



सत्यमेव जयते

# Accounts at a Glance 2021-22



SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA

लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा

Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

Government of Gujarat





*Accounts at a Glance*  
for the year 2021-22

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Accountant General  
(Accounts and Entitlement)

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT



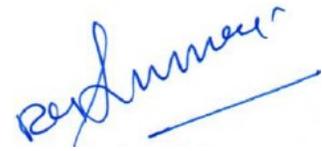
## Preface

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

'Accounts at a Glance' provides a broad overview of Government activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. While it has been our endeavour to rely on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, the certified Annual Accounts should be referred to for authentic figures.

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



( R. K. Solanki)

Accountant General (A&E)

Place : Rajkot

Date : 07.02.2023



# Our Vision, Mission and Core Values



## VISION

(The vision of the institution of the Comptroller of 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 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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### 1.1 Introduction

The Accountant General (A&E), Gujarat collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies, and prepares the accounts of the Government of Gujarat. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Gujarat have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 33 Treasuries, 73 Forest Divisions, 157 Public Works Divisions (87 Irrigation Divisions and 70 Road and Building Divisions), 02 Pay and Accounts Offices and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. A Monthly Civil Account is presented by the office of the AG (A&E) to the Government of Gujarat every month. The office of AG (A&E) also submits a quarterly Appreciation Note on the important financial indicators and quality of expenditure of the Government. The AG (A&E) also prepares, annually, Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit-II), Gujarat and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

## 1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

### 1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts:

#### Structure of Government Accounts

##### Part 1 ● CONSOLIDATED FUND

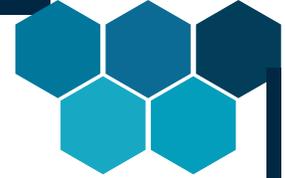
All revenue received by the Government including tax and non-tax revenues, loans raised and repayment of loans given (including interest thereon) form the Consolidated Fund. All expenditure and disbursements of the Government, including release of loans and repayments of loanstaken (and interest thereon),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

The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund. The corpus of this fund for the Government of Gujarat is ₹ 200 crore.

##### Part 2 CONTINGENCY ● FUND

##### Part 3 ● PUBLIC ACCOUNT

All public moneys received, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund, are accounted for under the Public Account. In respect of such receipts, Government acts as a banker or trustee. The Public Account comprises: repayable like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Reserve Fund, Deposits and Advances, Suspense and Miscellaneous transactions (adjusting entries pending booking to final heads of account), Remittances between accounting entities, and Cash Balance.



## 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 certificates of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, matter of emphasis, summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to Accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, comments on quality of accounts and other items. Volume II contains detailed statement (Part-I) and appendices (Part-II).

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ Non-Governmental Organisations for implementation of various schemes and programmes. During the year 2021-22, the Government of India (GOI) released ₹ 20,497 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Gujarat. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

### 1.3.2 Financial highlights of year 2021-22

The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-à-vis budget estimates for the year 2021-22:

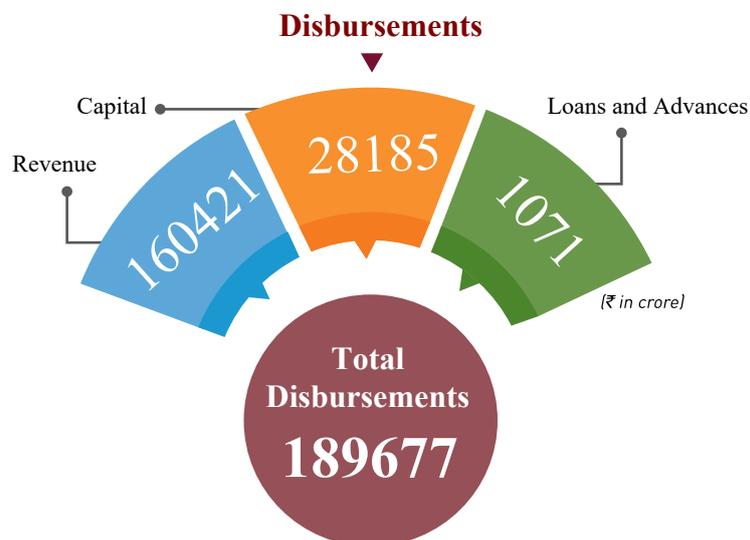
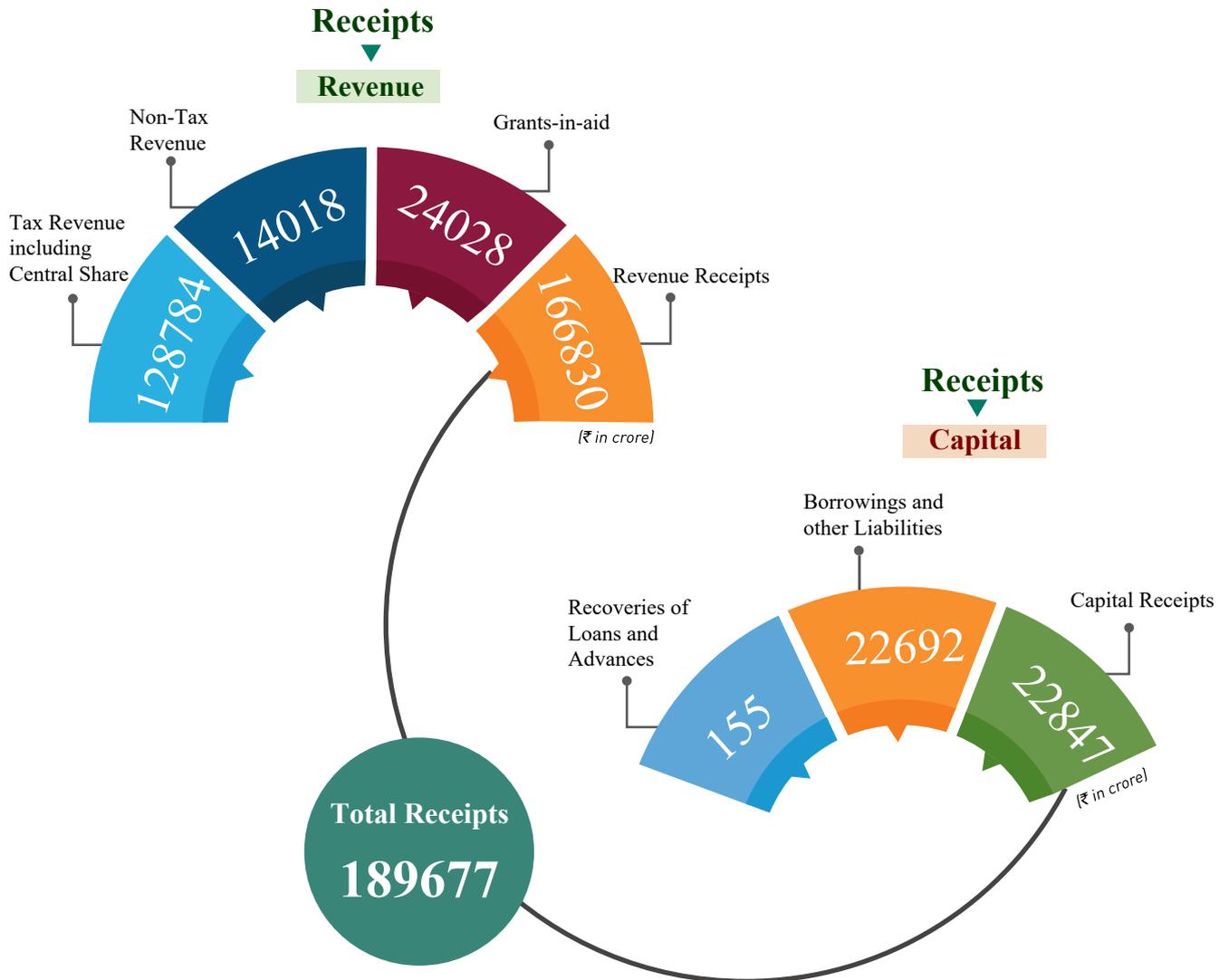
Sl. No	Component	Budget Estimate 2021-22 (₹ in crore)	Actuals 2021-22 (₹ in crore)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP (#)
1	Tax Revenue	1,11,693	97,678	87.45	5.02
2	Non-Tax Revenue	16,801	14,018	83.44	0.72
3	Share of Union Taxes/ duties	23,162	31,106	134.30	1.60
4	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	16,314	24,028	147.28	1.24
5	<b>Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>1,67,970</b>	<b>1,66,830</b>	<b>99.32</b>	<b>8.58</b>
6	Recovery of Loans & Advances	250	155	62.00	0.01
7	Other Receipts	0	0	-	0
8	Borrowings and other liabilities (a)	30,783	22,692	73.72	1.17
9	<b>Capital Receipts (6+7+8)</b>	<b>31,033</b>	<b>22,847</b>	<b>73.62</b>	<b>1.18</b>
10	<b>Total Receipts (5+9)</b>	<b>1,99,003</b>	<b>1,89,677</b>	<b>95.31</b>	<b>9.76</b>
11	<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>1,66,761</b>	<b>1,60,421</b>	<b>96.20</b>	<b>8.25</b>
12	Expenditure on Interest Payments (out of Revenue Expenditure)	25,922	25,188	97.17	1.30
13	<b>Capital expenditure, of which:-</b>	<b>32,242</b>	<b>29,256</b>	<b>90.74</b>	<b>1.50</b>
14	Capital Outlay	30,816	28,185	91.46	1.45
15	Loans and Advances Disbursed	1,426	1,071	75.11	0.06
16	<b>Total Expenditure (11+13)</b>	<b>1,99,003</b>	<b>1,89,677</b>	<b>95.31</b>	<b>9.76</b>
17	<b>Revenue Deficit (-) /Revenue Surplus (+)(5-11)</b>	<b>(+)1209</b>	<b>(+)6,409</b>	<b>530.11</b>	<b>0.33</b>
18	<b>Fiscal Deficit (5+6+7-16)</b>	<b>(-)30,783</b>	<b>(-)22,692</b>	<b>73.72</b>	<b>(-)1.17</b>
19	<b>Primary Deficit(18-12)</b>	<b>(-)4,861</b>	<b>(-)2,496</b>	<b>(-)51.35</b>	<b>0.13</b>

(a) Borrowings and other liabilities: Net (Receipts- Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts- Disbursements) of Public Account + Net of Opening and closing balance.

# GSDP of 2021-22 was ₹ 19,44,107 crore (advance)



## Receipts and disbursement in the year 2021-22





### **1.3.3 Appropriation Accounts**

Under the Constitution, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with authorization of the Legislature. Barring certain expenditure specified in the Constitution as “Charged” on the Consolidated Fund, which can be incurred without vote of the Legislature, all other expenditure requires to be “Voted”. The budget of the Gujarat has 02 Charged Appropriation and 76 Voted and 30 combined (Charged and Voted) Grants. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure compiled with the appropriation authorized by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

### **1.3.4 Efficiency on Budget Preparation**

The Appropriation Acts, 2021-22 had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 2,39,389 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 3,696 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 2,17,355 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 3,242 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹ 22,034 crore (gross saving of ₹ 25,545 crore offset by an excess of ₹ 3,511 crore under three grants and one appropriation). This excess expenditure of ₹ 3,511 crore is required to be regularised by the State Legislature, as per Article 205 of Constitution of India.

## **1.4 Sources and Application of Funds**

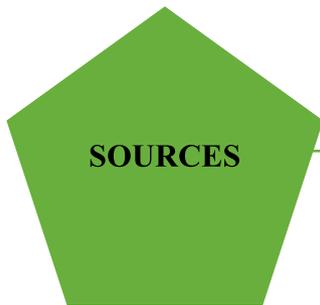
### **1.4.1 Fund flow statement**

The state had a revenue surplus of ₹ 6,409 crore and a fiscal deficit of ₹ 22,692 crore as on 31 March 2022. The fiscal deficit was met from net Public Debt (₹ 22,532 crore) decrease in Public Account (₹ 578 crore) and net increase of opening and closing cash balance (₹ 418 crore). Around 48.54 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 1,66,830 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 11,805 crore), interest payments (₹ 25,188 crore), pensions (₹ 20,160 crore) and subsidies (₹ 22,335 crore).

During the year 2021-22 revenue surplus of ₹ 6,409 crore (₹ 22,548 crore deficit in 2020-21) and fiscal deficit of ₹ 22,692 crore (₹ 40,438 crore in 2020-21) represents 1.17 *per cent* and 2.08 *per cent* of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The fiscal deficit constituted 11.16 *per cent* of total expenditure.



### 1.4.2 Sources and Application of Funds



<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount</b> (₹ in crore)
Opening Cash Balance as on 1 April 2021	(-)147
Revenue Receipts	1,66,830
Capital Receipts	Nil
Recovery of Loans and Advances	155
Public Debt Receipts	46,968
Small Savings, Provident funds etc.	1,910
Reserve and Sinking funds	4,861
Deposits Received	55,155
Suspense Account	2,80,810
Remittances	21,078
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,77,620</b>



<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount</b> (₹ in crore)
Revenue Expenditure	1,60,421
Capital expenditure	28,185
Loans Given	1,071
Repayment of Public Debt	24,436
Small Savings, Provident funds etc.	2,176
Reserves Funds and Sinking funds	4,155
Deposits Repaid	55,218
Suspense Account	2,80,704
Remittances	20,983
Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2022	271
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,77,620</b>

### 1.4.3 Where the ₹ came from

Actual Receipts

-----



60% Tax Revenue



22% Public Debt



11% Grants-in-aid



7% Non-Tax Revenue

(Recovery of Loans and Advances were only ₹ 155 crore, which is negligible amount. Hence value is shown as zero.)

### 1.4.4 Where the ₹ went

Actual Expenditure

-----



61% Development Expenditure



27% Non- Development Expenditure



11% Public Debt



1% Loans and Advances



**What do the deficits and Surpluses indicate?**

**Deficit** | Refers to the gap between receipts and expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in financial management

Refers to the gap between revenue receipt and revenue expenditure. Revenue expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of government and ideally, should be fully met from revenue receipts. | **Revenue Deficit/ Surplus**

**Fiscal Deficit / Surplus** | Refers to the gap between total receipts (excluding borrowings) and total expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings and ideally should be invested in capital projects.

### 1.5 Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005

The Government of Gujarat has enacted the Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005. As per this Act, the State Government was required to achieve certain fiscal targets by specified periods. Achievements during the year 2021-22 against fiscal targets laid down in the Act and rules framed there under, were as follows:-

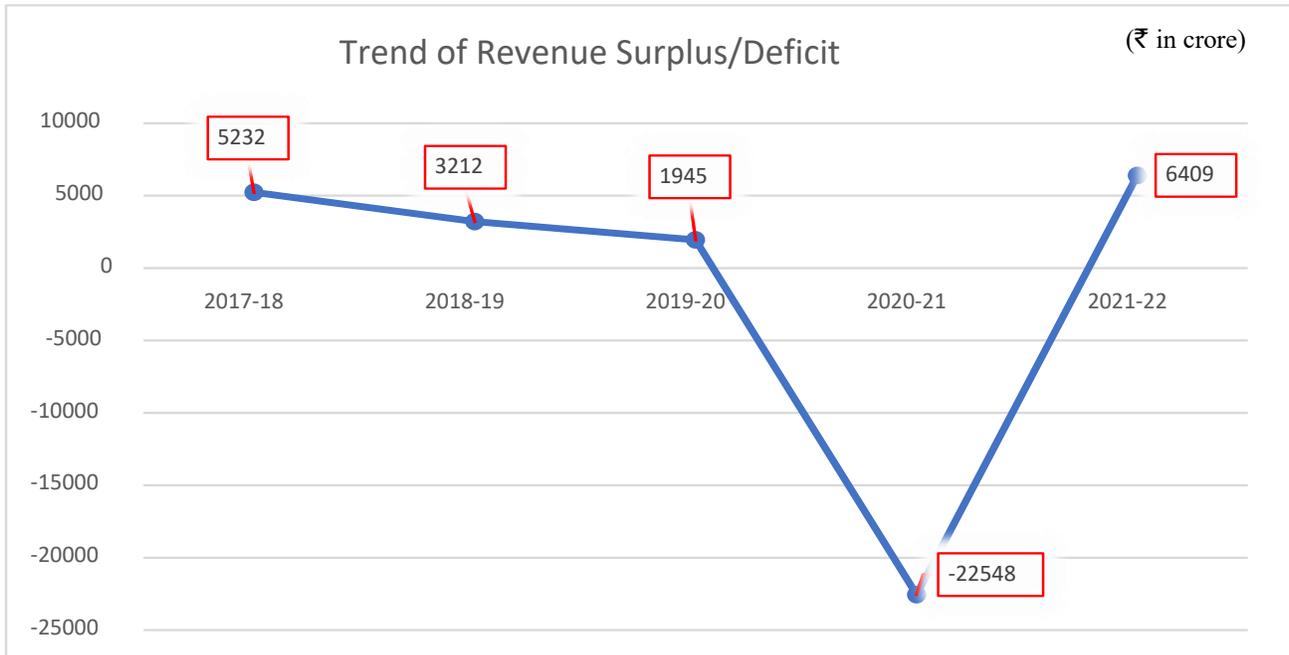
Sl. No.	Targets	Achievements during the year as per the accounts and GSDP (*)
1	Revenue Surplus shall be maintained at ₹ 714 crore during the period 2021-22	The Government of Gujarat had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 6,408.43 crore in 2021-22 (0.33 per cent of GSDP)
2	Fiscal deficit shall not exceed 1.51 per cent of GSDP during the period 2021-22	The Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 22,692 crore as per the accounts was 1.17 per cent of GSDP for 2021-22
3	Public debt expressed as percentage of GSDP shall be less than 16.50 per cent of GSDP during 2021-22	Public debt for Gujarat ₹ 3,08,300(#) crore was 15.86(#) per cent of GSDP

(\*) Source: GSDP figure (₹ 19,44,107 crore) is taken from Economic and Statistics department, Government of Gujarat as the same was not available on the website of Ministry and Statistics and Programme implementation, Government of India.  
(#) As per Department of Expenditure, GoI, the borrowings under the special window will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission, etc. Hence the back to back loans in lieu of shortfall of GST compensation of ₹ 9,222 crore in 2020-21 and ₹ 13,040 crore in 2021-22 have not been considered as public debt here.

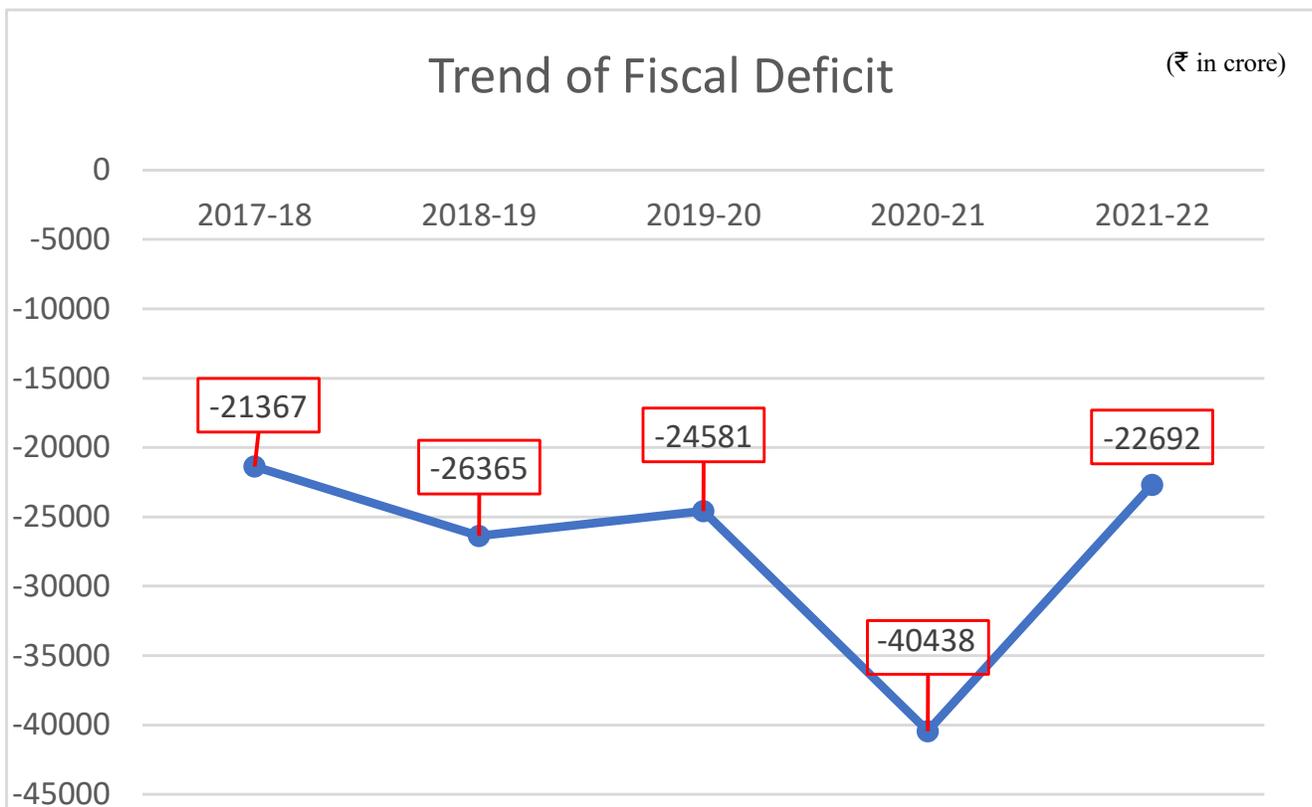
The State Government had made disclosures to the Legislature required under the Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Rules, 2006.



### 1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Surplus/ Deficit



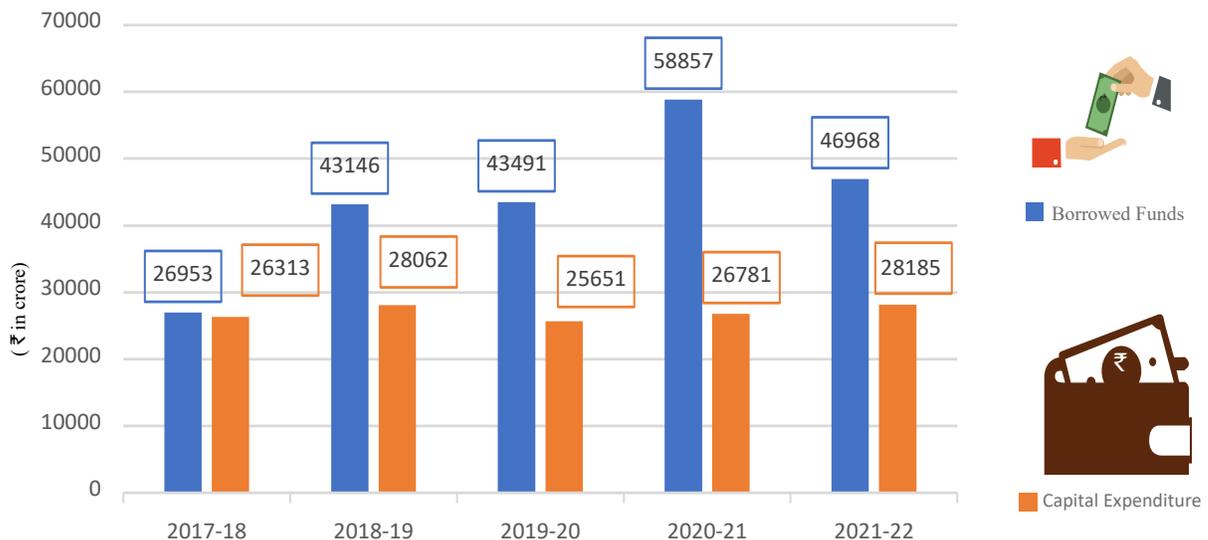
### 1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



### 1.5.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2017-18	26,953	26,313
2018-19	43,146	28,062
2019-20	43,491	25,651
2020-21	58,857	26,781
2021-22	46,968	28,185



The government usually runs fiscal deficits and borrow funds for capital/ assets formation or for creation of economic and social infrastructure, so that assets created through borrowings could pay for themselves by generating an income stream. Thus, it is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The state government, however, spent only 60 per cent of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 46,968 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 28,185 crore). It would therefore appear that balance of the borrowings in the public debt was utilized to repay the principal (₹ 18,783 crore).

### 2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total revenue and non-debt capital receipts are ₹ 1,66,985 crore.

### 2.2 Revenue Receipts

The revenue receipts of the government comprise three components viz. 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.

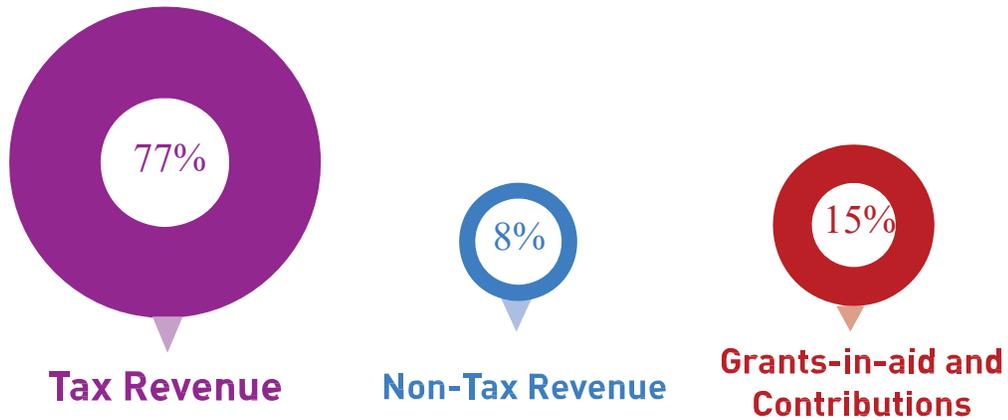
Includes interest receipts, dividend, profits, departmental receipts etc.

#### ● Non-Tax Revenue

#### ● Grants-in -aid

Grants-in-aid represent central assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It also includes "External Grant Assistance" received from Foreign Government and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institution, Autonomous bodies etc.

## Revenue Receipts



### 2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
<b>A. Tax Revenue</b>	<b>1,28,784</b>
Goods and Service Tax	52,302
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	18,659
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	13,518
Taxes on Commodities and Services	44,305
<b>B. Non- Tax Revenue</b>	<b>14,018</b>
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	1,126
General Services	775
Social Services	4,018
Economic Services	8,099
<b>C. Grants-in-aid &amp; Contribution</b>	<b>24,028</b>
	<b>1,66,830</b>



### 2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

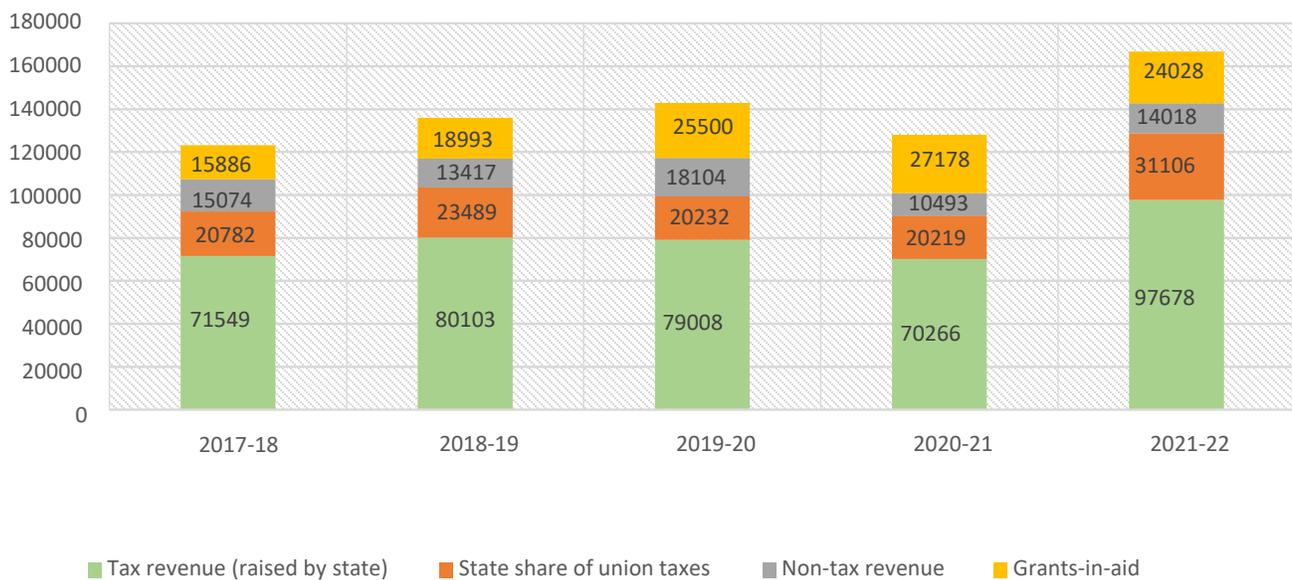
(₹ in crore)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Tax Revenue (Raised by the State)	71,549	80,103	79,008	70,266	97,678
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	20,782	23,489	20,232	20,219	31,106
Non-Tax Revenues	15,074	13,417	18,104	10,493	14,018
Grants-in-aid	15,886	18,993	25,500	27,178	24,028
<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>1,23,291</b>	<b>1,36,002</b>	<b>1,42,844</b>	<b>1,28,156</b>	<b>1,66,830</b>
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>13,29,095</b>	<b>14,92,156</b>	<b>16,29,638</b>	<b>16,55,917</b>	<b>19,44,107</b>

GSDP increased by 17.40 *per cent* in 2021-22 compared to previous year, whereas there was a increase of 30 *per cent* in revenue receipts. The tax revenue increased by 42 *per cent*, the non-tax revenue increased by 34 *per cent*, however, grants-in-aid decreased by 12 *per cent* compared to the previous year.

#### Trend of Components of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

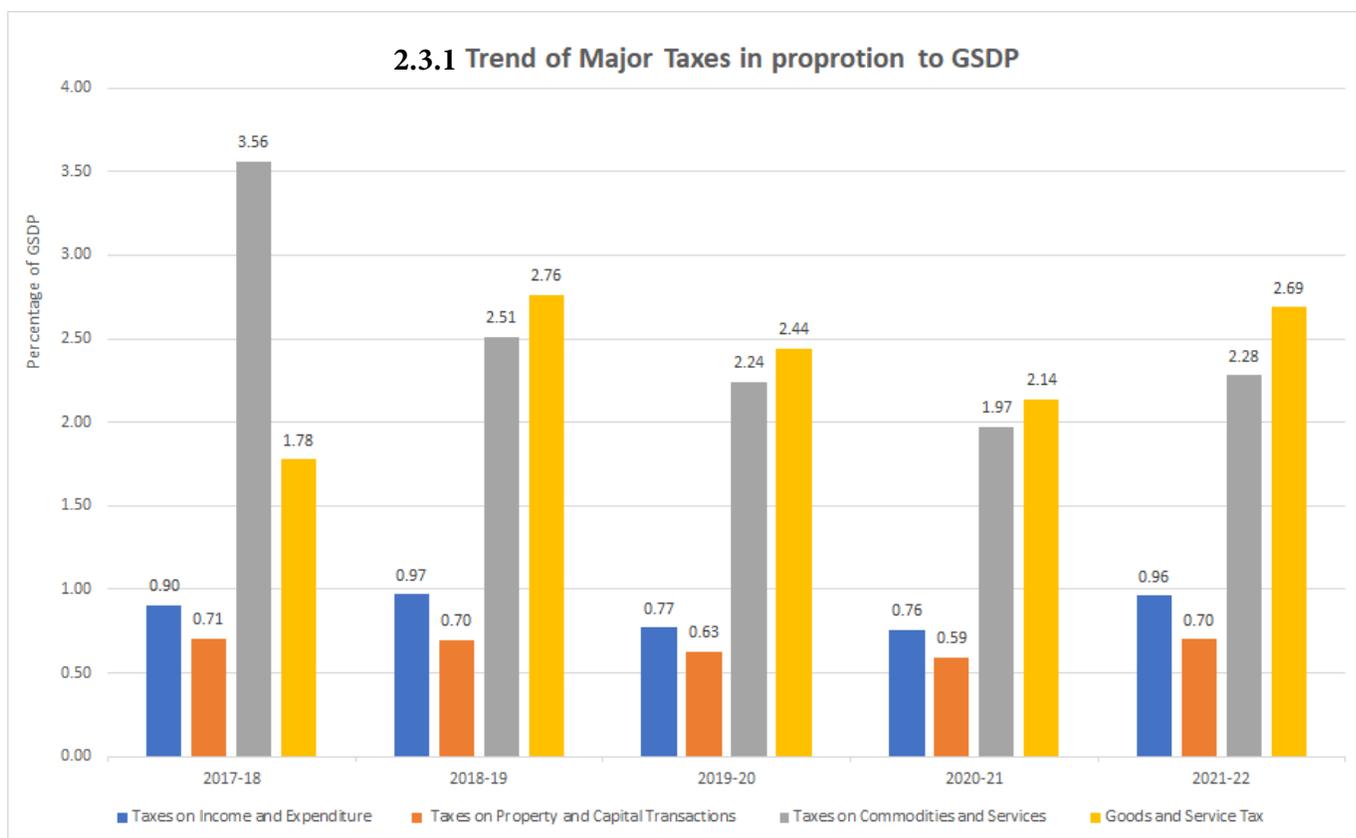


## 2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
a. Goods and Service Tax	23,640	41,148	39,848	35,489	52,302
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	11,992	14,486	12,563	12,576	18,659
c. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	9,400	10,451	10,389	9,862	13,518
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services	47,299	37,507	36,440	32,558	44,305
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>92,331</b>	<b>1,03,592</b>	<b>99,240</b>	<b>90,485</b>	<b>1,28,784</b>
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>13,29,095</b>	<b>14,92,156</b>	<b>16,29,638</b>	<b>16,55,917</b>	<b>19,44,107</b>

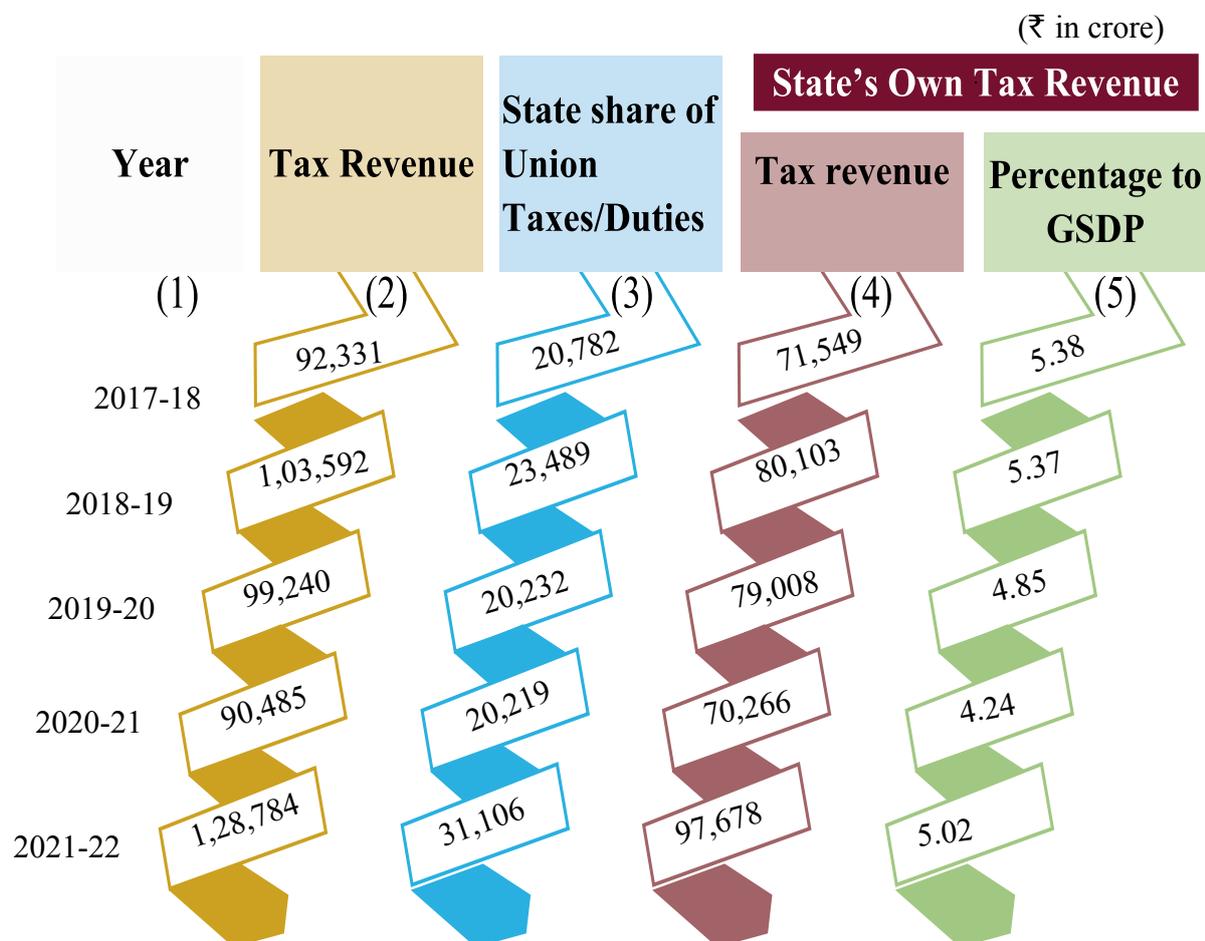
The increase in total tax revenue during 2021-22 was mainly attributable to more receipts under SGST (₹ 14,028 crore), Taxes on Sales and Trade etc. (₹ 10,244 crore) and Corporation Tax (₹ 3,159 crore).





### 2.3.2 State's own Tax collection and State's share of Union Taxes

Tax Revenue of the State Government comes from two sources viz. State's own Tax collection and Transfer of Union Taxes.



### **2.3.3 Comparative position of the amount of Tax revenue received from the two sources over a period of five years.**

(₹ in crore)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
State's own Tax collection	71,549	80,103	79,008	70,266	97,678
Transfer of Union Taxes	20,782	23,489	20,232	20,219	31,106
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>92,331</b>	<b>1,03,592</b>	<b>99,240</b>	<b>90,485</b>	<b>1,28,784</b>
Percentage of State's own tax to total tax revenue	77	77	80	78	76

The proportion of State's own collection in overall Tax revenue *76 per cent* compared to 78 per cent in 2020-21.

### **2.3.4 Trend in State's own Tax collection over the past five years**

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
State Goods and Service Tax	21,251	34,889	34,107	29,458	43,487
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	29,639	22,414	21,072	18,800	29,044
State Excise	85	131	138	134	155
Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land	287	259	329	338	301
Taxes on Vehicle	3,885	4,119	3,847	2,981	3,889
Stamp and Registration fees	7,255	7,781	7,701	7,390	10,433
Taxes and Duties on electricity	6,484	7,348	8,774	8,319	7,013
Land Revenue	1,859	2,408	2,359	2,134	2,782
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	131	116	48	104	11
Other Taxes	673	638	633	608	563
<b>Total State' own Taxes</b>	<b>71,549</b>	<b>80,103</b>	<b>79,008</b>	<b>70,266</b>	<b>97,678</b>



## 2.4 Cost of Tax collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>1. Taxes on property and Capital transactions</b>					
Revenue collection	9,400	10,451	10,390	9,862	13,518
Expenditure on	263	276	229	222	198
Cost of Tax collection	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%
<b>2. Taxes on commodities and services</b>					
Revenue collection	47,299	37,507	36,440	32,558	44,305
Expenditure on	460	463	458	444	498
Cost of Tax Collection	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

## 2.5 Trend in State's share of Union Taxes over the past five years

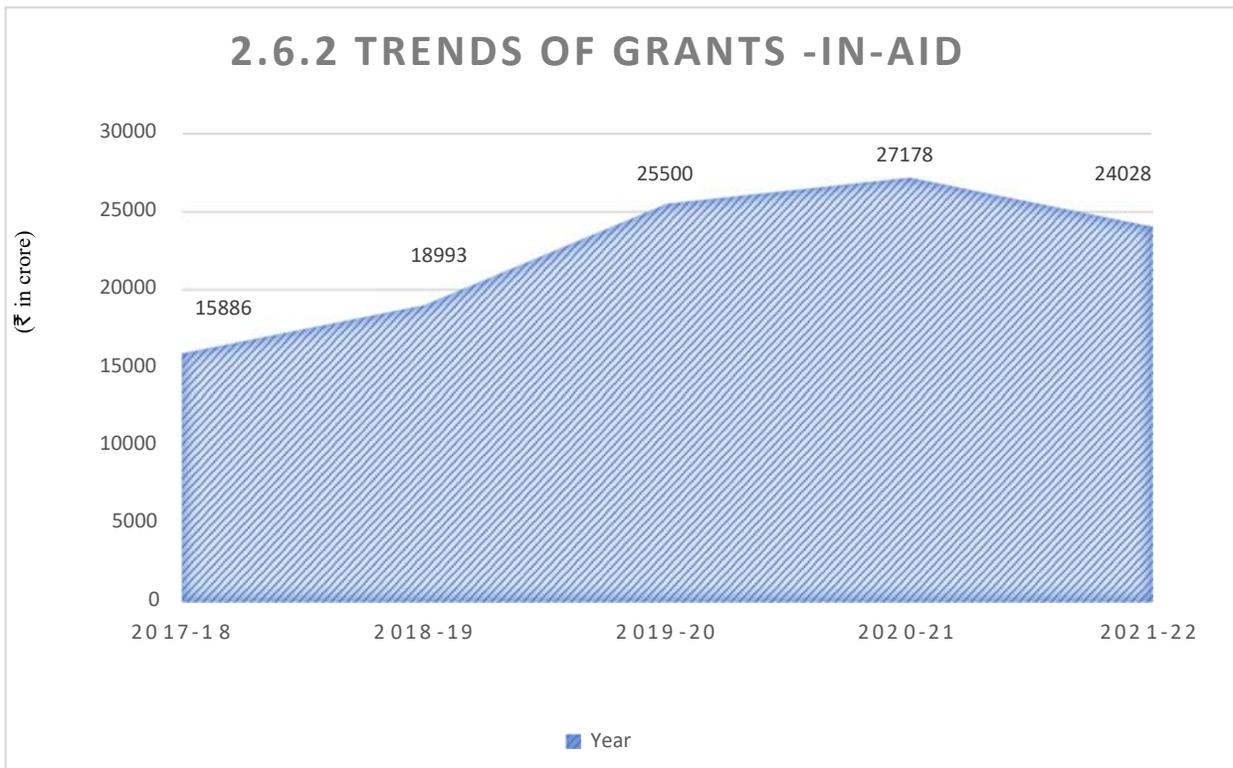
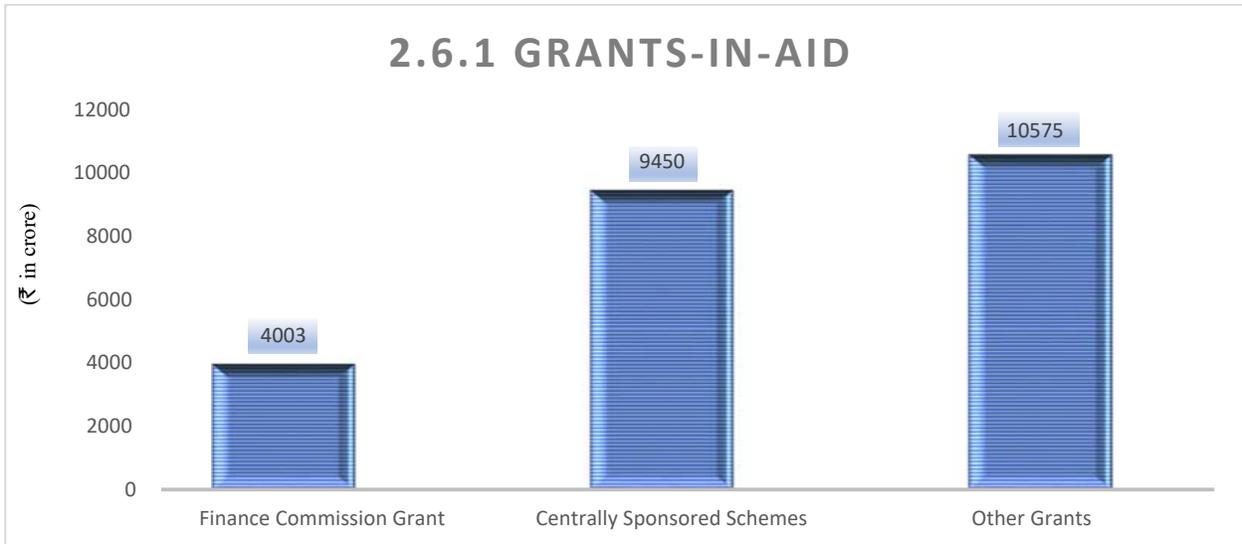
Description	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Central Goods & Service Tax (CGST)	292	5,797	5,741	6,031	8,815
Integrated Goods & Service Tax (IGST)	2,097	463	0	0	0
Corporation Tax	6,361	8,168	6,898	6,084	9,243
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,371	6,015	5,405	6,235	9,159
Other taxes on Income and Expenditure	0	42	0	0	0
Taxes on Wealth	0	3	0.30	0	2
Customs	2,096	1,665	1,282	1,089	2,243
Union Excise Duties	2,191	1,106	892	682	1,229
Service Tax	2,373	218	0	84	384
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0	12	13	14	31
<b>State's share of Union Taxes/Duties</b>	<b>20,782</b>	<b>23,489</b>	<b>20,232</b>	<b>20,219</b>	<b>31,106</b>
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>92,331</b>	<b>1,03,592</b>	<b>99,240</b>	<b>90,485</b>	<b>1,28,784</b>
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	23	23	20	22	24

Government of Gujarat received ranging between 20 per cent to 24 per cent share of total Tax Revenue from the net proceeds of all shareable Union taxes during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22.



## 2.6 Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise Centrally Sponsored Schemes Finance Commission Grants and other grants Total receipts during 2021-22 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 24,028 crore as shown below:

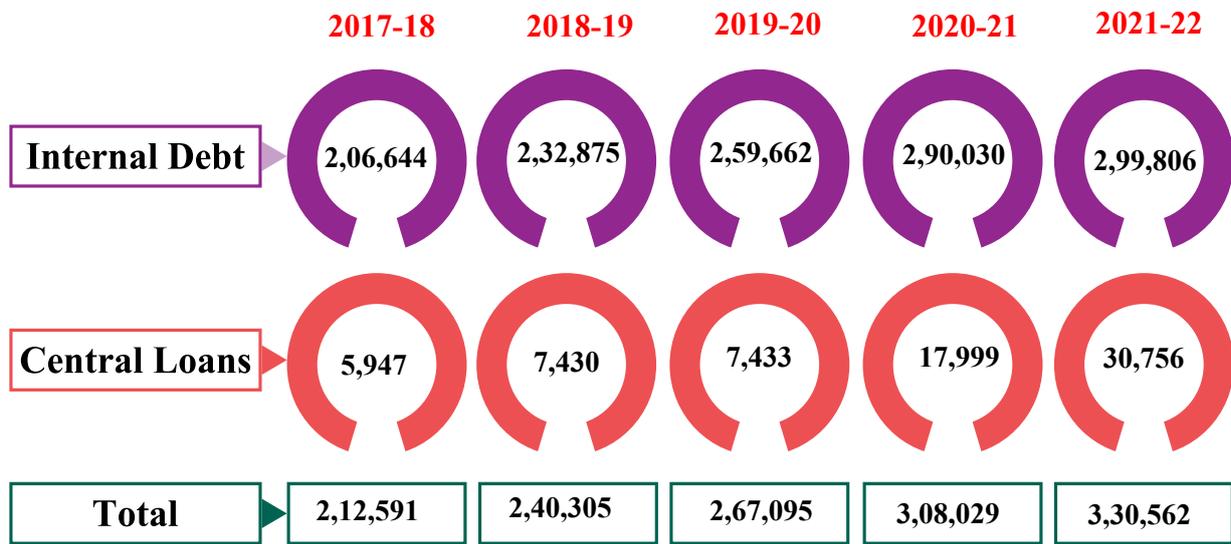




## 2.7 Public Debt

Trend of Public debt over the last five years is shown below:

(₹ in crore)



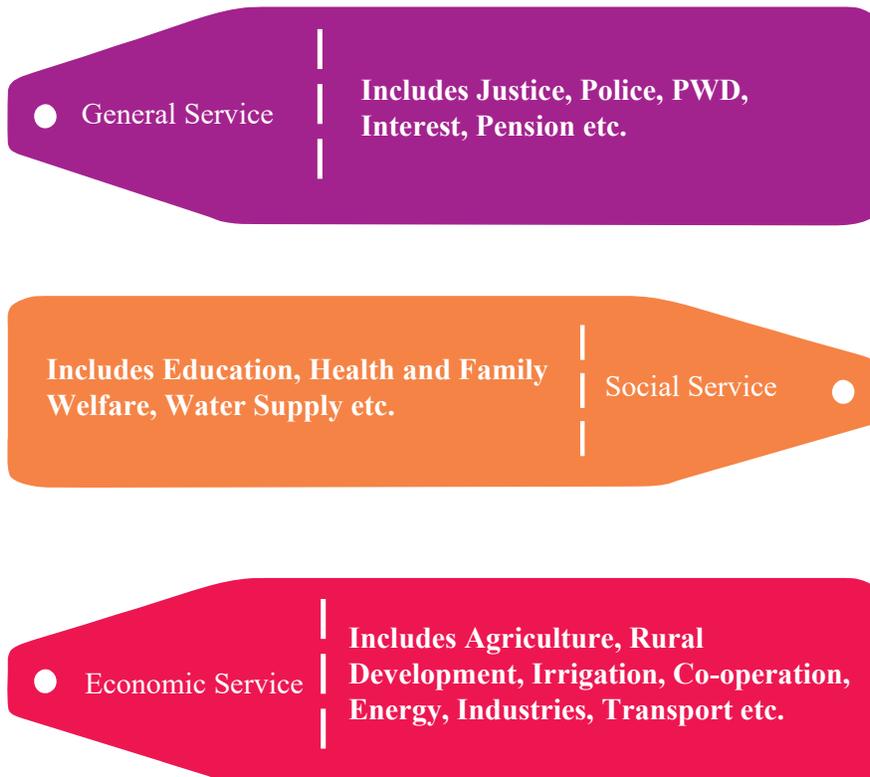
## Chapter III

# Expenditure

### 3.1 Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue expenditure is used to meet the day-to-day running of the organization. Capital expenditure is used to create permanent assets, or to enhance the utility of such assets, or to reduce permanent liabilities. Expenditure is further classified as State Fund Expenditure and Central Assistance (including CSS/CS).

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





### 3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates as per Appropriation Accounts during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Components	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Budget Estimate</b>	1,35,638	1,48,123	1,51,858	1,61,658	1,66,761
<b>Actuals</b>	1,18,060	1,32,790	1,40,899	1,50,704	1,60,421
<b>Gap</b>	17,578	15,333	10,959	10,954	6,340
<b>Percentage of variation of the Actuals against BE</b>	12.96	10.35	7.20	6.78	3.80

Around 50 *per cent* of the total revenue expenditure was incurred on committed expenses viz. on salaries (₹ 11,805 crore) Interest payment (₹ 25,188 crore) and Pension (₹ 20,160 crore) and subsidies (₹ 22,335 crore) which is the committed liabilities of the State Government.

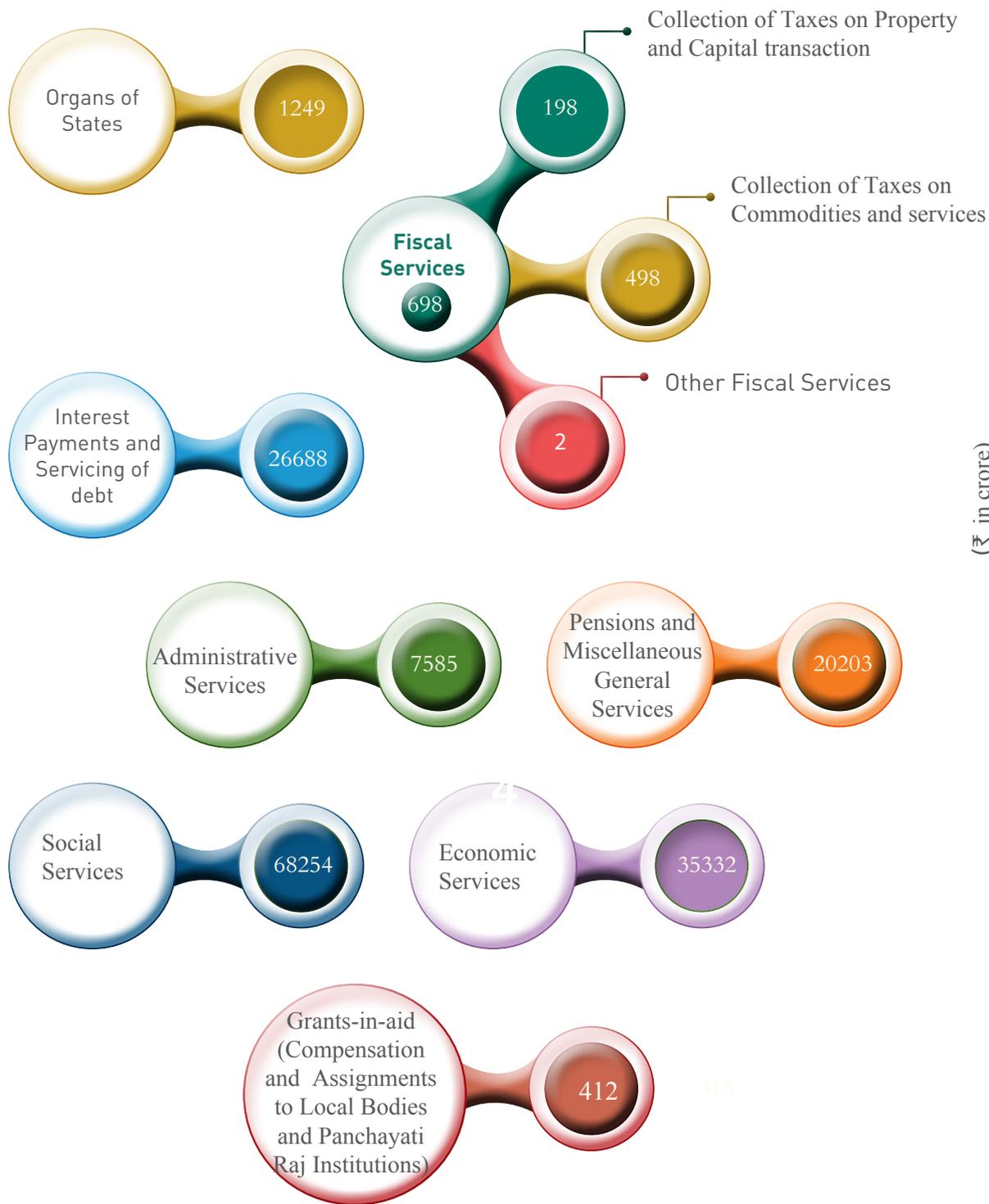
#### **3.2.1 Position of committed and uncommitted revenue expenditure over the last five years**

(₹ in crore)

Components	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total Revenue Expenditure	1,18,060	1,32,790	1,40,899	1,50,704	1,60,421
Committed Revenue Expenditure (#)	56,846	66,583	69,482	76,379	79,488
Percentage of Committed Revenue Expenditure to Total Revenue Expenditure	48	50	49	51	50
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	61,214	66,207	71,417	74,325	80,933

(#) Committed revenue expenditure includes expenditure on salaries, Interest payments, pensions and subsidies.

It may be seen that the uncommitted revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 32.21 *per cent* from ₹ 61,214 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 80,933 crore in 2021-22. The total revenue expenditure increased by 35.88 *per cent* from ₹ 1,18,060 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 1,60,421 crore in 2021-22 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 39.83 *per cent* over the same period.



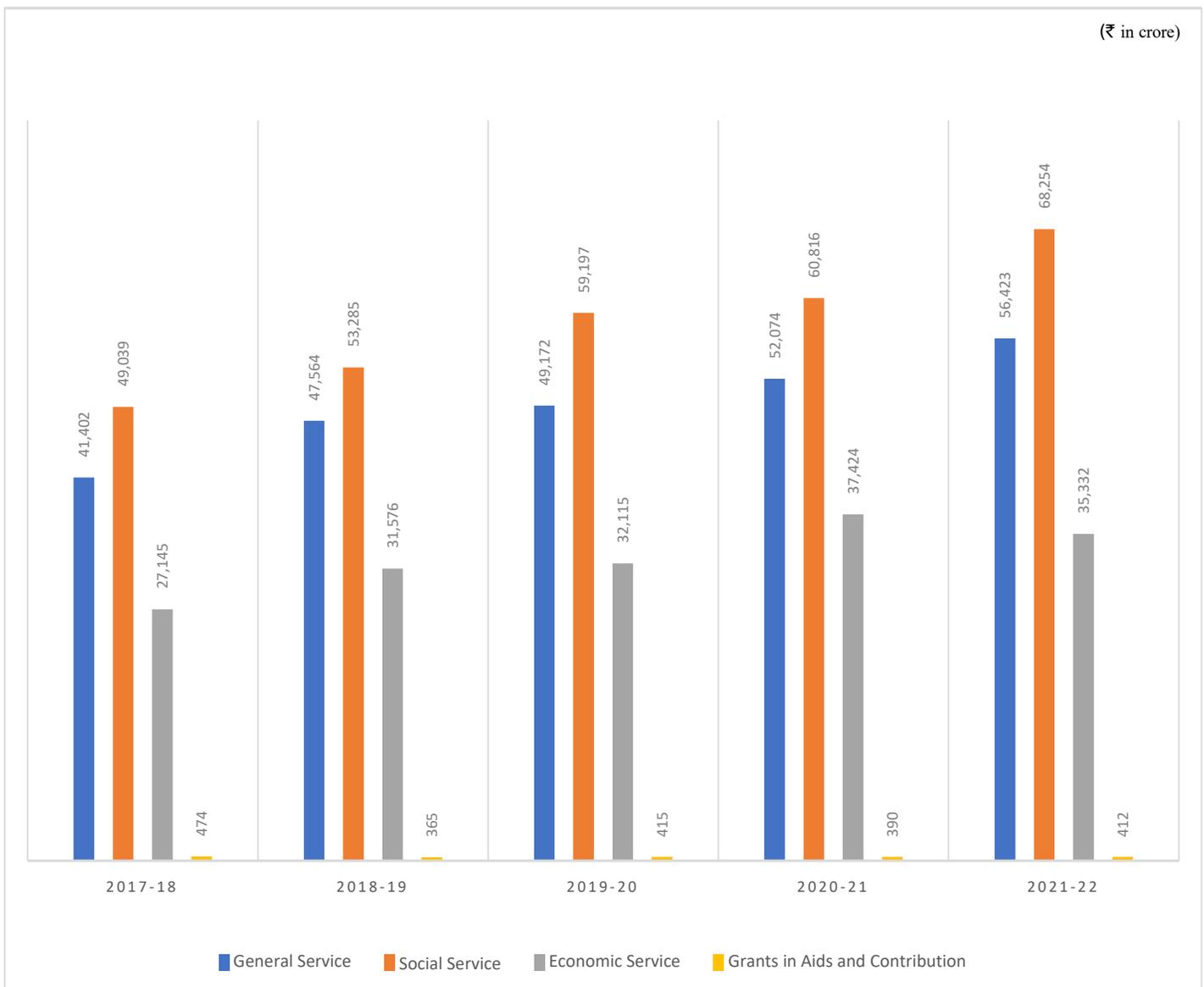
(₹ in crore)



### 3.2.2 Major Components of Revenue Expenditure 2017-18 to 2021-22

(₹ in crore)

Components	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
General Service	41,402	47,564	49,172	52,074	56,423
Social Service	49,039	53,285	59,197	60,816	68,254
Economic Service	27,145	31,576	32,115	37,424	35,332
Grants in Aid and Contribution	474	365	415	390	412



### 3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for 2021-22 were 1.45 *per cent* of GSDP. It was less than the Budget Estimates by ₹ 2,631 crore.

(₹ in crore)

Sl No.	Components	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Budget Estimate (B.E.)	29,370	33,247	32,807	33,371	30,816
2	Actual Expenditure	26,313	28,062	25,650	26,781	28,185
3	Percentage of Actual Expenditure to B.E	89.59	84.40	78.18	80.24	91.46
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	17.71%	6.65%	(-) 8.59%	4.41%	5.24%
5	GSDP	13,29,095	14,92,156	16,29,638	16,55,917	19,44,107
6	Yearly growth in GSDP	13.87%	12.27%	9.21%	1.61%	17.40%

#### 3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2021-22, the Government spent ₹ 5,402 crore on Irrigation and Flood Control (₹ 2,347 crore on Major Irrigation and ₹ 1,480 Crore on Medium Irrigation). Apart from above, the Government spent ₹ 5,329 Crore on construction of roads and bridges.

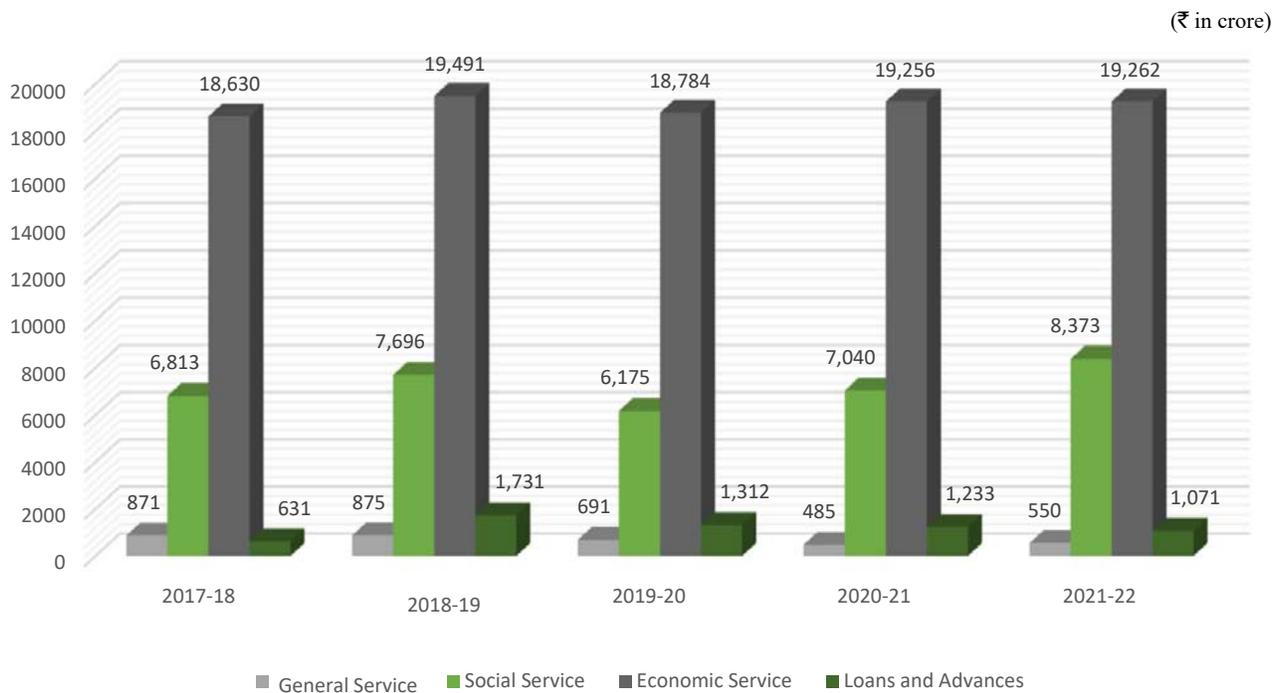
#### 3.3.2. Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure & Loan and Advances over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
General Service	871	875	691	485	550
Social Service	6,813	7,696	6,175	7,040	8,373
Economic Service	18,630	19,491	18,784	19,256	19,262
Loans and Advances	631	1,731	1,312	1,233	1,071



### TREND OF SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



### 3.3.3 Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue Expenditure

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

(₹ in crore)

Sector		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
General Service	Capital	871	875	691	485	550
	Revenue	41,402	47,564	49,172	52,074	56,423
Social Service	Capital	6,813	7,696	6,175	7,040	8373
	Revenue	49,039	53,285	59,197	60,816	68,254
Economic Service	Capital	18,630	19,491	18,784	19,256	19,262
	Revenue	27,145	31,576	32,115	37,424	35,332
Grants-in-aid	Revenue	474	365	415	390	412

## Chapter IV

### Appropriation Accounts

#### 4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for the year 2021-22

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of expenditure	Original grant / Appropriation	Supplementary grant/ Appropriation	Total	Actual Expenditure	Saving (-) / Excess (+)
	I- Revenue	1,43,302.47	9,439.99	1,52,742.46	1,37,448.58	(-) 15,293.89
	II- Capital	31,698.95	2,619.01	34,317.96	28,857.21	(-) 5,460.75
	III- Loans and Advances	1,426.03	3.08	1,429.11	1,071.04	(-) 358.07
<b>Total Voted</b>		1,76,427.45	12,062.08	1,88,489.53	1,67,376.83	(-) 21,112.70
	IV- Revenue	26,182.24	137.20	26,319.44	25,445.32	(-) 874.12
	V- Capital	89.07	36.22	125.29	97.27	(-) 28.02
	VI- Public Debt- Repayment	24,330.03	124.93	24,454.96	24,436.01	(-) 18.95
	VII- Loans and Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Charged</b>		50,601.34	298.35	50,899.69	49,978.60	(-) 921.09
<b>Grand Total</b>		2,27,028.79	12,360.43	2,39,389.22	2,17,355.42	(-) 22,033.80



## 4.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past 12 years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-)/Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2010-11	(-) 3,204	(-) 1,219	(-) 20	(-) 70	(-) 4,513
2011-12	(-) 4,500	(-) 1,347	(+) 471	(-) 144	(-) 5,520
2012-13	(-) 7,048	(-) 989	(-) 1	(-) 251	(-) 8,289
2013-14	(-) 8,942	(-) 3,469	(-) 14	(-) 318	(-) 12,743
2014-15	(-) 15,336	(-) 5,882	(-) 3	(-) 393	(-) 21,614
2015-16	(-) 12,294	(-) 5,308	(+) 267	(-) 56	(-) 17,391
2016-17	(-) 13,315	(-) 5,281	(-) 4,361	(-) 629	(-) 23,586
2017-18	(-)16,634	(-)2,989	(-)2,100	(-)185	(-)21,908
2018-19	(-)14,976	(-)4,800	(-)8	(-)313	(-)20,097
2019-20	(-) 18,801	(-)6,941	(+)47	(-) 297	(-) 25,992
2020-21	(-) 19,729	(-)8,824	(+)3	(-) 10	(-) 28,560
2021-22	(-) 16,168	(-)5,489	(-)19	(-)358	(-)22,034

## 4.3 Significant Savings

Substantial Savings under a grant indicate either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/ programs. This also indicates weak budgetary control. Some grants with persistent and significant savings are given below:

(Per cent)

GR	Grant description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
0019	Other Expenditure Pertaining to Finance Department	99.11	99.17	99.31	99.14	99.20	84.30
0076	Revenue Department	32.99	33.67	27.04	36.20	49.46	43.19
0077	Tax Collection Charges (Revenue Department)	22.57	16.61	7.04	27.85	30.01	26.13
0078	District Administration	12.96	11.29	12.71	17.96	19.58	7.05
0084	Non-Residential Buildings	44.63	32.79	31.76	39.57	46.78	39.12
0085	Residential Buildings	17.42	15.03	34.33	46.91	40.84	39.79

#### **4.3.1 Significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations**

During 2021-22, Supplementary Grants totaling ₹ 12,360.43 crore (5.69 per cent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations: Few instances are given below:

(₹ in crore)

GR	NOMENCLATURE	SECTION	ORIGINAL	SUPPLEM ENTARY	EXPENDITURE
13	Power Projects	Capital/Voted	3,266.01	7.42	3,138.98
22	Civil Supplies	Revenue/Voted	830.02	145.28	827.76
31	Elections	Revenue/Voted	151.64	1.43	144.86
49	Industries	Revenue/Voted	4,794.6	64.4	4,789.11
61	Other Expenditure Pertaining to Legal Department	Capital/Voted	0.45	3.08	0.18
70	Community Development	Revenue/Voted	3,091.36	35.48	2,169.32
83	Roads and Buildings Department	Revenue/Voted	22.87	1.83	17.96
85	Residential Buildings	Revenue/Voted	221.06	3.73	182.92
86	Roads and Bridges	Revenue/Voted	3,714.01	113.82	3,607.04

### 5.1 Assets

The existing forms of accounts do not clearly depict valuation of Government assets like land, building etc., except the year of acquisition/ purchase. Similarly, while the accounts present the impact of liabilities arising in the current year, they do not depict the overall impact of the liabilities to future generations.

Total investment as share capital in non-financial public sector undertakings (PSU) stood at ₹ 1,16,485 crore at the end of the year of 2021-22. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 134.25 crore (i.e. 0.12 *per cent*) on total investment ₹ 1,16,485 crore. At the end of the year 2021-22, investments increased by ₹ 8,967 crore and dividend income increased by ₹ 3 crore.

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

#### 5.2.1 Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government

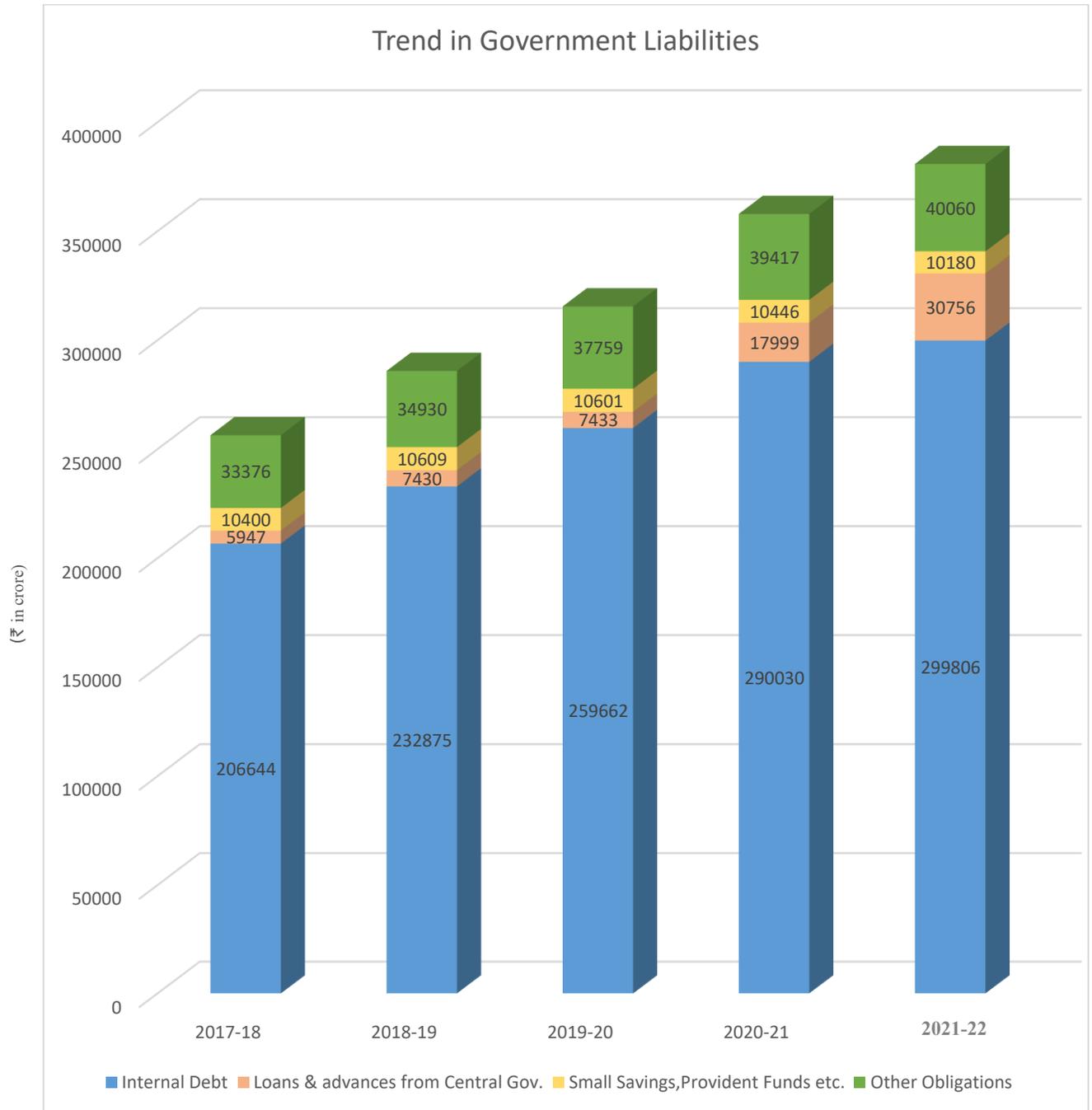
(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account	Per cent of GSDP	Total Liabilities	Per cent of GSDP
2017-18	2,12,590	16	43,776	3	2,56,366	19
2018-19	2,40,305	16	45,539	3	2,85,844	19
2019-20	2,67,095	16	48,361	3	3,15,456	19
2020-21	3,08,029	19	49,863	3	3,57,892	22
2021-22	3,30,562	17	50,240	3	3,80,802	20



Public Debt and other Liabilities showed a net increase of ₹ 22,910 crore (6.40 per cent) over the previous year.

### **5.2.2 Trend in Government Liabilities over the past five years**





### 5.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantee loans raised by Government companies and corporation from the market and financial institution for implementation of various plan schemes and programmes. These guarantees are projected outside the State Budget. The position of guarantees by the State Government for the repayment of loans (payment of principal and interest thereon) raised by statutory corporation, government companies, corporations, cooperative societies etc., is given below.

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum amount guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the end of the year
2017-18	11,796	4,834
2018-19	11,796	4,699
2019-20	11,747	4,462
2020-21	11,751	3,656
2021-22	10,757	3,044

### 6.1 Adverse balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, the State Government also guarantees loans raised by government companies and corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various plan schemes and programmes which are projected outside the State Budget.

### 6.2 Loans and advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances given by the State Government outstanding at the end of 2021-22 was ₹ 13,151 crore. During the year 2021-22 the State Government disbursed loans and advances amounting to ₹ 1,071 crore and recovered outstanding loans amounting to ₹ 155 crore.

### 6.3 Financial assistance to local bodies and others

During the past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies etc. increased from ₹ 54,807 crore (in the year 2017-18) to ₹ 69,808 crore (in 2021-22). Grants given to Zilla Parishads, Municipal Corporation and Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis amounting ₹ 31,092 crore represented 45 per cent of total grants given during the year. Details of Grants-in-aid for the past 5 years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl No.	Name of Institution	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Zila Parishads	2,655	2,875	5,067	3,949	2,301
2	Municipal Corporation & Municipalities	7,020	7,482	8,100	7,454	9,268
3.	Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samities	17,032	16,770	16,967	20,374	22,088
4	Other Institute	28,100	32,484	34,128	32,860	36,151
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54,807</b>	<b>59,611</b>	<b>64,262</b>	<b>64,637</b>	<b>69,808</b>



### 6.3.1 Details of Grants-in-aid given for creation of Asset in the past 5 years

(₹ in crore)

	Name of Institution	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Zila Parishads	91.73	27.14	38.22	20.14	19.77
2	Panchayat Samities	79.83	95.35	96.80	2.48	10.26
3	Gram Panchayats	...	5.50	1.48	11.96	45.36
4	Municipal Corporation	409.00	228.00	651.98	290.00	447.89
5	Municipalities/Municipal Councils	1,015.41	1,318.23	938.57	327.88	645.86
6	Universities	89.85	234.39	243.41	168.66	148.42
7	Development Authorities	...	77.09	48.95	...	...
8	Co-operative Institution	1.01	1.00	1.50	133.82	329.40
9	Non-Government Organisations	7.00	6.00	4.00	1.00	109.91
10	Others	298.63	212.43	682.45	252.28	320.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,992.56</b>	<b>2,205.13</b>	<b>2,707.36</b>	<b>1,208.22</b>	<b>2,077.86</b>

### 6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 01 April 2021	As on 31 March 2022	Net increase(+)/ decrease(-)
Cash Balances	(-)146.70	271.30	(+)418
Investment from cash balance (GoI treasury bills)	10,472	12,828	(+)2,356
Investment from earmarked fund balances	5,523	7,576	(+)2,053
(a) Sinking Fund	5,009	7,033	(+)2,024
(b) Other Funds	514	543	(+)29
Interest realised during the year	97	131	(+) 34



### **6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts**

In terms of the Gujarat Budget Manual, Controlling Officers are required to reconcile the Receipts and Expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Office of the Accountant General (A&E). During the year, reconciliation of receipts amounting to ₹ 2,04,472.85 crore ( 95.57 *per cent* of total receipts) and reconciliation of expenditure amounting to ₹ 2,02,593.20 crore ( 94.62 *per cent* of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government.

### **6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts rendering units**

The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Gujarat have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 33 District Treasuries, 157 Public Works Divisions and 73 Forest Divisions compiled accounts of Pay and Accounts Offices at Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. No accounts remained excluded at the end of the Financial Year.

### **6.7 Advance payments**

As per the provisions of Gujarat Treasury Rules 2000, Drawing and Disbursing Officers/ Controlling Officers are authorized to draw money in advance for emergent purposes by preparing Abstract Contingent (AC) bills by debiting Service Heads. They are required to submit Detailed Contingent (DC) bills containing supporting vouchers of final expenditure to the Office of the Accountant General (A&E) within three months from the drawal of the AC bills. As of 31 March 2022, 3167 DC bills for ₹ 272.90 crore were not received by the Office of the Accountant General (A&E).



## 6.8 Status of Suspense Balances and Remittances Balances

(₹ in crore)

Minor Head	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Dr	Cr								
<b>8658-Suspense Accounts</b>										
101-Pay and Accounts Office-Suspense	189	4	221	9	167	(-) 5	210	2	141	1
Net	185 Dr		212 Dr		172 Dr		208 Dr		140 Dr	
102-Suspense Accounts (Civil)	74	0	98	8	246	312	10	62	(-) 8	(-) 12
Net	74 Dr		90 Dr		66 Cr		52 Cr		4 Dr	
<b>8782- Cash Remittance and adjustments</b>										
102- Public Work Remittances	17,666	18,642	20,045	20,711	18,396	19,317	18,555	19,441	19,677	20,581
Net	976 Cr		666 Cr		741 Cr		886 Cr		904 Cr	
103- Forest Remittances	892	961	942	988	945	1,012	1,096	1,150	1,215	1,345
Net	69 Cr		46 Cr		67 Cr		54 Cr		130 Cr	
108-Other Remittances	118	127	113	124	87	103	96	110	90	105
Net	9 Cr		11 Cr		16 Cr		14 Cr		15 Cr	

## 6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilisation Certificate

In terms of the Gujarat Financial Rules, 1971 and Finance Department notification dated 12 April 1985, Controlling Officers who draw Grants-in-aid bills are required to submit Utilization Certificates (UCs) to the Accountant General (A&E) within 12 months after the end of the year in which the grant is released. At the end of 2021-22, 7915 UCs for an amount of ₹ 24,577 crore were outstanding (including 3352 UCs amounting to ₹ 14,267 crore which are due in 2022-23).

## 6.10 Incomplete Capital Projects/Works aged five years or more

As per information received from the State Government, there are 16 incomplete projects under Road and Building Department and 03 incomplete project under Irrigation Department, which are aged five years or more. The details of incomplete projects along with revised cost and escalation in the cost are given in Appendix-IX of the Finance Accounts.

### 6.11 New Pension Scheme

State Government employees recruited on or after 01.04.2004 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS) which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme. In terms of the Scheme, the employee contributes 10 *per cent* of his/her basic pay and dearness allowance, and 10 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance is contributed by the State Government; and the entire amount is to be transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/Trustee Bank.

During the year 2021-22, total contribution to the NPS which is Defined Contribution Pension Scheme was ₹ 2,211.65 crore (Employees' contribution ₹ 1,112.24 crore and Government's contribution ₹ 1,099.41 crore \*). The detailed information on government contribution is available in Statement No. 15 of the Finance Accounts. The Government transferred ₹ 2,211.65 crore to the Public Account under Major Head 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension scheme. The difference between Employees' contribution and Government's contribution is ₹ 12.83 crore out of which ₹ 5.39 crore is due to adjustment of previous year's misclassification. The Government's contribution to the NPS was less by ₹ 7.44 crore, which resulted in overstatement of Revenue surplus and Fiscal surplus to that extent.

(\*) Government Contribution of ₹ 1,099.41 crore includes ₹ 1,090.77 crore (booked under MH-2071), ₹ 8.16 crore (transferred to DCPS fund via treasuries) and ₹ 0.45 crore (under reconciliation).

### 6.12 Personal Deposit Accounts

A Personal Deposit Account is intended to facilitate the administrator to credit receipts into and effect withdrawals directly from the treasury account for a specific purpose. As per Rule 377 of the Gujarat Treasury Rules, 2000 balances in the Personal Deposit Accounts would not lapse to Government under Rule 386 if outstanding for more than three complete account years. However, in cases in which Personal Deposit Accounts are credited by debit to the Consolidated Fund, the same should be closed at the end of the financial year by minus debit of balance to the relevant service heads. The status of PD accounts as of 31 March 2022 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as on April -2021		Addition during the year 2021-22		Closed/Withdrawal during the year 2021-22		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2022	
Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount
470	1,003.78	01	1,947.42(*)	Nil	1,961.63	471	989.57



### 6.13 Investment

The State Government invested ₹ 8,967 crore in 2021-22. Government investment of ₹ 1,16,485 crore as on 31 March 2022 yielded dividend of ₹ 134 crore (0.12 *per cent*) during 2021-22. The same has not been reconciled by the concerned administrative departments, Finance department, and the investee entity with the office of the Accountant General (A&E).

### 6.14 Status of Reserve Funds

**Reserve Funds:** There are 17 active Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes. The total accumulated balance at the end of 31 March 2022 in these funds was ₹ 10,745 crore. Out of which ₹ 1,528 crore was under interest bearing Reserve Fund and ₹ 9217 crore under non-interest bearing Reserve Fund.

**Inoperative Reserve Funds:** Out of the 17 Reserve Funds, five Reserve funds with a balance of ₹ 2 crore were inoperative, of which four Reserve Funds have remained inoperative since 1999-2000 while one Reserve Funds is inoperative since 2014-15.

#### 6.14.1 Consolidated Sinking Fund

The Government of Gujarat set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of loans in 2007-08. 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. Following are the transactions in the Fund:

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance as on 01 April 2021	Additions to the Fund (Contribution and interest)		Payments out of the Fund	Total balance in the Fund	Amount invested by RBI during the year	Closing balance as on 31 March 2022
	Required contribution (0.5% of the outstanding liabilities as on 31 March 2021)	Contribution and interest added during the year				
5,339	1,699	2,024	Nil	7,363	2,024	7,363

### **6.14.2 Guarantee Redemption Fund**

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund in 2001-02 vide notification No. GR BHD/102013/414/A that is administered by RBI. The latest amendment to the Fund notification issued by the State Government, effective from the year 2013-14, stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute a minimum of one *per cent* and thereafter at the rate of 0.5 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees at the end of the previous year to achieve a minimum level of three *per cent* in next five years. The Fund shall be gradually increased to a desirable level of five *per cent*.

The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹ 803 crore as on 31 March 2022. Out of which ₹ 37 crore has been invested by RBI. The corpus in the fund is above the required limit i.e. five *per cent* of the outstanding guarantees at the end of previous year. The details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance (01 April 2021)	Additions to the Fund (Contribution and interest)		Payment out of Fund	Total balance the Fund	Required balance in the Fund 5% of the Total outstanding Guarantees as on 31 2021)	Amount invested by RBI during year 2021-22	Closing balance (31 March 2022)	
	Required contribution (0.5 % of Total outstanding Guarantees as on 31 March 2021)	Actuals during 2021-2022						
		Contribution						Interest
773	18	Nil	37	7	803	152	37	803

### **6.14.3 State Disaster Response Fund/National Disaster Response Fund**

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head-‘8121 General & Other Reserve Funds’ which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 75:25. During the year 2021-22, the State Government received ₹ 1,059 crore as Central Government’s share. The State Government’s share during the year is ₹ 353 crore. The State Government transferred ₹ 1,412 crore (Central share ₹ 1,059 crore, State share ₹ 353 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF. The State received ₹ 1,000 crore from the Central Government towards NDRF.

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance (01 April 2021)	Contribution by Centre	State Share	Receipts under NDRF	Total receipts during the year	Amount set off (MH 2245-05)	Balance in the fund (31 March 2022)	Invested by RBI/State Government during the year
(-)242	1,059	353	1,000	2,412	1,788	382	Nil



An expenditure of ₹ 1,788 crore incurred on natural calamities was set off (MH 2245-05 against the Fund balance of ₹ 2,412 crore. The balance lying under the Fund as at the end of 31 March 2022 was ₹ 382 crore.

### **6.15 Accounting of Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess**

The Government of India enacted the Building and Other Construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1996 which provides for constitution of the 'State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board' for formulation and implementing various welfare schemes for construction workers. To augment the resources of the Board, the Central Government enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Rules, 1998. Section 3 of the Cess Act provides for levy of cess at a rate not exceeding two per cent but not less than one per cent of total cost of construction of projects.

This cess would be applicable on all establishments whether Central Government or State Government Departments/Organisation or Semi Government or Private Organisations. As per Rule 5 of the Building and Other Construction Workers ' Welfare Cess Rules, 1998, the amount collected from cess shall be transferred to the Board within 30 days of its collection.

During the year 2021-22, the Government collected ₹ 572.55 crore (2020-21: ₹ 452.92 crore) as Labour Cess under Major Head 0230 and transferred ₹ 209.55 crore (2020-21: ₹ 115.84 crore) to the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. Thus, the un-transferred amount from the Major head 0230 was ₹ 363.00 crore as on 31 March 2022.

### **6.16 Compliance with Accounting Standards**

Three Indian Accounting Standards (IGAS) have been notified by the Government of India. Compliance to above IGASs are partly complied with and steps for compliance are being pursued with the Finance Department. They are mainly:

- (i) Guarantees given by Governments: Disclosure Requirement (IGAS-1)
- (ii) Accounting Classification of Grants-in-Aid/Subsidy (IGAS-2)
- (iii) Loans and Advances made by the Government (IGAS-3)



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