



Accounts at a Glance

2023-24



GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA

PREFACE

This is the Tenth issue of our annual publication '**Accounts at a Glance**' in respect of the Government of Telangana. The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared by the Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement), Telangana on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) 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 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts. Finance Accounts are summarized statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditures against provisions approved by State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

The **Accounts at a Glance** provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts and gives an insight into the financial position of the State. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. It is based on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts and in case of difference, the figures depicted in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts may be treated as correct.

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19-12-2024


Principal Accountant General (A & E)
Telangana

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

VISION

(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 be recognized for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

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.

MISSION

(Our mission enunciates our current role and describes what we are doing today.)

CORE VALUES

(Our core values are the guiding beacons for all that we do and give us the benchmarks for assessing our performance.)

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

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Chapter I Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Telangana compiles the monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Telangana. This compilation is based on Accounts rendered by 33 District Treasuries (for Civil and Forest Departments separately), 33 Public Works Pay and Accounts Offices, two State Pay and Accounts Offices (PAOs), Pension Payment Office, Hyderabad (PPO), SNA SPARSH¹ and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India.

Following such monthly compilation, the Principal Accountant General (A&E) prepares the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts annually, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit), Telangana and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

¹ A new Account Rendering Unit (ARU) for SNA-SPARSH (Real Time System of Integrated Quick Transfers for Centrally Sponsored Scheme Funds) was created during March 2024 for incorporating the SNA-SPARSH transactions vide State Government GO Ms.Nos.76 and 77 dated 22/05/2024.

1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

1.2.1 Government accounts are kept in three parts:

Part 1 CONSOLIDATED FUND

All the revenue received by the Government including tax and non-tax revenues, loans raised, and repayment of loans given (including interest thereon) form the Consolidated Fund. All the expenditure and disbursements of the Government, including release of loans and repayments of loans taken (and interest thereon), are met from this fund.

The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, not provided in the budget, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund. The corpus of this fund for the Government of Telangana is ₹50.00 crore.

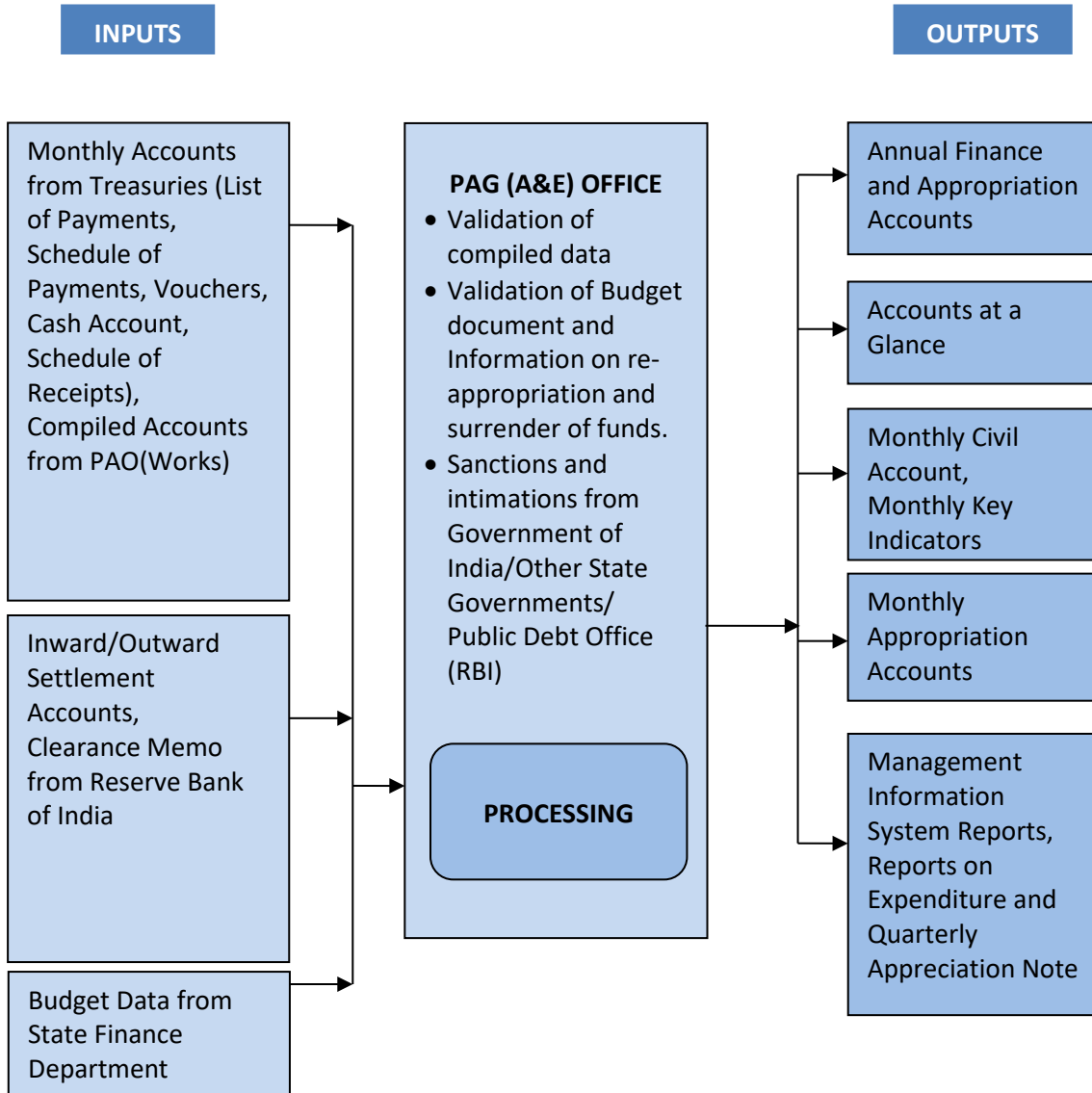
Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND

Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT

In Public Account, the transactions relating to Debt (other than those included in Part 1), 'Deposits', 'Advances', 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' shall be recorded. The transactions under Debt, Deposits and Advances in this part are such in respect of which Government incurs a liability to repay the money received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid, together with the repayments of the former (Debt and Deposits) and the recoveries of the latter (Advances). The transactions relating to 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' in this part shall embrace all adjusting heads. The transactions such as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles shall appear here. The initial debits or credits to these heads will be cleared eventually by booking to the final head of account.

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts

Flow Diagram for Accounts Compilation



1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. Finance Accounts are prepared in two volumes to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarised statements of overall receipts and disbursements. Volume II contains detailed statements (Part-I) and appendices (Part-II).

The 'Notes to Finance Accounts' contains summary of significant accounting policies, comments on quality of accounts and other items like Loans and Advances, Investments, Guarantees etc.

In addition to the Budget approved for the year 2023-24 by the Telangana Legislature, the Government of India effects transfer of funds directly to State Implementing Agencies such as Telangana State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Agriculture Department, Arogyasri Health Care Trust, Rural Development Department etc. for spending on various schemes and programmes. Such transfers (₹9,757 crore in 2023-24) are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government but have been shown at Appendix VI of Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Financial Highlights of the Year 2023-24

The following table provides the details of actual financial results *vis-a-vis* Original Budget Estimates for the year 2023-24:

Sl. No	Component	Budget Estimates (₹ In crore)	Actuals (₹ In crore)	% of Actuals to Budget Estimates	Per centage of Actuals to GSDP for 2023-24 ⁽²⁾
1.	Revenue Receipts (a+b+c)	2,16,567	1,69,293	78	11
	a) Tax Revenue ⁽¹⁾ (including Central Share)	1,52,450	1,35,540	89	9
	b) Non-Tax Revenue	22,808	23,819	104	2
	c) Grants-in-aid and Contributions	41,259	9,934	24	1
2.	Recovery of Loans and Advances	5,060	36	1	0
3.	Borrowings & Other Liabilities	38,234	49,977 ⁽³⁾	131	3
4.	Capital Receipts (2+3)	43,294	50,013	116	3
5.	Inter State Settlement	17,828	...	0	0
6.	Total Receipts (1+4)	2,77,601	2,19,306	79	15
7.	Revenue Expenditure	2,11,685	1,68,514	80	11
	a) Grants-in-Aid	1,11,151	76,773	69	5
	b) Expenditure on Salaries/Wages ⁽⁵⁾	26,184	27,981	107	2
	c) Expenditure on Pensions	13,024	16,835	129	1
	d) Expenditure on Subsidy	13,986	9,411	67	1
	e) Expenditure on Interest Payments (Out of Revenue Expenditure)	22,408	24,347	109	2
	f) Other Expenditure (other than a, b, c, d, & e)	9,594	13,260	138	1
8.	Capital Expenditure ⁽⁴⁾	37,525	43,918	117	3
	a) Expenditure on Capital Account (excluding b)	36,936	43,278	149	3
	b) Expenditure on Salaries/Wages	589	640	109	0
9.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	28,480	6,861	24	0
10.	Inter State Settlement	...	14	0	0
11.	Total Expenditure (7+8+9+10)	2,77,690	2,19,307	79	15
12.	Revenue Surplus (1-7)	4,882	779	16	0
13.	Fiscal Deficit (1+2-11)	56,241	49,978	89	3
14.	Primary Deficit {1+2-[7+8+9-7(e)]}	33,655	25,616	76	2

Table 1.3.2

Figures in italics represent significant deviations between BE and Actuals.

- (1) Includes share of net (tax) proceed assigned to the state amounting to ₹23,742 crore.
- (2) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all goods and services within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time. The figure (₹15,01,981 crore) is sourced from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.
- (3) Borrowings and other liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt (₹40,957 crore) + Net of Contingency fund {₹ (-)1 crore} + Net (Receipts- Disbursements) of Public Account (₹8,984 crore) - Net of Opening and Closing cash balance (₹(-)36 crore).
- (4) Expenditure does not include Public Debt (₹ 1,09,617 crore) as net of Public Debt has been taken under Borrowings and Other Liabilities.
- (5) Excludes salaries (₹6,275 crore) and wages (₹11 crore) met from Grants-in-aid.

1.3.3 Receipts during the year

(₹ In crore)

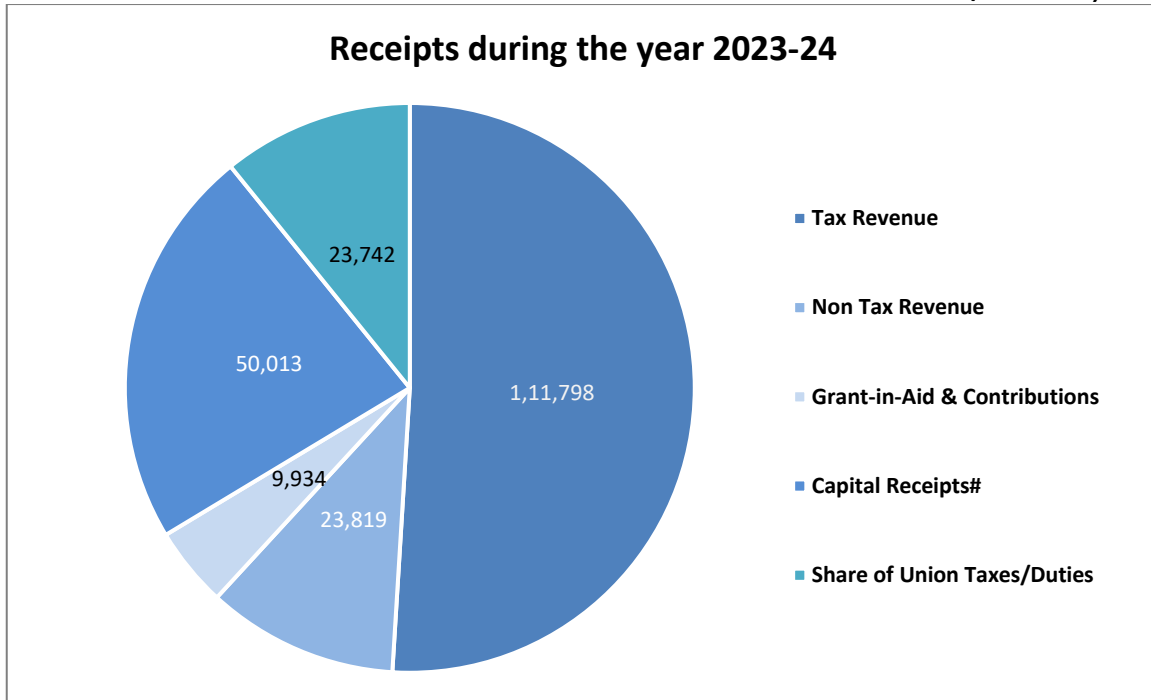


Fig 1.3.3

#Capital receipts include Recovery of Loans and Advances (₹36 crore) + Borrowings and other liabilities (₹49,977 crore) [Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public debt (₹40,957 crore) + Net of Contingency fund {₹ -1 crore} + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Account (₹8,984 crore) - Net of Opening and Closing cash balance ₹(-)36 crore)].

1.3.4 Disbursements during the year

(₹ In crore)

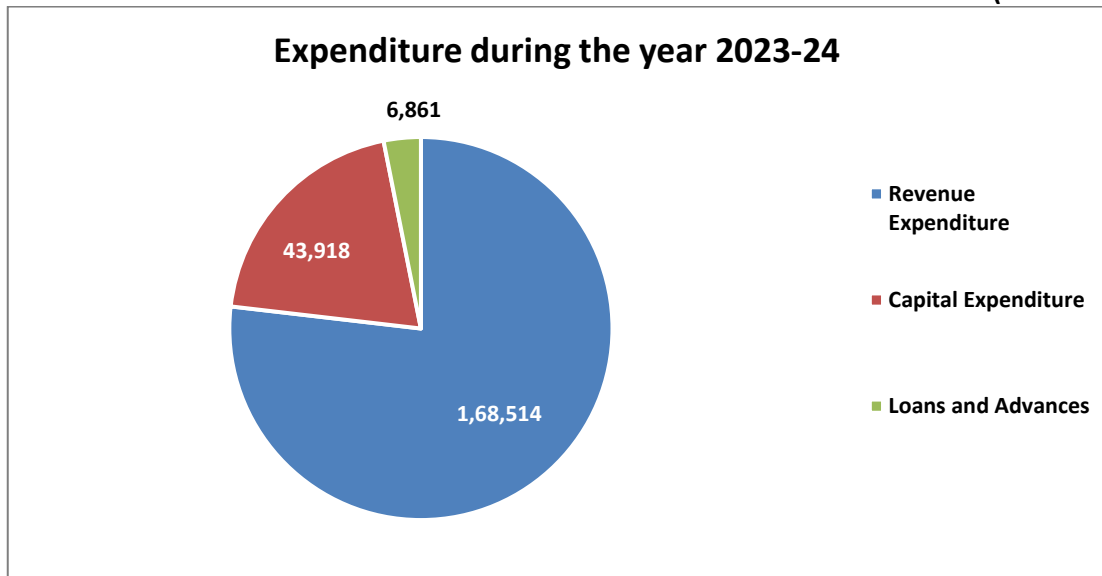


Fig 1.3.4

1.3.5 Appropriation Accounts

Under Article 204(3) of the Constitution of India, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with the authorisation of the Legislature. Barring certain expenditure specified in

the Constitution as “Charged” on the Consolidated Fund, which can be incurred without vote of the Legislature, all other expenditure requires to be “Voted”. The budget of the Government of Telangana has 37 grants consisting of 12 charged appropriations and 37 voted sections. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure complied with the appropriations authorised by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

1.3.6 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

The Government of Telangana incurred net excess expenditure of ₹1,11,477 crore (33 per cent of estimates) in 11 Grants/Appropriations against the approved budget of ₹3,37,107 crore by the State Legislature during the year 2023-24.

The excess expenditure in the Revenue Section occurred mainly under grant IX Fiscal Administration, Planning, Surveys and Statistics. The expenditure was ₹22,798 crore against the Budget allocation of ₹14,650 crore exceeding the budget by ₹8,147 crore (56 per cent). The excess expenditure in the Public Debt section was under grant IX Fiscal Administration, Planning, Survey & Statistics, where the expenditure was ₹1,09,617 crore (including ₹97,098 crore on account of repayment of Ways and Means Advances) against the Budget allocation of ₹12,795 crore exceeding the Budget by ₹96,822 crore (757 per cent).

In the Capital section, the excess expenditure occurred mainly under the grant XVII Municipal Administration and Urban Development. The expenditure under Capital section of this grant was ₹2,640 crore against the Budget allocation of ₹333 crore exceeding the Budget by ₹2,307 crore (693 per cent).

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

Special Drawing Facility/Ways and Means Advances are taken from the Reserve Bank of India to maintain the agreed minimum cash balance which the state Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2023-24, the Government of Telangana availed Special Drawing Facility of ₹10,156 crore for 349 days, and Ways and Means Advances of ₹52,517 crore for 321 days. There was an amount of ₹1,000 crore left unpaid towards the Ways and Means Advances at the end of year.

1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from Reserve Bank of India when the cash balance falls below the limit prescribed by Reserve Bank of India i.e., ₹1.38 crore for the state of Telangana, (even after taking ways and means advances, Special Drawing Facility) which is required to be maintained with Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2023-24, Overdraft of ₹35,425 crore was availed for 145 days by the Government of Telangana.

1.4.3 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹779 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹49,977 crore as on 31 March 2024. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net of Borrowings and other Liabilities [Public Debt (₹40,957 crore), Net Contingency Fund (₹(-) 1 crore), Public Account (₹8,984 crore) and Cash balance (₹(-)36 crore)]. Around 41 per cent of the Revenue Receipts (₹1,69,293 crore) of the State Government was spent on Committed Expenditure like Salaries and wages (₹27,981 crore), Interest Payments (₹24,347 crore) and Pensions (₹16,835 crore).

1.4.4 Sources and Applications of Funds

(₹ In crore)

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2023	35	
	Revenue Receipts	1,69,293	
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	36	
	Capital Receipts	...	
	Public Debt*	1,50,574	
	Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	3,468	
	Reserves and Sinking Funds	2,369	
	Deposits Received	74,218	
	Civil Advances Repaid	...	
	Suspense and Miscellaneous	9,722	
	Remittances	79	
	Contingency Fund	...	
	TOTAL	4,09,794	
	APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	1,68,514
		Capital Expenditure	43,918
Loans Given		6,861	
Repayment of Public Debt*		1,09,616	
Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others		1,568	
Reserve and Sinking Funds		1,761	
Deposits repaid		70,505	
Civil Advances given		...	
Suspense and Miscellaneous		6,941	
Remittances		96	
Inter State Settlement		14	
Contingency Fund		1	
Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2024		(-1)	
TOTAL		4,09,794	

Table 1.4.4

* Includes Ways and Means advance from RBI

1.4.5 Where Rupee came from

(₹ In crore)

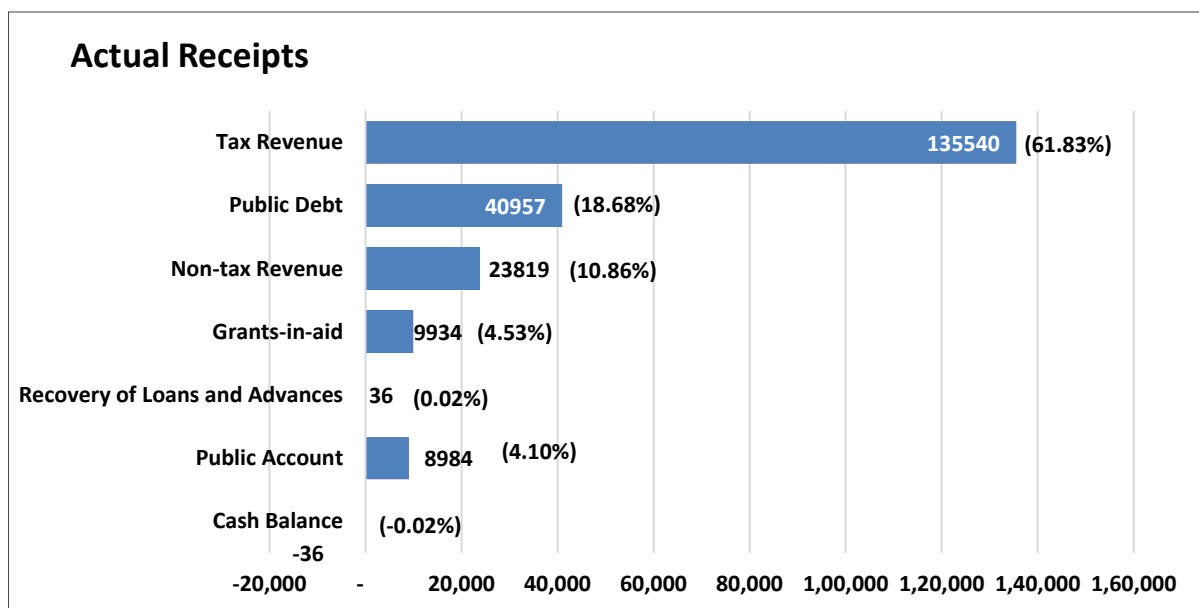
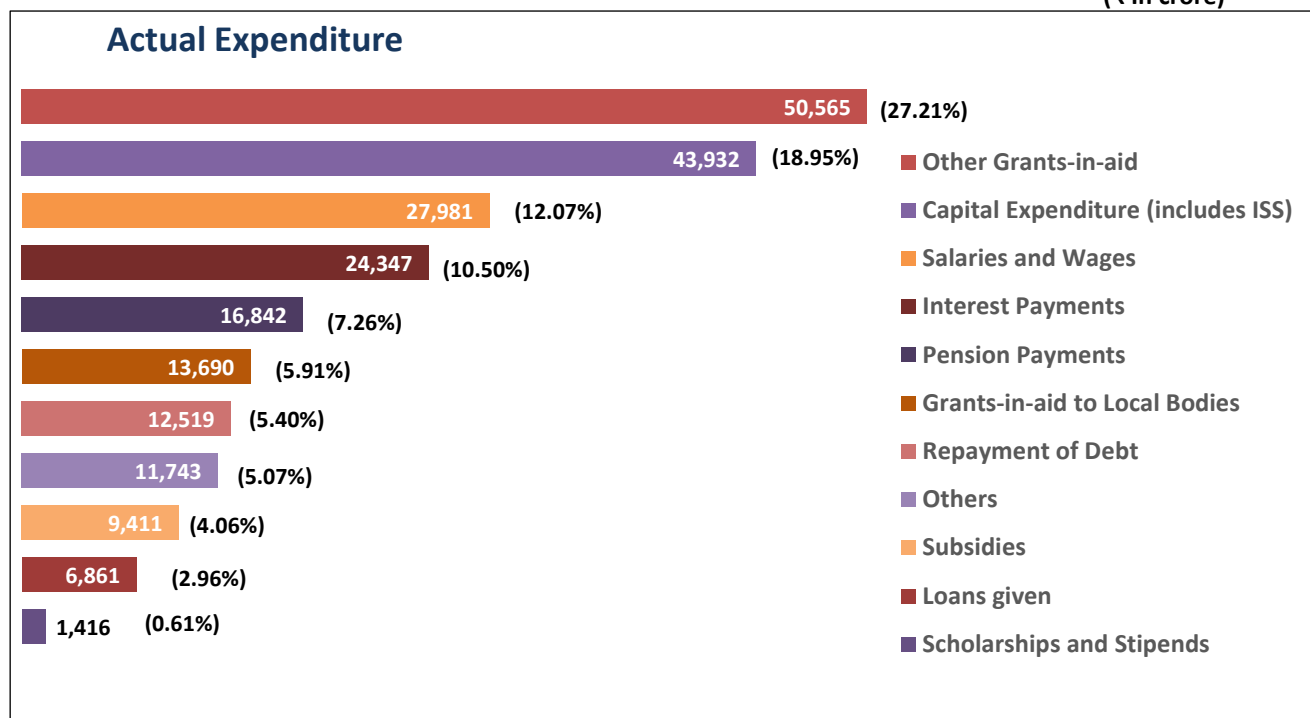


Fig 1.4.5

Note: Public Debt, Public Account and Cash Balance components above are taken as 'net' and not 'gross' as shown in the Sources & Application Table (Para 1.4). Public Debt does not include Receipt and Expenditure of Special Drawing facility/Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft.

1.4.6 Where Rupee went

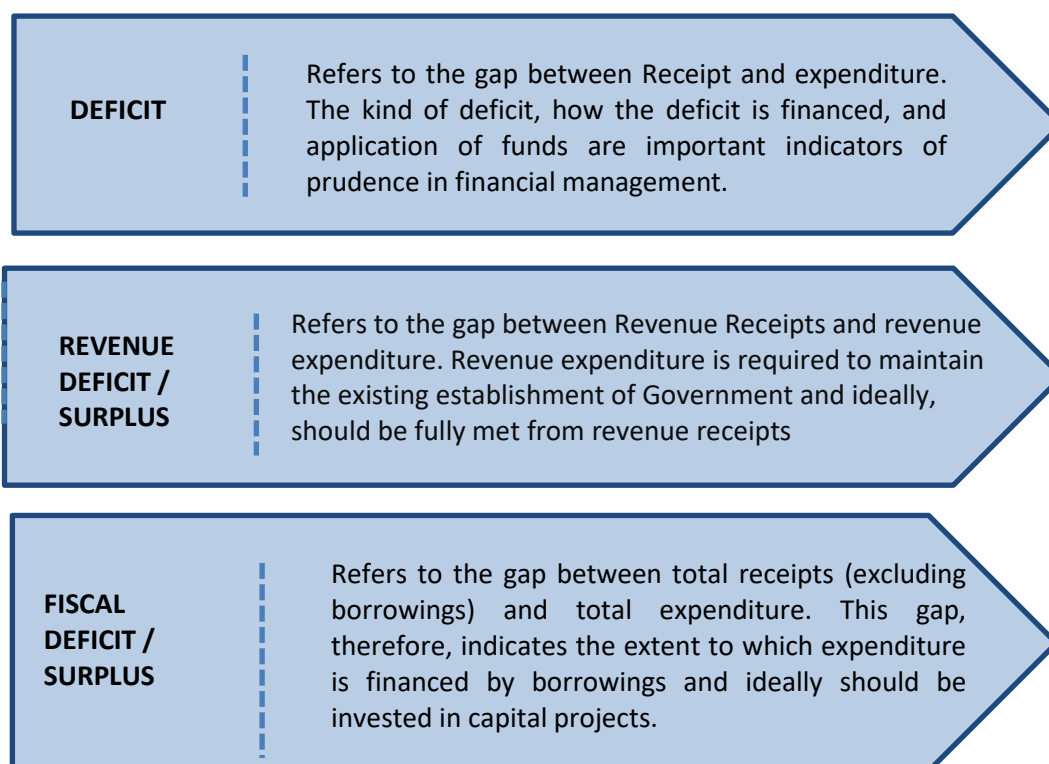
(₹ In crore)



Note: Capital expenditure includes Salaries and Wages (010/020) ₹641 crore.

Fig 1.4.6

1.4.7 What do the deficits and surpluses indicate?



The Twelfth Finance Commission recommended that States enact their own Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Acts which commits them to achieve Revenue Surplus while limiting Fiscal Deficit to 3 per cent of GSDP. Government of Telangana has adopted “The Andhra Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2005” as “**The Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2005**” in accordance with section 101 of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 vide G.O.Ms.No.45, Law(F), dated 01 June 2016 and subsequently enacted as FRBM (Amendment) Act, 2020 published in Telangana Gazette dated 19th September 2020.

The State Government had a Revenue Surplus of **₹779 crore** (₹5,943 crore in 2022-23) and **Fiscal Deficit of ₹49,978 crore** (₹32,557 crore in 2022-23) which are 0.05 per cent and 3.33 per cent of GSDP* respectively. **The Fiscal Deficit constituted 23 per cent** of total receipts (₹2,19,306 crore).

Around **45 per cent** of the Revenue Receipts (₹1,69,293 crore) of the State Government was spent on Committed Expenditure like Salaries[#] (₹34,267 crore), Interest Payments (₹24,347 crore) and Pensions (₹16,842 crore).

*GSDP figure of ₹15,01,981 crore as provided by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.

[#] Salaries component includes detailed heads 010-Salaries (₹27,884 crore), 020- Wages (₹97 crore) and 310/311- Grants-in-Aid towards salaries and wages (₹6,286 crore).

1.5 Deficit/Surplus

1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Surplus/Deficit

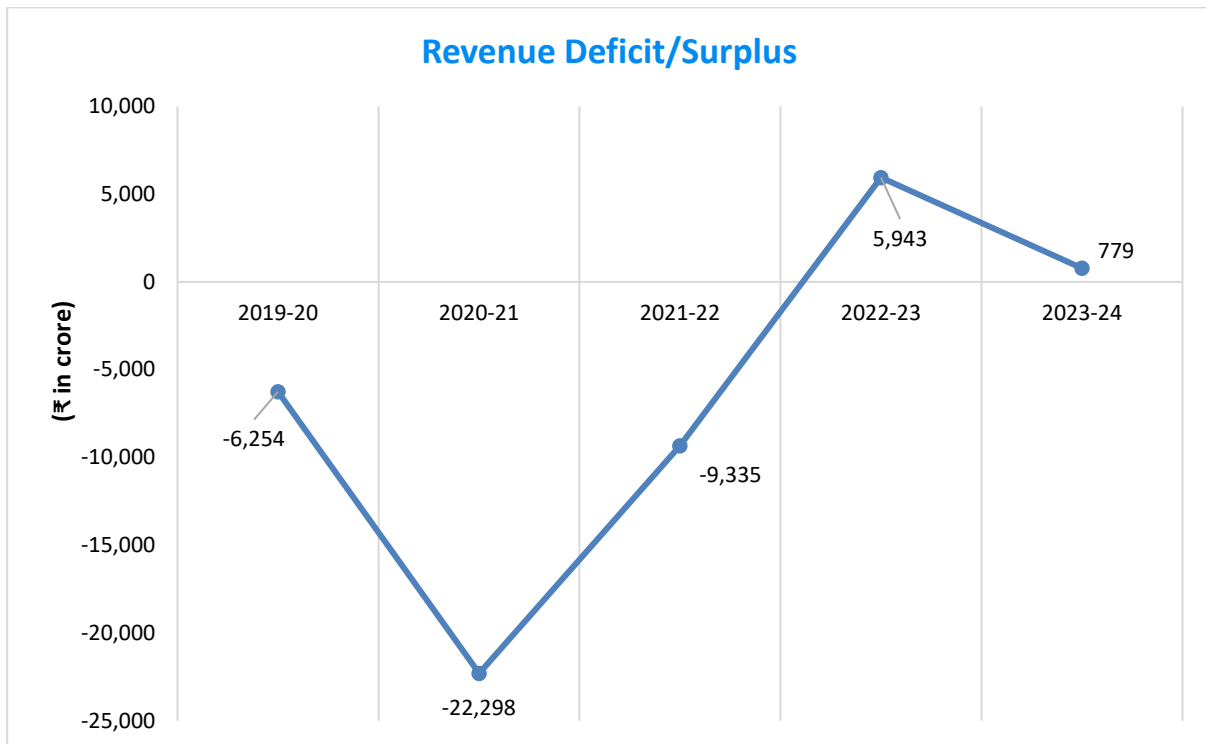


Fig 1.5.1

1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit

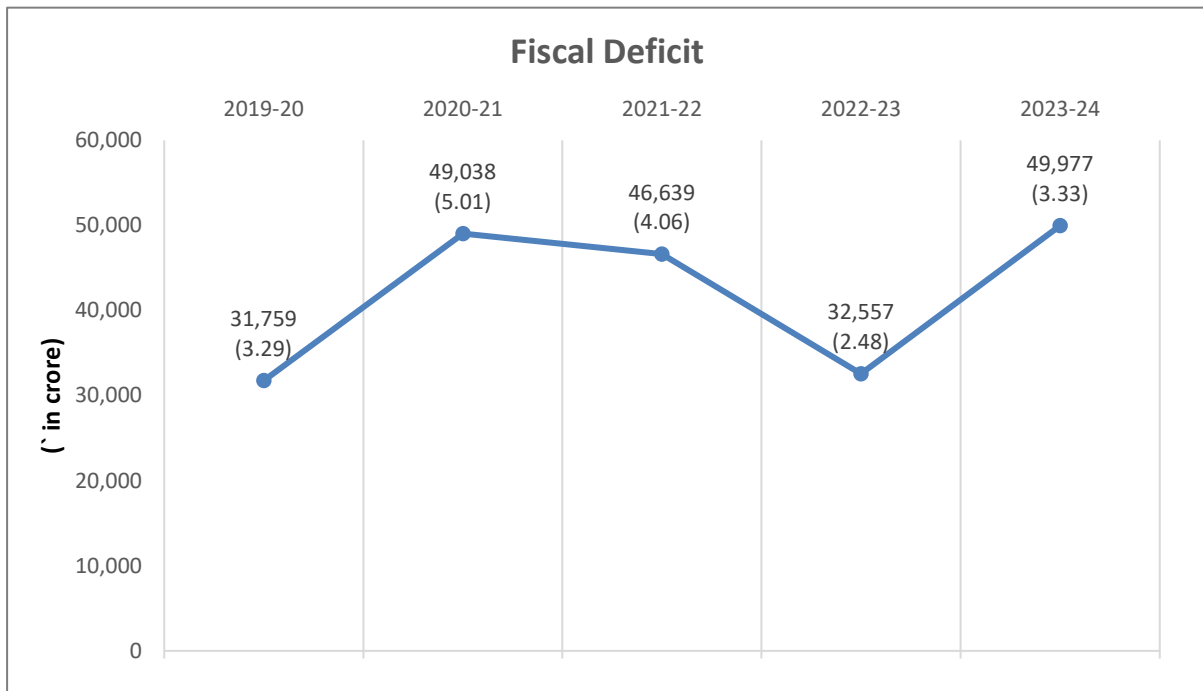


Fig 1.5.2

Figures in brackets represent the percentage of GSDP for that year.

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

Disclosure under Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM/MTFP) Act, 2005:

In terms of Section 5 of the Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act 2005 and Telangana FRBM (Amendment) Act 2020, the Government of Telangana presented the Medium Term Fiscal Policy and Strategy Statement along with the State Budget for 2023-24. The targets mentioned in the amended Act and achievements in 2023-24 as depicted in the Accounts are as follows:

Sl. No.	Targets for 2023-24	Achievements during the year as per the Accounts and GSDP*
1.	Revenue Surplus: To be maintained.	The Government of Telangana had a Revenue Surplus of ₹779 crore in 2023-24 (0.05 per cent of GSDP)
2.	Fiscal Deficit shall not exceed 3.00 per cent during the period 2023-24	The Fiscal Deficit of ₹49,977 crore as per the accounts was 3.33 per cent of GSDP for 2023-24.
3.	Outstanding debt and other liabilities expressed as percentage of GSDP shall be less than 33.10 per cent of GSDP during 2023-24.	The outstanding debt and other liabilities of Government of Telangana (₹5,17,659 crore)** was 34.47 per cent of GSDP

* GSDP figure at current prices for 2023-24: ₹15,01,981 crore, as provided by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.

** The outstanding debt includes the balance of off-budget borrowings (₹1,20,944 crore as disclosed by the State Government) and excluding back to back loans for the years 2020-21 (₹2,380 crore) and 2021-22 (4,569 crore) by GOI in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation (₹6,949 crore) vide GOI's letter No.F.No.40(1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10/12/2021.

...oOo...

Chapter II

Receipts

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts of Telangana for 2023-24 were ₹2,19,306 crore against a budget estimate of ₹2,59,773 crore.

2.2 Revenue Receipts

The Revenue receipts of the State Government comprises Tax Revenue, Non- tax Revenue and Grants-in-aid received from the Union Government.

● 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, dividend, profits, departmental receipts, etc.

● GRANTS-IN-AID

Grants-in-aid represent Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It also includes "External Grant Assistance" and "Aid, Material and Equipment" received from Foreign Governments and channelized through the Union Government.

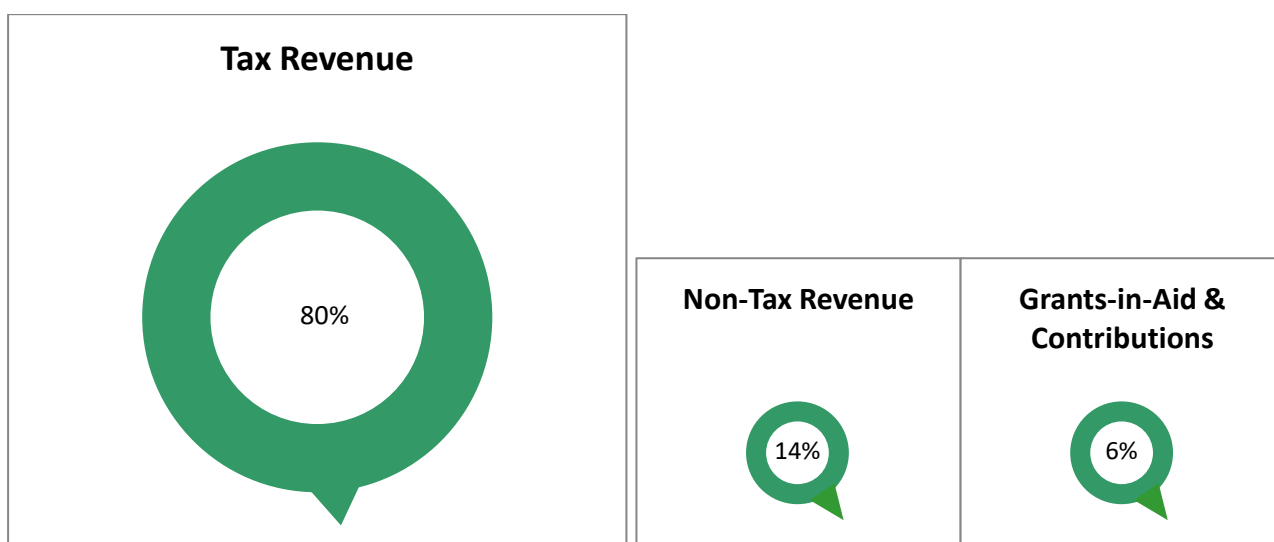


Fig 2.2

2.2.1 Components of Revenue Receipts (2023-24)

Components		Actuals (₹ In crore)	Percentage to Total Revenue Receipts
A.	Tax Revenue*	1,35,540	80
	Goods and Services Tax	46,500	27
	Taxes on Income & Expenditure	16,167	10
	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	14,298	8
	Taxes on Commodities & Services	58,575	35
B.	Non-Tax Revenue	23,819	14
	Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	144	...
	General Services	16,853	10
	Social Services	1,050	1
	Economic Services	5,772	3
C.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	9,934	6
	Total Revenue Receipts	1,69,293	100

Table 2.2.1

*Includes share of net proceeds assigned to State (₹23,742 crore) received from the Government of India.

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ In crore)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Tax Revenues (Raised by the State)	67,597	66,650	91,271	1,06,949	1,11,798
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	15,988	12,692	18,721	19,668	23,742
Non-Tax Revenues	7,360	6,101	8,857	19,554	23,819
Grants in Aid	11,598	15,471	8,619	13,179	9,934
Total Revenue Receipts	1,02,543 (10.58)	1,00,914 (10.29)	1,27,468 (11.10)	1,59,350 (12.13)	1,69,293 (11.27)
GSDP	9,69,604	9,80,407	11,48,515	13,13,391	15,01,981

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent percentage to GSDP.

Table 2.2.2

The proportion of the State's Own Tax Revenue to GSDP is 7.4 per cent. There was an increase in revenue receipts by ₹9,943 crore (6.24 per cent) in 2023-24 as compared to the previous year. The total tax revenue (including share of Union Taxes) increased by ₹8,923 crore (7.05 per cent), the non-tax revenue increased by ₹4,265 crore (21.81 per cent) and Grants in Aid decreased by ₹3,245 crore (24.62 per cent) in comparison to the previous year.

2.2.3 Trend of Components of Revenue Receipts

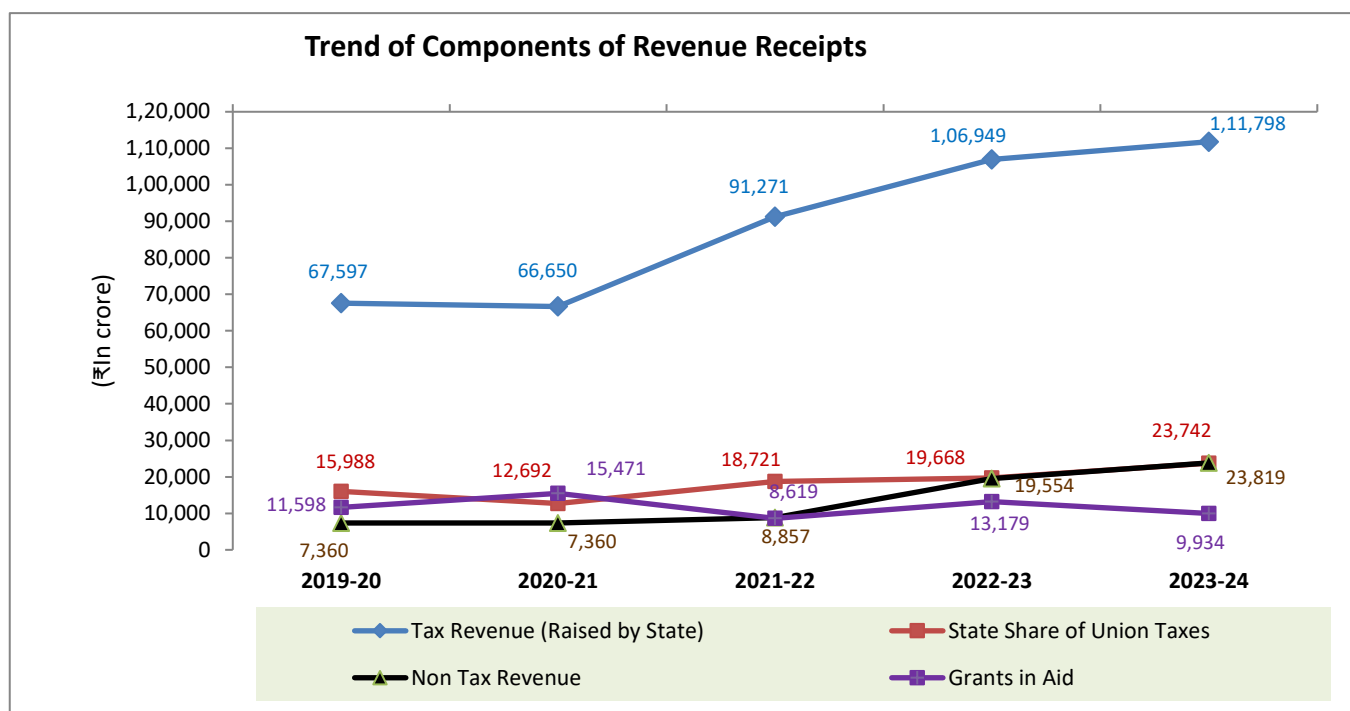


Fig 2.2.3 (a)

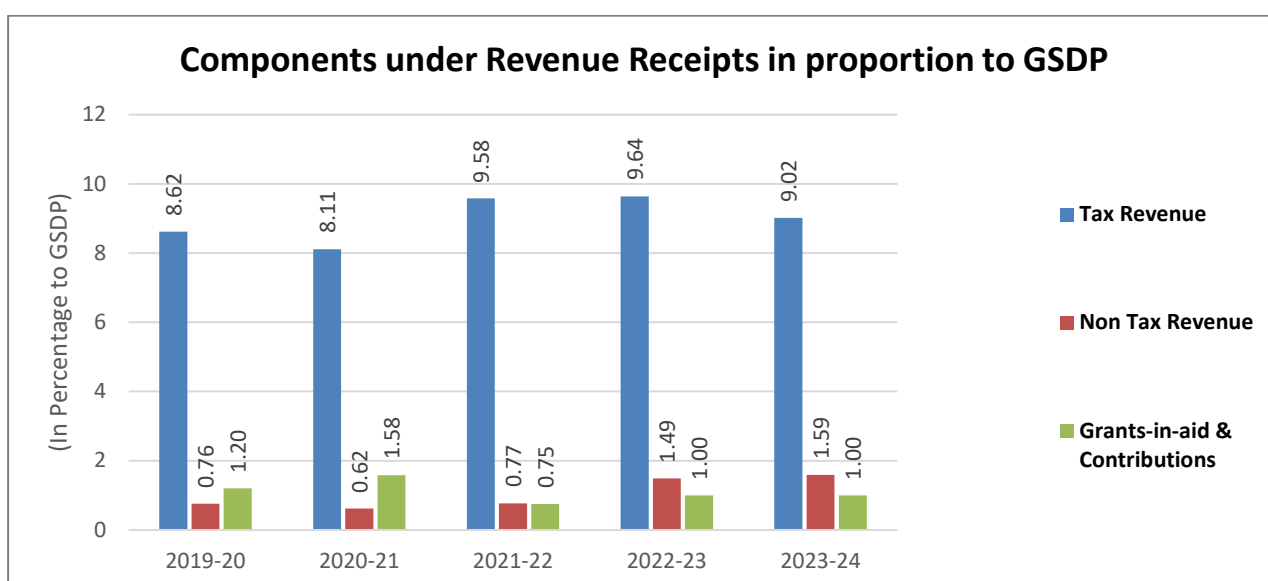


Fig 2.2.3 (b)

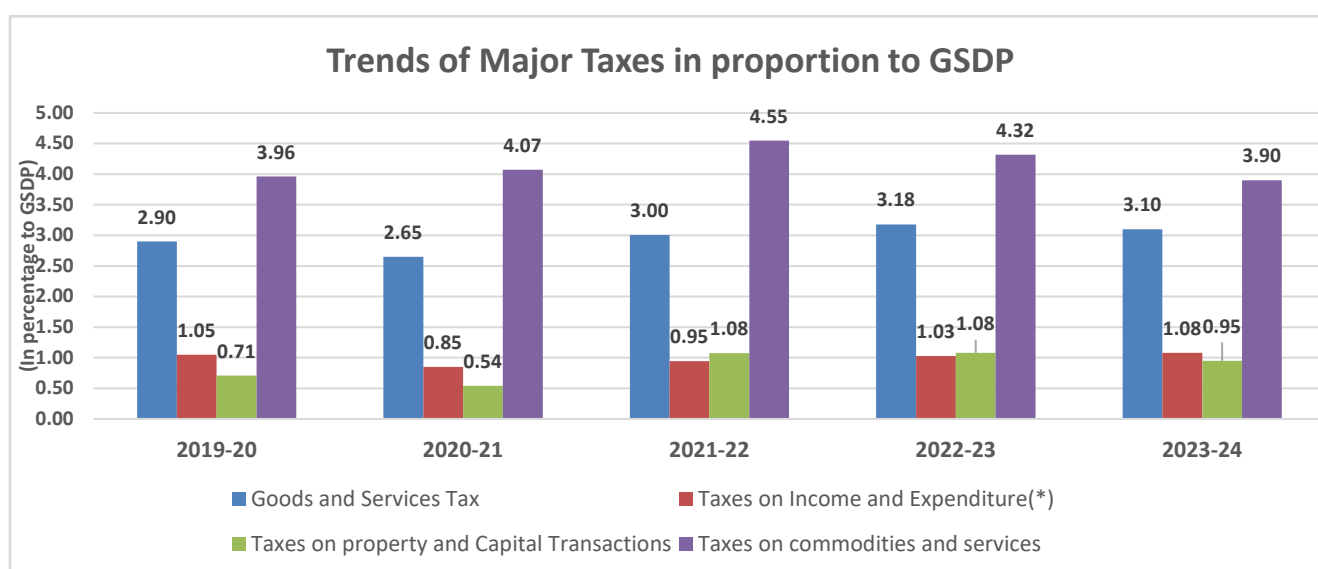
2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ In crore)

Trend of Sector-wise Tax Revenue over the past 5 years						
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Percentage increase / decrease to 2022-23
a. Goods and Services Tax	28,053 (2.90)	25,905 (2.64)	34,490 (3.00)	41,889 (3.18)	46,500 (3.10)	11
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	10,249 (1.05)	8,342 (0.85)	10,871 (0.94)	13,654 (1.03)	16,167 (1.08)	18
c. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	6,873 (0.71)	5,297 (0.54)	12,375 (1.08)	14,228 (1.08)	14,298 (0.95)	...
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services	38,410 (3.96)	39,798 (4.06)	52,256 (4.55)	56,845 (4.32)	58,575 (3.90)	3
Total Tax Revenues	83,585 (8.62)	79,342 (8.09)	1,09,992 (9.58)	1,26,617 (9.64)	1,35,540 (9.02)	7
GSDP	9,69,604	9,80,407	11,48,515	13,13,391	15,01,981	14

Note: (i) GSDP figures as provided by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.
(ii) Figures in parenthesis represent percentage to GSDP

Table 2.3



(*) Primarily net proceeds of State's share of Union Taxes

Fig 2.3

2.3.1 Major Contributors to Tax Revenue

(₹ In crore)

Components	Actuals	Percentage to GDP
Goods and Services Tax (GST)	46,500	3.10
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	29,990	2.00
State Excise	20,299	1.35
Stamps and Registration fees	14,296	0.95
Corporation Tax	7,126	0.47

Table 2.3.1(a)

Major variations between Actual Receipts and Budget Estimates:

(₹ In crore)

Actual Receipts was less than Budget Estimates by		Actual Receipts was more than Budget Estimates by	
Stamps and Registration Fee	4,204	State Excise Duties	414
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	9,510	Corporation Tax	254

Table 2.3.1(b)

2.4 Efficiency of Tax Collection

(₹ In crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.					
Revenue collection*	20,674	20,904	26,974	29,604	29,990
Expenditure on collection	208	216	251	284	298
Cost of Collection (as % of Revenue collection)	1.00	1.03	0.93	0.96	0.99
2. State Excise					
Revenue collection	11,991	14,370	17,482	18,470	20,299
Expenditure on collection	254	287	345	333	431
Cost of Collection (as % of Revenue collection)	2.12	2.00	1.97	1.80	2.12
3. Taxes on Vehicles					
Revenue collection	3,935	3,338	4,381	6,764	7,095
Expenditure on collection	129	86	109	128	137
Cost of Collection (as % of Revenue collection)	3.28	2.58	2.49	1.90	1.93
4. Stamps and Registration Fee					
Revenue collection	6,671	5,243	12,373	14,228	14,296
Expenditure on collection	90	75	122	185	146
Cost of Collection (as % of Revenue collection)	1.35	1.43	0.99	1.30	1.02

Table 2.4

(* Excludes State's share of Union Taxes

Taxes on Sales, Trade etc. form a major chunk of Tax revenue. The *percentage* of expenditure on collection of Taxes is insignificant.

2.5 Trend in State's share of Union Taxes

(₹ In crore)

Major Head description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Per centage Increase/ decrease to 2022-23
(a) Goods and Services Tax	4,537	3,715	5,573	5,640	7,206	28
Central Goods and Services Tax	4,537	3,715	5,573	5,640	7,206	28
Integrated Goods and Services Tax	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Taxes on Income & Expenditure	9,722	7,831	10,284	12,932	15,356	25
Corporation Tax	5,451	3,865	4,649	6,399	7,126	11
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,271	3,966	5,635	6,533	8,230	26
Other taxes on Income and Expenditure	527	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taxes on Wealth	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Taxes on Commodities & Services	1,731	1,146	2,861	1,095	1,180	8
Customs	1,013	649	1,505	785	832	6
Union Excise Duties	705	422	899	246	315	28
Service Tax	...	63	438	31	4	-87
Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	13	12	19	33	29	-12
State's share of Union Taxes	15,987	12,692	18,721	19,668	23,742	21
Total Tax Revenue	83,585	79,342	1,09,992	1,26,617	1,35,540	7
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	19	16	17	16	18	...

Table 2.5

2.6 Goods and Services Tax

Goods and Services Tax (GST) which was introduced with effect from 01.07.2017, is an indirect tax on the supply of goods and services. It replaced all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State governments. The Act was passed in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution. It is a dual GST with the Centre and the States simultaneously levying tax on a common base. GST to be levied by the Centre would be called Central GST (CGST) and that to be levied by the States would be called State GST (SGST). An Integrated GST (IGST) would be levied on Inter-State supply (including stock transfers/Imports) of goods or services. GST is levied at rates to be mutually agreed upon by the Centre and the States on the recommendations of the GST Council. During the year, an amount of ₹7,205 crore was received on account of CGST and an amount of ₹39,295 crore was collected on account of SGST.

(₹ in crore)

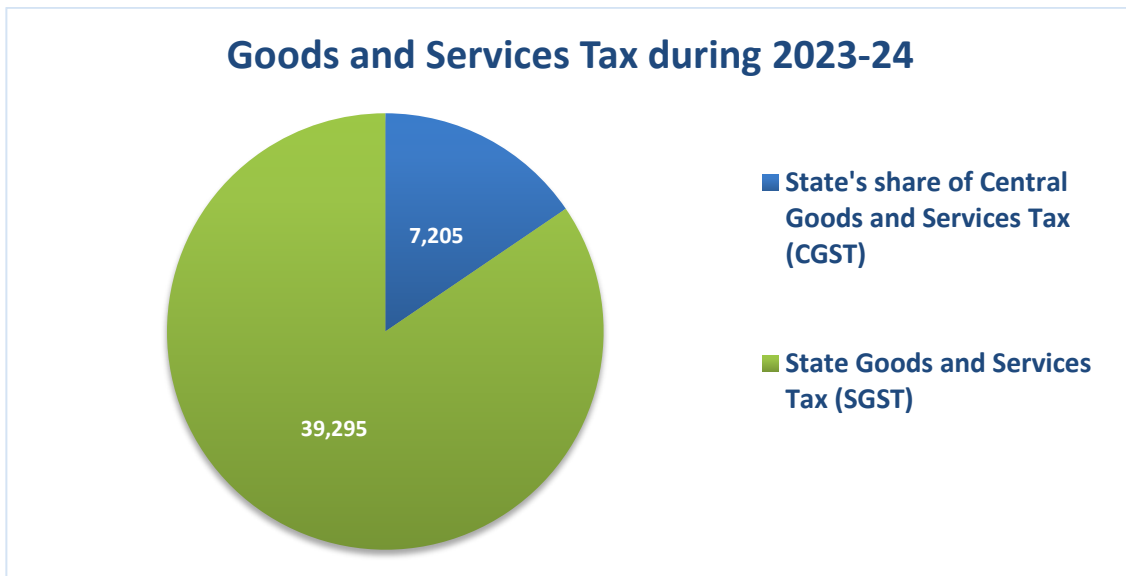


Fig 2.6

2.7 Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprises the following:

- Centrally Sponsored Schemes (₹5,967 crore)
- Finance Commission Grants (₹2,924 crore)
- Other Transfer/Grants to States/Union Territories with legislatures (₹1,043 crore)

Total receipts during 2023-24 under Grants-in-aid were ₹9,934 crore. The share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in total Grants-in-aid was 60 *per cent*, while the share of Finance Commission Grants was 29 *per cent* and Other Grants was 11 *per cent*.

(₹ in crore)

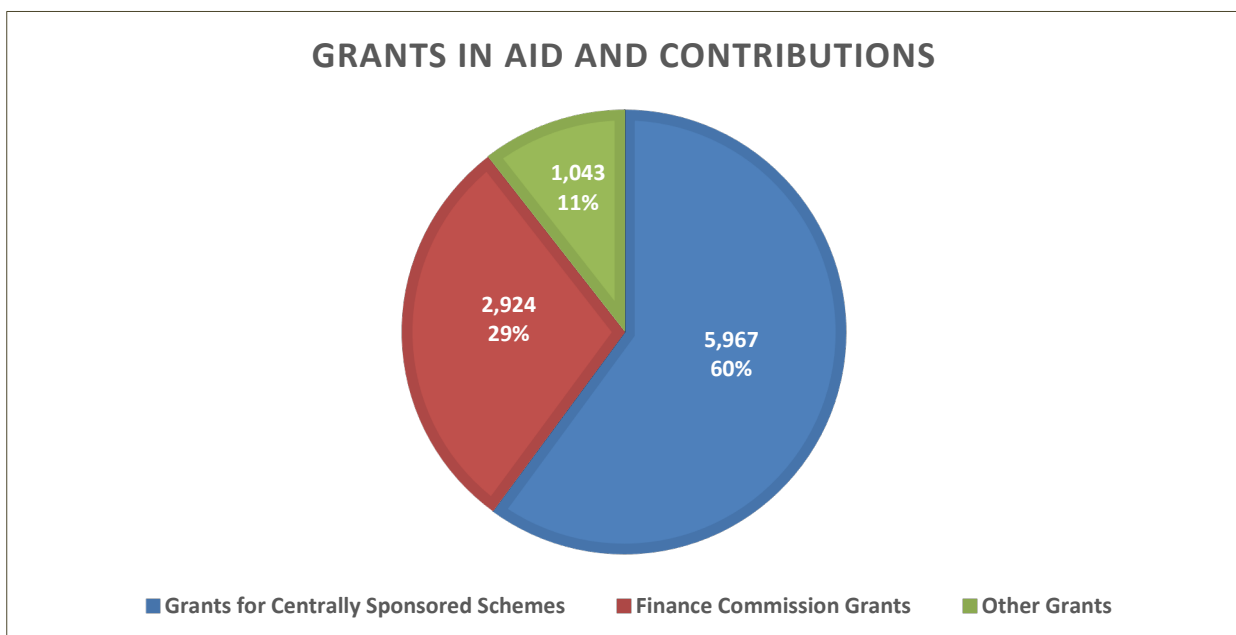


Fig 2.7

2.8 Public Debt

In 2023-24, 50 loans totaling ₹49,618 crore at interest rates varying from 7.32 per cent to 7.75 per cent repayable between the years 2030 and 2051 were raised from the open market. In addition to these, the State Government also raised ₹910 crore from other financial institutions like LIC, GIC, NABARD etc. An amount of ₹98,097 crore was availed as Ways and Means advances out of which ₹97,098 crore was repaid during the year leaving a balance of ₹1,000 crore. Thus, the Internal Debt raised during the year excluding Ways and Means Advances was ₹50,528 crore. Repayments of Internal Debt of State Government excluding Ways and Means Advances was ₹12,194 crore. The Government also received ₹1,948 crore from Government of India as Loans and Advances, while repayments made on this account amounted to ₹325 crore.

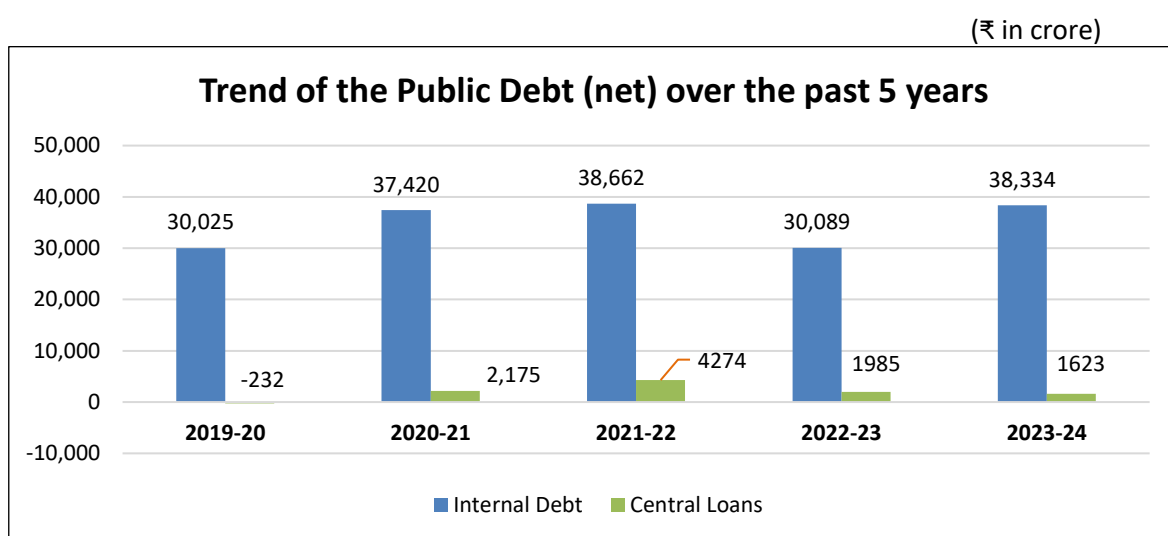
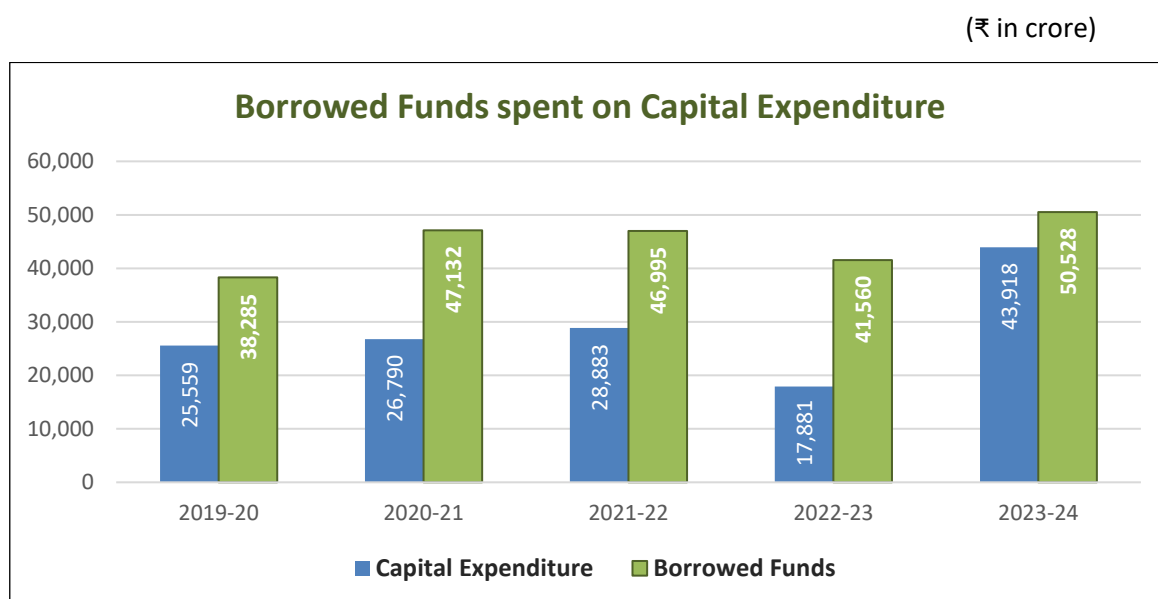



Fig 2.8

2.8.1 Proportion of borrowed funds to Capital Expenditure



Note: Borrowed Funds do not include Special drawing facility/Ways and Means Advances

Fig 2.8.1



The extent to which the Fiscal Deficit, as represented by borrowed funds, has been channelized towards the creation of capital assets is an indicator of prudent financial management. The borrowings of ₹50,528 crore in the year were partly utilised to meet Capital expenditure of ₹43,918 crore and disbursements of Loans and Advances of ₹6,610 crore.

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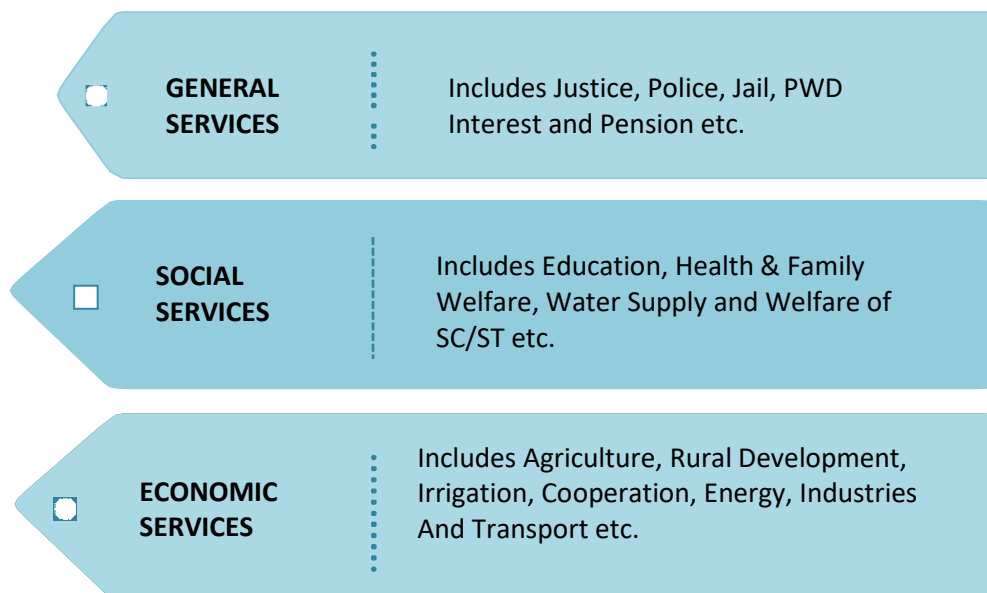
Chapter III

Expenditure

3.1 Introduction

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

In Government accounts, the expenditure is classified at the top level into three sectors: General Services, Social Services and Economic Services. The significant areas of expenditure covered under these sectors are mentioned below:



3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates during the past five years is as follows:

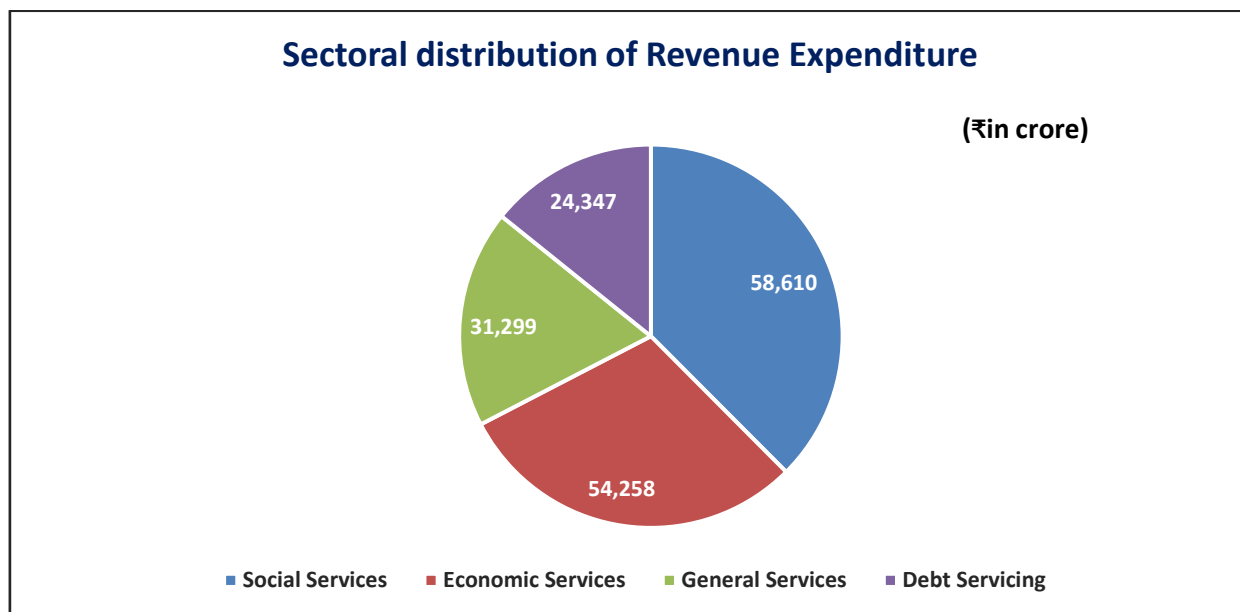
(₹ In crore)					
Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Budget Estimates	1,11,056	1,38,670	1,80,250	1,89,275	2,34,531(*)
Actuals	1,08,797	1,23,212	1,36,803	1,53,407	1,68,514
Gap	2,259	15,458	43,447	35,868	66,017
Percentage of variation of Actuals against BE	2	11	24	19	28

Table 3.2

(*) Includes Supplementary Budget estimates of ₹46,643 crore

As per the Accounts, the Government of Telangana had a Revenue Surplus of ₹779 crore in 2023-24. Of the total Revenue Expenditure, an amount of ₹75,456 crore was committed expenditure.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure



Note: General Services does not include Debt Servicing, which is shown separately.

Fig 3.2.1

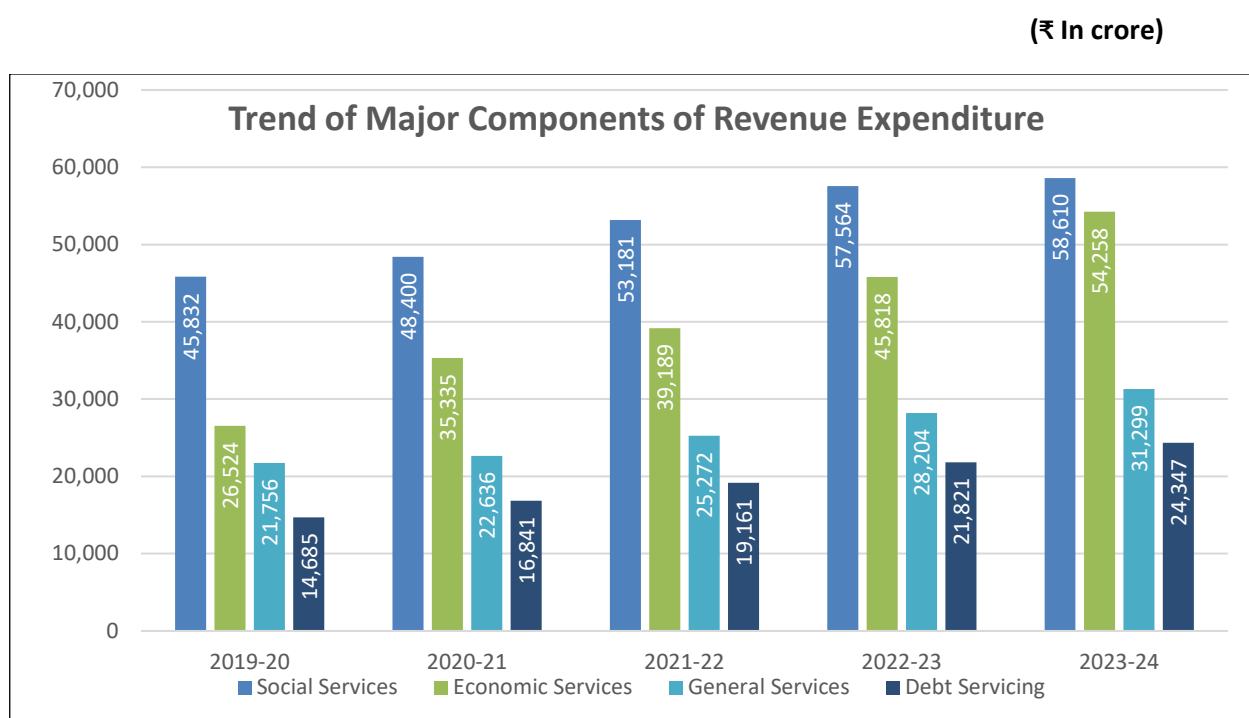
3.2.2 Trend of Major components of Revenue Expenditure 2019-20 to 2023-24

(₹ In crore)

Components	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Social Services	45,832	48,400	53,181	57,564	58,610
Economic Services	26,524	35,335	39,189	45,818	54,258
General Services *	21,756	22,636	25,272	28,204	31,299
Debt Servicing	14,685	16,841	19,161	21,821	24,347

*Excluding expenditure on Debt Servicing (2049 Interest Payments), which is shown separately.

Table 3.2.2



Note: General Services does not include Debt Servicing (2049 Interest Payments), which is shown separately.

Fig 3.2.2

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital Disbursements during 2023-24 amounted to ₹43,918 crore (**2.92 per cent of GSDP**). The growth in capital expenditure has not kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP.

The table below shows the trend of Capital Expenditure to Budget:

(₹ In crore)

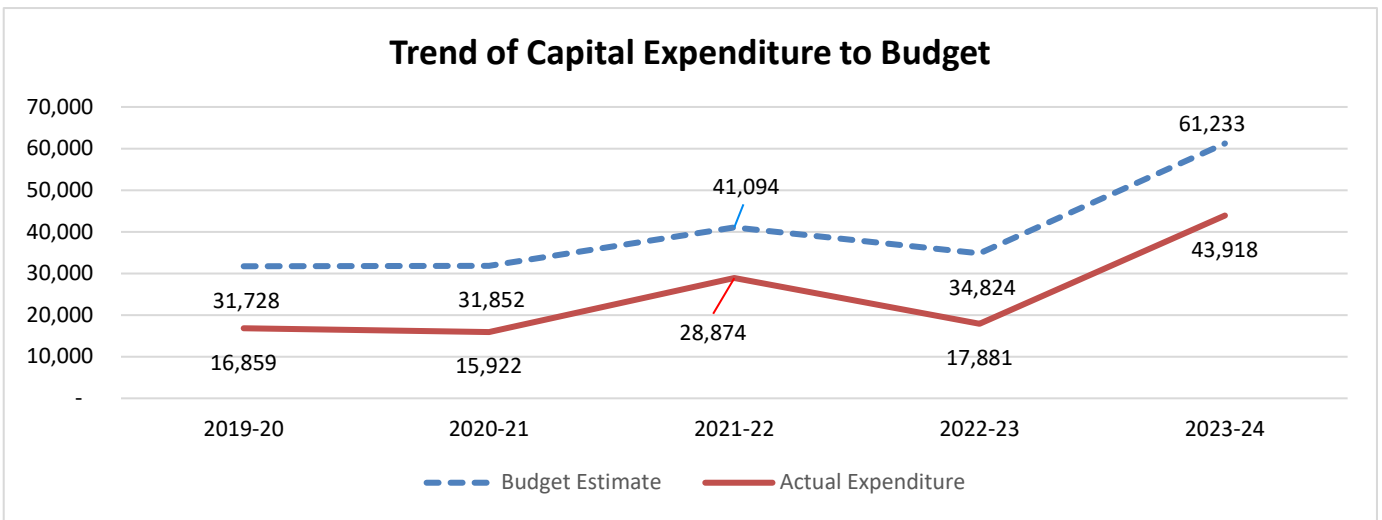


Fig 3.3

3.3.1 Major components of Capital Expenditure

(₹ In crore)

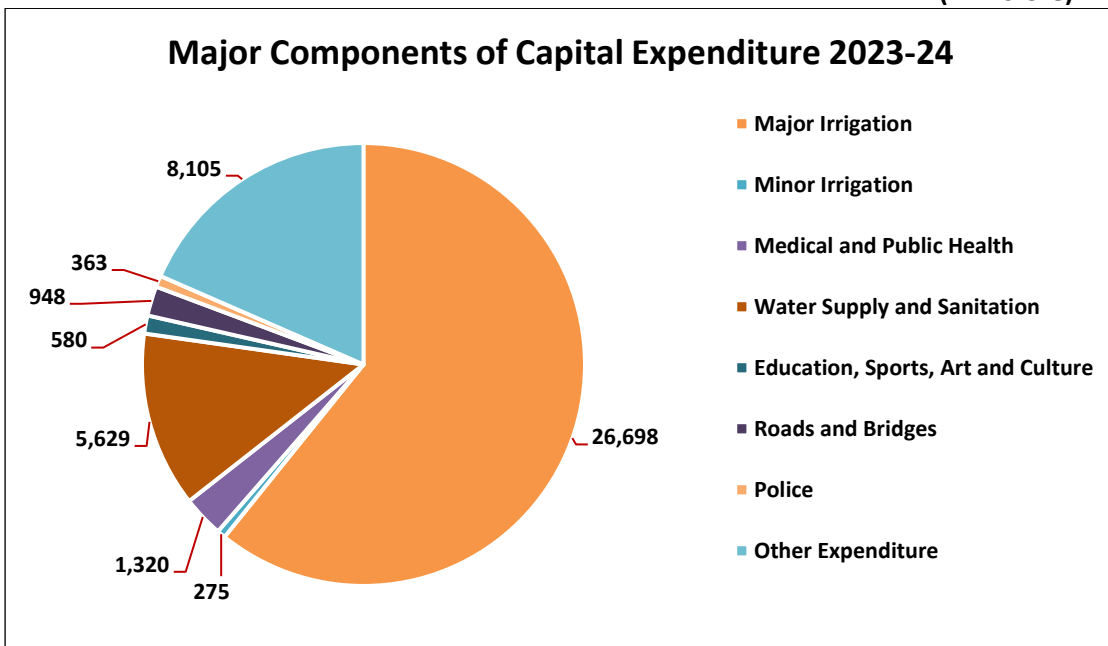


Fig 3.3.1

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure incurred is classified in the following sectors based on the nature of output – General Services, Social Services and Economic Services. During 2023-24, 77 per cent of the Capital Expenditure (₹33,937 crore) was made on Economic Services, 21 per cent towards Social Services (₹9,116 crore) and the remaining 2 per cent was expended on General Services (₹865 crore). Of the amount spent towards Economic Services, ₹27,921 crore was spent on various projects (₹26,698 crore on Major Irrigation, ₹275 crore on Minor Irrigation and ₹948 crore on Roads and Bridges).

3.3.3 Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue Expenditure

The comparative sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue expenditure over the past five years in terms of Non-Development Expenditure and Development Expenditure is illustrated below:

(₹ In crore)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Percentage Increase/ Decrease
Non-Development Expenditure						
General Services (Capital)	646	779	962	1,208	865	(-)/28
General Services (Revenue)	36,441	39,477	44,433	50,025	55,646	11
Total Non-Development Expenditure	37,087	40,256	45,395	51,233	56,511	10
Development Expenditure						
Social Services (Capital)	1,765	2,147	6,345	2,726	9,116	234
Social Services (Revenue)	45,832	48,400	53,181	57,564	58,610	2
Economic Services (Capital)	14,449	12,996	21,568	13,947	33,937	143
Economic Services (Revenue)	26,524	35,335	39,189	45,818	54,258	18
Grants – in – Aid and Compensation to Local Bodies (Revenue)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Development Expenditure	88,570	98,878	1,20,283	1,20,055	1,55,921	30
Grand Total	1,25,657	1,39,134	1,65,678	1,71,288	2,12,432	24

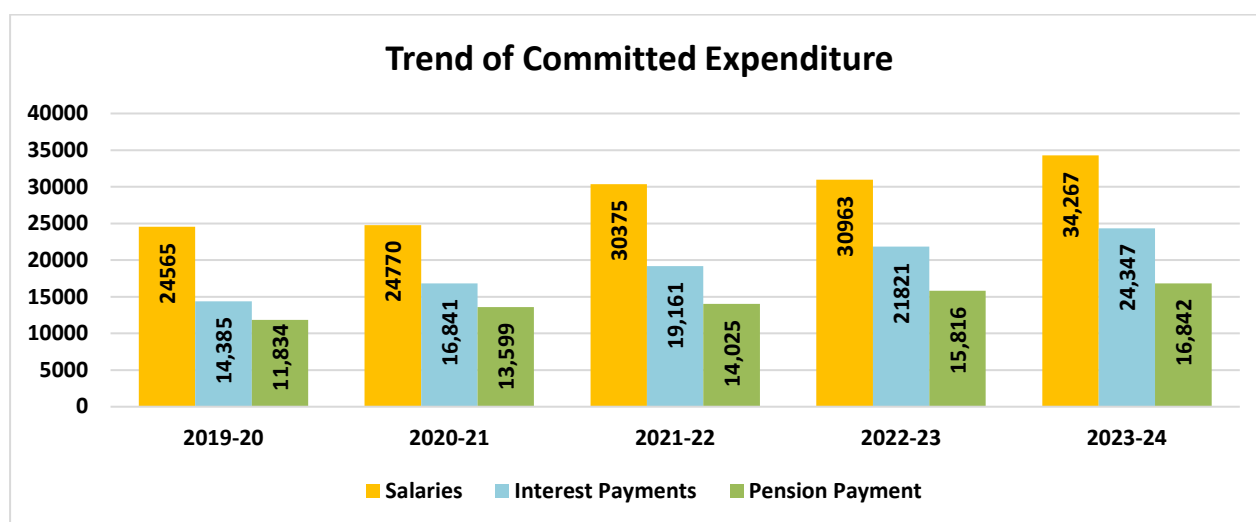
Note: Capital Expenditure does not include expenditure on loans and advances (₹6,861 crore)

Table 3.3.3

3.4 Committed Expenditure

Expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments and Pensions is treated as Committed Expenditure for the Government. The total Committed Expenditure for the year 2023-24 was ₹75,456 crore which is 45 per cent of total Revenue Expenditure.

(₹ In crore)



Note: Salaries component includes detailed heads 010-Salaries (₹27,884 crore), 020- Wages (₹97 crore) and 310/311- Grants-in-Aid towards salaries and wages (₹6,286 crore).

Fig 3.4

The trend of committed expenditure in comparison to revenue expenditure and revenue receipts over the past five years is depicted below:

(₹ In crore)

Component	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	% Increase with reference to 2022-23
Committed expenditure	50,784	55,206	63,561	68,600	75,456	1
Revenue Expenditure	1,08,797	1,23,212	1,36,803	1,53,407	1,68,514	10
Revenue Receipts	1,02,543	1,00,914	1,27,469	1,59,350	1,69,293	6
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	49	55	50	45	45	...
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	46	45	46	43	45	...

Table 3.4

...oOo...

Chapter IV

Appropriation Accounts

4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2023-24

(₹ In crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Suppl. grant	Total Budget	Actual expenditure (Net)	Savings (-) Excesses (+)	Surrender by way of Re-appropriation
1.	Revenue	1,89,023	22,739	2,11,762	1,49,731	(-)62,031	73,883
	Voted Charged	22,726	110	22,836	24,693	(+)1,857	122
2.	Capital	37,086	23,664	60,750	44,216	(-)16,534	13,289
	Voted Charged	439	44	483	69	(-)414	405
3.	Public Debt						
	Charged	12,706	89	12,795	1,09,617	(+)96,822	...
4.	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	28,480	1	28,481	6,875	(-)21,606	21,408
	Total Voted	2,54,589	46,404	3,00,993	2,00,822	(-)1,00,170	1,08,580
	Charged	35,871	243	36,114	1,34,379	(+)98,265	527
Grand Total		2,90,460	46,647	3,37,107	3,35,201	(-)1,905	1,09,107

Table 4.1

4.2 Trend of Net Savings/Excess during the past five years

(₹ In crore)

Year	Savings (-)/Excess(+)				
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Total
2019-20	(-) 4,129	(-) 14,647	(+) 35,474	(-) 1,246	(+) 15,452
2020-21	(-) 23,076	(-) 15,665	(+) 69,124	(-) 5,385	(+) 24,998
2021-22	(-) 30,924	(-) 11,969	(+) 66,844	(-) 15,875	(+) 8,076
2022-23	(-)39,554	(-)16,816	(+)82,797	(-)6,162	(+)20,265
2023-24	(-)60,174	(-)16,948	(+)96,822	(-)21,606	(-)1,906

Table 4.2

4.3 Significant Variations from Budget

Excess under a grant indicates improper budget planning and implementation of schemes/programmes which were not envisaged in the budget.

4.3.1. Grants with significant excess

(₹ In crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Budget allocation	Actual Expenditure	Percentage of Excess to Budget Allocation
IX	Fiscal Administration, Planning, Surveys and Statistics	Public Debt	12,795	1,09,617*	757
XVII	Municipal Administration and Urban Development	Capital/Voted	333	2,641	693
XXV	Women, Child and Disabled Welfare	Capital/Voted	18	37	105

Table 4.3.1

* Includes expenditure of ₹97,098 crore towards repayment of Ways and Means Advances

4.3.2. Grants with substantial savings:

(₹ In crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Budget allocation	Actual Expenditure	Percentage of Saving to Budget Allocation
XXXI	Panchayat Raj	Loans	4,383	193	96
III	Administration of Justice	Capital	364	37	90
XXXVII	Tourism, Art and Culture	Revenue	1,109	128	88

Table 4.3.2

The huge savings under the above grants indicates that the schemes envisaged in the Budget had been given lesser priority during implementation either due to the conservative approach of the Government to attain the fiscal targets or the shortfall is purely due to inaccuracy in the budget estimation process of the department.

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Chapter V

Assets and Liabilities

5.1 Assets

The existing forms of accounts do not clearly depict valuation of Government assets like land, building etc., except the value 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 of the Government stood at ₹49,732 crore at the end of 2023-24. There was an increase in investments by ₹18,632 crore. An amount of ₹115 crore was received as dividend which is a return of 0.23 *per cent* on investment.

Cash balance with the RBI stood at ₹35 crore on 01 April 2023 and was ₹(-)1 crore at the end of March 2024. The government had invested an amount of ₹4,437 crore in 14 days treasury bills in 2023-24 and rediscounted bills worth ₹6,720 crore. An amount of ₹9,284 crore was invested under Investment of Earmarked Funds to the end of March 2024.

The position of investment during the year 2023-24 is depicted in the table given below:

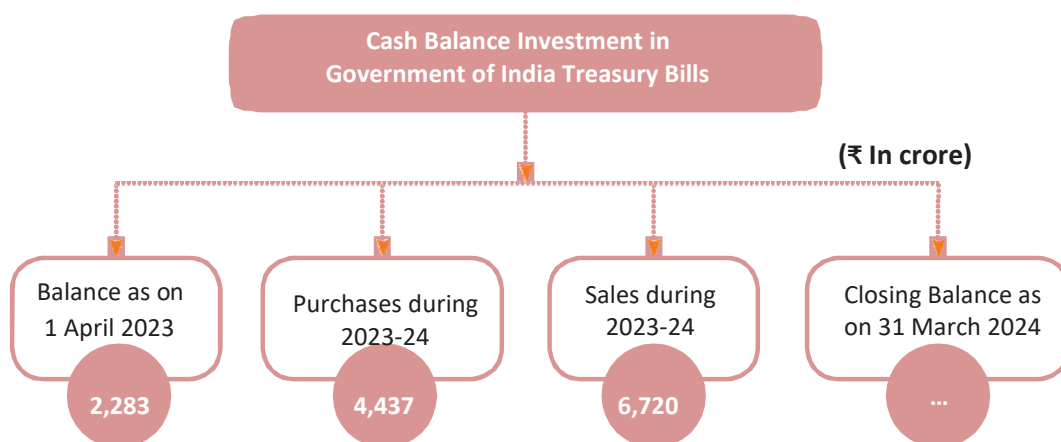


Fig 5.1

5.2 Debt and Liabilities

Article 293 of the Constitution of India empowers the State Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may be fixed by the State Legislature from time to time. The Government of Telangana during the year 2023-24 raised Market Loans of ₹49,618 crore. Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government for the last five years are as under:

Year	Public Debt (₹ In crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account(*) (₹ In crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Total Liabilities (₹ In crore)	Per cent of GSDP
2019-20	1,94,958	20	37,223	4	2,32,181	24
2020-21	2,34,554	24	43,464	4	2,78,018	28
2021-22	2,77,489	24	44,122	4	3,21,611	28
2022-23	3,09,563	24	46,923	4	3,56,486	28
2023-24	3,50,520	23	53,144	4	4,03,664 [#]	27

(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balance. Includes interest & non-interest-bearing obligations such as Deposits of local funds, other earmarked funds etc.

[#] This debt includes ₹6,949 crore, which was passed on as back to back loans by GoI in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation, vide GoI's letter No.F.No.40(1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10-12-2021.

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

Table 5.2

Public Debt and other liabilities showed an increase of ₹47,178 crore (13 per cent) in 2023-24 over the previous year.

5.2.1 Trend in Government Liabilities

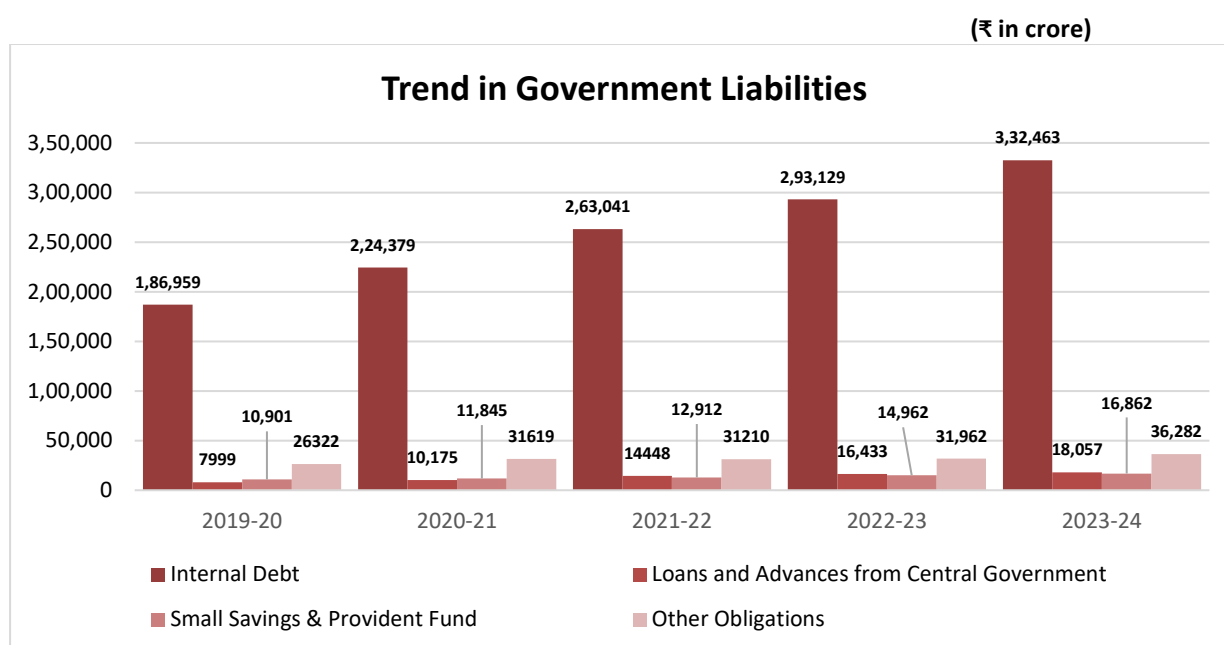


Fig 5.2.1

Note: i) Public Debt comprises Internal Debt and Loans and Advances from Central Government

5.3 Guarantees

5.3.1. Guarantees

The Government of Telangana amended the FRBM Act in 2020, raising the limit of guarantees that it can provide to various Institutions to 200% of total revenue receipts of the previous year. The Government provided guarantees to the extent of ₹31,280 crore to various Institutions/Departments to obtain loans from financial institutions during 2023-24. Total outstanding Guarantees as on 31 March 2024 were ₹2,20,607 crore (including outstanding guaranteed loans to the extent of ₹1,20,944 crore raised by the SPVs/Corporations/Institutions but serviced by the Government).

The Guarantees given by the State Government is given below:

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the end of the year	
		Principal	Interest
2019-20	77,315	89,601	...
2020-21	89,601	1,05,007	...
2021-22	1,05,007	1,35,283	...
2022-23	...(*)	1,98,244 [#]	...
2023-24	...(*)	2,20,607	...

Note: Details are available at Statement No.20 of Finance Accounts 2023-24 and are based on information received from the State Government and where available, from the respective institutions

(*) Figures were not made available by the Government.


[#]The opening Balance for the year 2023-24 has been taken as ₹2,14,705 crore which differs from the closing balance for the year 2022-23, for which the reason has not been intimated by the State Government.

Table 5.3.1

5.3.2. Guarantee Fee

Guarantee fee is payable by the organization availing guarantee at 0.5 per cent of amount guaranteed or 2 per cent for the amount guaranteed for the entire guarantee period. As against ₹2,960 crore receivable towards Guarantee Fee/Commission, ₹3 crore was received during the year 2023-24.

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Chapter VI

Other Items

6.1 Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of the State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, the State Government guarantees loans raised by companies and corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various schemes and programmes which are projected outside the State Budget. These loans are treated as receipts of the concerned entities and do not appear in the books of the Government. However, the loan repayments appear in the Government Account, resulting in irreconcilable adverse balances and understatement of liabilities in Government accounts.

The Government of Telangana had an adverse balance of ₹969 crore under Public Debt as on 31 March 2024. Out of this an amount of ₹422 crore pertains to loans availed by the Telangana Power Finance Corporation and ₹502 crore pertains to loans raised towards Telangana TRANSCO Bonds. The Government shall make adequate provision in the Budget for clearing the adverse balance or reclassify the debt as expenditure.

6.2 Loans and Advances given by the State Government

The total Loans and Advances made by the State Government to the end of 2023-24 was ₹79,823 crore. Out of the total loan disbursement of ₹6,861 crore during the year 2023-24, ₹6,755 crore was towards Loans and Advances to Government Corporations/Companies, Non-Government institutions and Local Bodies and ₹106 crore as Loans to Government Servants. Interest due on these loans, to the end of March 2024 amounts to ₹6,931 crore. During 2023-24, only ₹36 crore (0.05 *per cent* of total outstanding loan of ₹79,823 crore) has been received towards repayment of Loans and Advances. Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would facilitate the Government to maintain a better fiscal position.

6.3 Financial assistance to local bodies and others

During 2023-24, Grants-in-aid to Panchayat Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies totaling to ₹13,690 crore represented 18 per cent of the total grants given during the year.

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

							(₹ In crore)
S. No.	Name of Institutions	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Per cent Increase/ Decrease
1	Panchayati Raj Institutions	7,273	8,542	8,522	11,127	10,075	(-)9
2	Urban Local Bodies	1,359	3,785	2,698	4,110	3,615	(-)12
3	Public Sector Undertakings	1,421	2,632	3,369	3,205	3,631	13
4	Autonomous Bodies	2,207	1,984	2,884	2,870	3,124	9
5	Non-Government Organisations	962	507	600	555	623	12
6	Others	31,745	36,834	43,327	47,450	55,705	17
	Total	44,967	54,284	61,400	69,317	76,773	11

Table 6.3

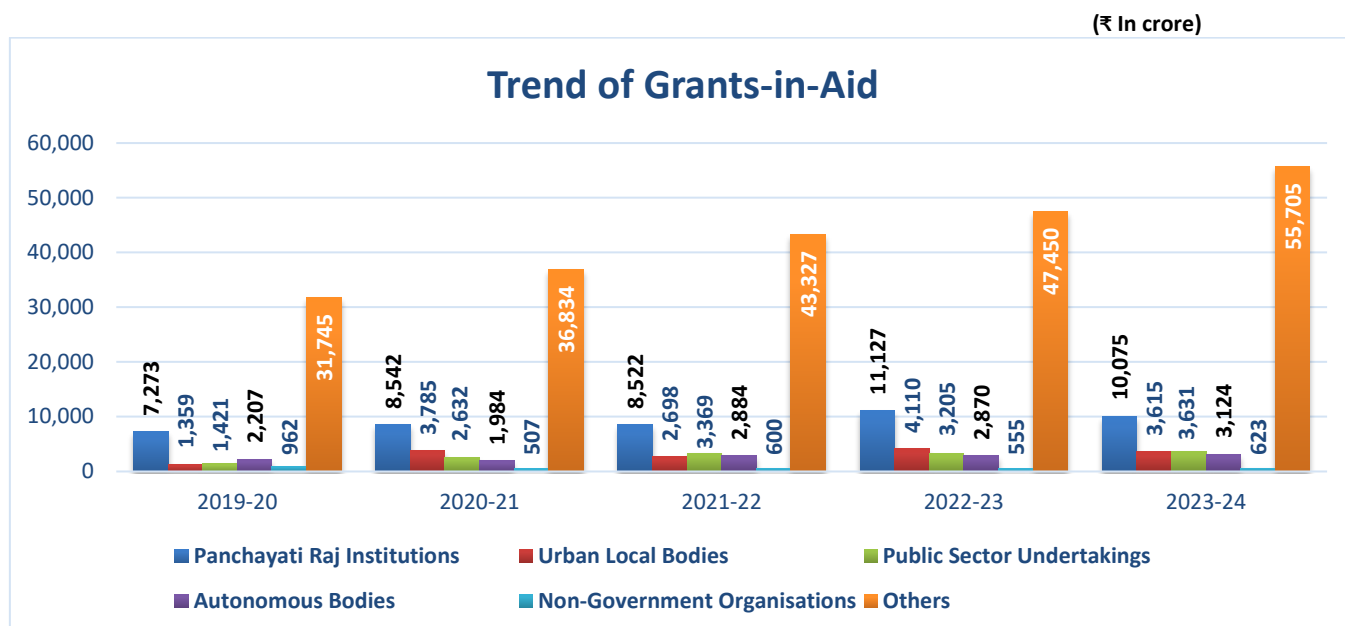


Fig 6.3

6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

Cash balance with the RBI stood at ₹35 crore on 01 April 2023 and was ₹(-)1 crore at the end of March 2024. Government had invested an amount of ₹4,437 crore in 14 days treasury bills in 2023-24 and rediscounted bills worth ₹6,720 crore.

(₹ In crore)

Component	As on 01 April 2023	As on 31 March 2024	Net increase (+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balance	35 (Dr)	(-1 (Dr))*	(-)36
Investments from Cash Balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	2,283 (Dr)	...	(-)2,283
i) Departmental Balances	...	...	...
ii) Permanent Cash Imprest	...	...	...
Investment from Earmarked fund balances	8,600 (Dr)	9,284 (Dr)	684
(a) Sinking Fund	7,053 (Dr)	7,615 (Dr)	562
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	1,543 (Dr)	1,664 (Dr)	121
Interest realised	625(Cr)	683 (Cr)	58

(*) Shortfall met by Ways and Means Advances

Table 6.4

Interest received during the year on Cash balance Investments and earmarked funds (Consolidated Sinking Fund and Guarantee Redemption Fund) was ₹683 crore.

6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

All Controlling Officers are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Telangana. During the year, receipts amounting to ₹1,67,323 crore (98.84 per cent of total receipts of ₹1,69,293 crore), revenue expenditure amounting to ₹1,53,948 crore (91.36 per cent of total revenue expenditure of ₹1,68,514 crore) and capital expenditure amounting to ₹36,641 crore (83.43 per cent of total expenditure ₹43,918 crore) were reconciled by the State Government.

6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Finance Accounts for 2023-24 represent the transactions of the Government of Telangana for the year that have been compiled from the initial accounts rendered by the account rendering units of 33 District Treasuries (for Civil and Forest Departments separately), SNA SPARSH¹, 33 Public Works Divisions' Pay and Accounts Officers (PAOs), Pension Payment Office, Hyderabad (PPO), 2 state PAOs and Advices from the Reserve Bank of India. No accounts were excluded at the end of the financial year.

¹ A new Account rendering Unit (ARU) for SNA-SPARSH (Real Time System of Integrated Quick Transfers for Centrally Sponsored Scheme Funds) was created during March 2024 for incorporating the SNA-SPARSH transactions vide State Government G.O.Ms.No.s 76 and 77 dated 22/05/2024.

6.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills

The Drawing and Disbursing officers (DDOs) are authorised to draw sums of money by presenting Abstract Contingent (AC) bills by debiting service heads in terms of the provisions of the Telangana Financial Code (TFC). The DDOs are required to submit the Detailed Contingent (DC) bills subsequently along with supporting documents within a period of 90 days.

Details of unadjusted AC Bills as on 31 March 2024 pending for submission of DC Bills are given below:

(₹ In crore)		
Year	No. of Unadjusted AC bills	Amount
Upto 2022-23	248	90
2023-24	606	321
Total	854	411

Table 6.7

Major Departments where unadjusted AC Bills pending are Police (37 AC Bills for ₹114 crore), Land Revenue (377 AC Bills for ₹88 crore), Economics and Statistics (22 AC Bills, for ₹41 crore) and Municipal Administration and Urban Development (9 AC Bills for 33 crore). Out of 2212 AC bills amounting to ₹732 crore drawn against AC bills in 2023-24, 267 AC bills amounting to ₹67 crore (9.15 per cent of the total amount) were drawn in March 2024 alone.

6.8 Status of Suspense and Remittances Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. Clearance of suspense and remittance items depends on details furnished by the State Treasuries/Works and Forest Divisions/PAOs etc.

Details of significant outstanding Suspense and Remittance balances are given below:

(₹ In crore)

Name of the Minor Head	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	DR	CR	DR	CR	DR	CR
8658- Suspense Accounts						
101-Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	701.12	607.93	870.97	798.90	212.57	219.93
Net	93.19 DR		72.07 DR		7.36 CR	
102-Suspense Accounts (Civil)	2975.95	2399.56	5117.83	5547.92	2258.29	2537.34
Net	576.39 DR		430.09 CR		279.05 CR	
109-Reserve Bank suspense Headquarters	5.23	2.73	5.22	2.72	0.16	(-)2.29
Net	2.50 DR		2.50 DR		2.44 DR	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense-Central Accounts Office	(-)10.98	(-)11.38	0.09	(-)0.14	...	...
Net	0.4 DR		0.23 DR		...	
112-Tax Deducted at source (TDS) Suspense	...	618.68	...	938.01	...	171.15
Net	618.68 CR		938.01 CR		171.15 CR	
123- AIS officers Group Insurance Scheme	...	...	...	0.13	...	0.17
Net	...		0.13 CR		0.17 CR	
8793 – Inter-State Suspense Account	66.13	29.52	72.03	29.36	86.85	29.45
Net	36.61 DR		42.67 DR		57.40 DR	
8782- Cash Remittances and Adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accounts Officers						
102 Public Works Remittances	630.84	336.21	627.19	329.92	624.15	324.72
Net	294.63 DR		297.27 DR		299.43 DR	
103 Forest Remittances	1102.76	2158.78	101.78	1698.11	1101.78	1698.11
Net	1056.02 CR		1596.33 CR		596.33 CR	

Table 6.8

6.9 National Pension System

The National Pension System (NPS), introduced on 1 September 2004, requires employees to contribute 10% of their monthly salary, matched by the State Government. The total contributions are transferred to the designated Fund Manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/Trustee Bank. During the year, the Government transferred ₹2,016 crore to NSDL/Trustee Bank, leaving a balance of ₹1,497 crore as of 31 March 2024. However, the State Government has not estimated the actual amounts payable by employees and the matching Government contributions, making the actual liability under the scheme indeterminable. Although the State Government is mandated to pay interest on the retained balance, no such payments were made during the year.

6.10 Personal Deposit Accounts

As per the orders of Government vide G.O Ms No.43 dated 22.04.2000, funds released during a particular financial year shall lapse by 31 March of the following year (lapsable deposits under category 'C'). The administrators of PD accounts who have been provided with drawing powers from these PD Accounts are required to close such accounts and revert the unspent balances to the Government account. The status of PD Accounts as intimated by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts (DTA) is given below:

(₹ In crore)

Opening Balance as on 01 April 2023 ^(*)		Additions during the year 2023-24		Closed/Lapsed/Withdrawals during the year 2023-24		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2024	
No of PD Accounts #	Amount	Number of PD Accounts opened	Deposits made in PD Accounts including new Accounts	Number of PD Accounts Closed	Withdrawals made from PD Accounts including closed Accounts	Number	Amount
...	141.84	...	1,145.13	...	1,129.98	...	156.99

Table 6.10

#Administrator wise PD accounts are not maintained in this office.

Article 271 (iii) (4) of Financial Code Vol. I of Telangana states that the Administrator shall maintain detailed account of the scheme/projects for which it has been opened. However, if any PD Account is not operated upon for a period of three years and there is reason to believe that the need for such deposit accounts has ceased, the same shall be closed. Inspection of 122 treasuries conducted during 2023-24 revealed that six PD account operators, with a total balance of ₹8,350 had been inoperative for more than three years.

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