that the State Government, at its discretion, may contribute to the Fund beyond 5 *per cent* of total outstanding guarantees. During the year 2022-23, Government did not contribute to the Fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹1,788.60 crore, as on 31 March 2023 (₹1,646.41 crore, as on 31 March 2022), which constituted 29.04 *per cent* of total outstanding guarantees at the end of previous year, *i.e.*, 31 March 2022.

(c) Budget Stabilisation Fund:

The State Government constituted the Budget Stabilisation Fund in 2022-23, vide notification No. 9271-FIN-BUD3-PD-0005-2022/F dated 24.03.2023, that is administered by RBI. According to the guidelines of the Fund, contributions to the Fund shall be made from the surplus of the Revenue account. There shall be no ceiling on contributions to the Fund in terms of amount and frequency. During the year, Government contributed ₹13,632.52 crore to the Fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹13,632.52 crore, as on 31 March 2023.



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