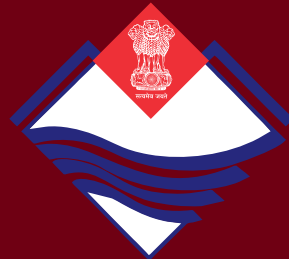




SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

Accounts at a Glance 2024-25



उत्तराखण्ड शासन

Government of Uttarakhand



Accounts at a Glance for the year 2024-25

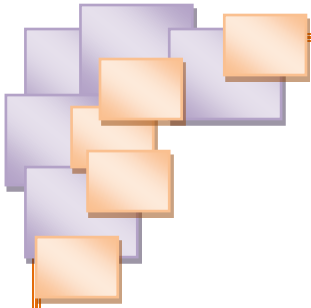
Accountant General
(Accounts and Entitlement),
Uttarakhand



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GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND



Preface

I am happy to present the nineteenth issue of our annual publication, the 'Accounts at a Glance' for the year 2024-25, which provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the 'Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

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

Finance and Appropriation Accounts are prepared annually by my office under the direction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in accordance with the requirements of Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State.

We look forward to reader's feedback that would help us in improving the Publication.



Dehradun
Date: 08.12.2025

(Mohd. Parwez Alam)
Accountant General (A&E)
Uttarakhand

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 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 (Accounts and Entitlement), Uttarakhand collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies and prepares the accounts of the Government of Uttarakhand. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by 20 Treasuries and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Since the implementation of IFMS in April 2019, the Accounts of 252 Accounts rendering units- 108 Public Works Divisions (87 Building and Roads, 21 Rural Works Divisions), 87 Irrigation/Water Resource Divisions, 57 Forest Divisions (46 Forest and 11 Jalagam), are being routed through concerned treasuries. Every month a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the office of the Accountant General (A&E) to the Government of Uttarakhand. The office of Accountant General (A&E) also submits a quarterly Appreciation Note on the important financial indicators and quality of expenditure to the Government of Uttarakhand. 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), Uttarakhand 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 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 Uttarakhand is ₹ 500.00 crore.

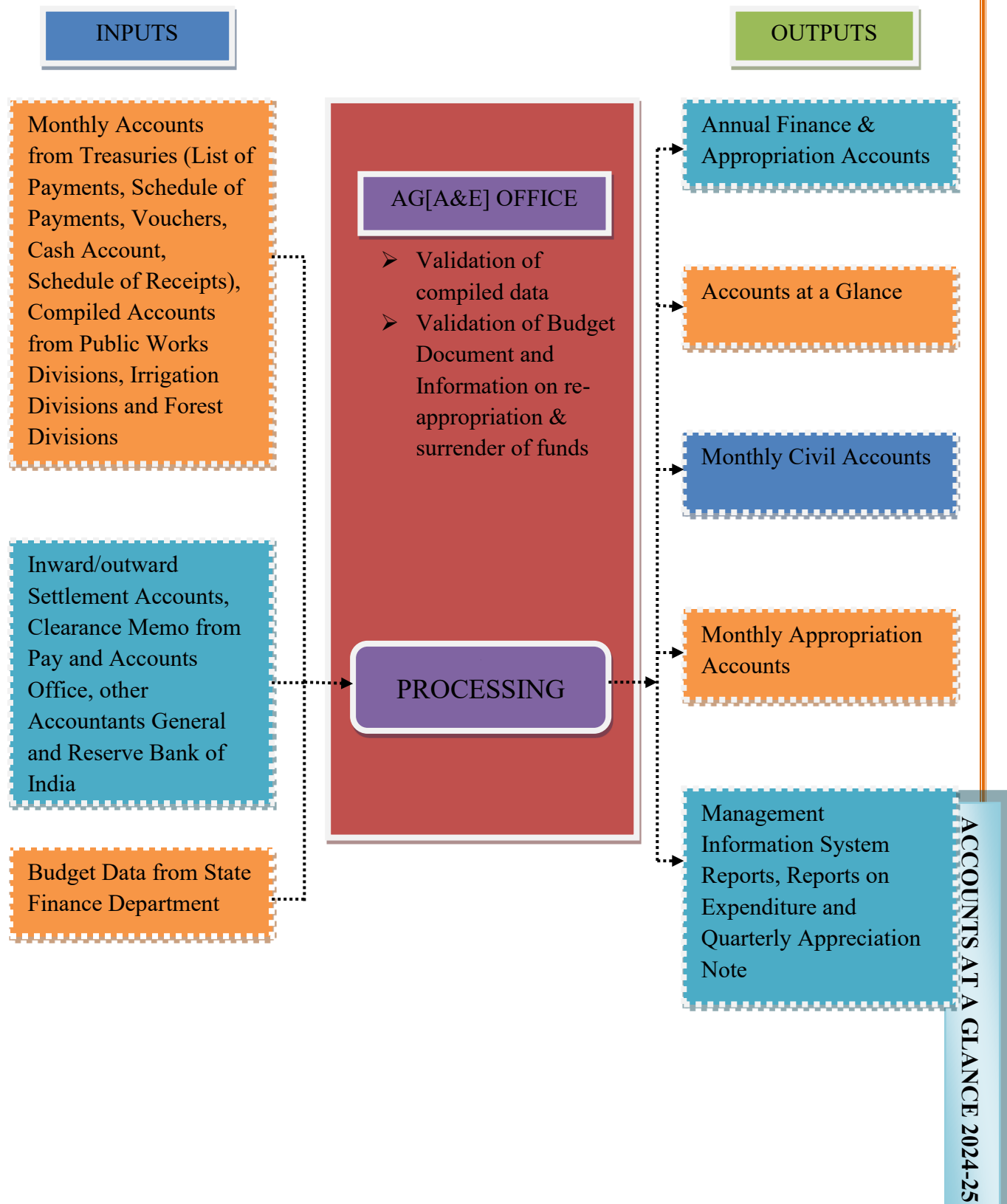
Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND

Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT

In Public Account, the transactions relating to Debt (Other than those included in Part 1), 'Deposits', 'Advances' [in respect of which Government incurs a liability to pay the money received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid, together with the repayments of the former (Debt and Deposits) and recoveries of the latter (Advances)], 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' (embracing all merely adjusting heads under which shall appear such transactions as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different account circles) shall be recorded. The initial debits or credits of these heads will be cleared eventually by corresponding receipts or payments either within the same circle or in another account circle or by booking to the final heads of accounts.

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, thirteen (13) summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to Finance accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, comments on quality of accounts and other items. Volume-II contains nine (9) detailed statements (Part I) and thirteen (13) 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 2024-25, the Government of India (GOI) released ₹ 3,511.84 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Uttarakhand. 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 Highlight of year 2024-25: The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-a-vis budget estimates for the year 2024-25:

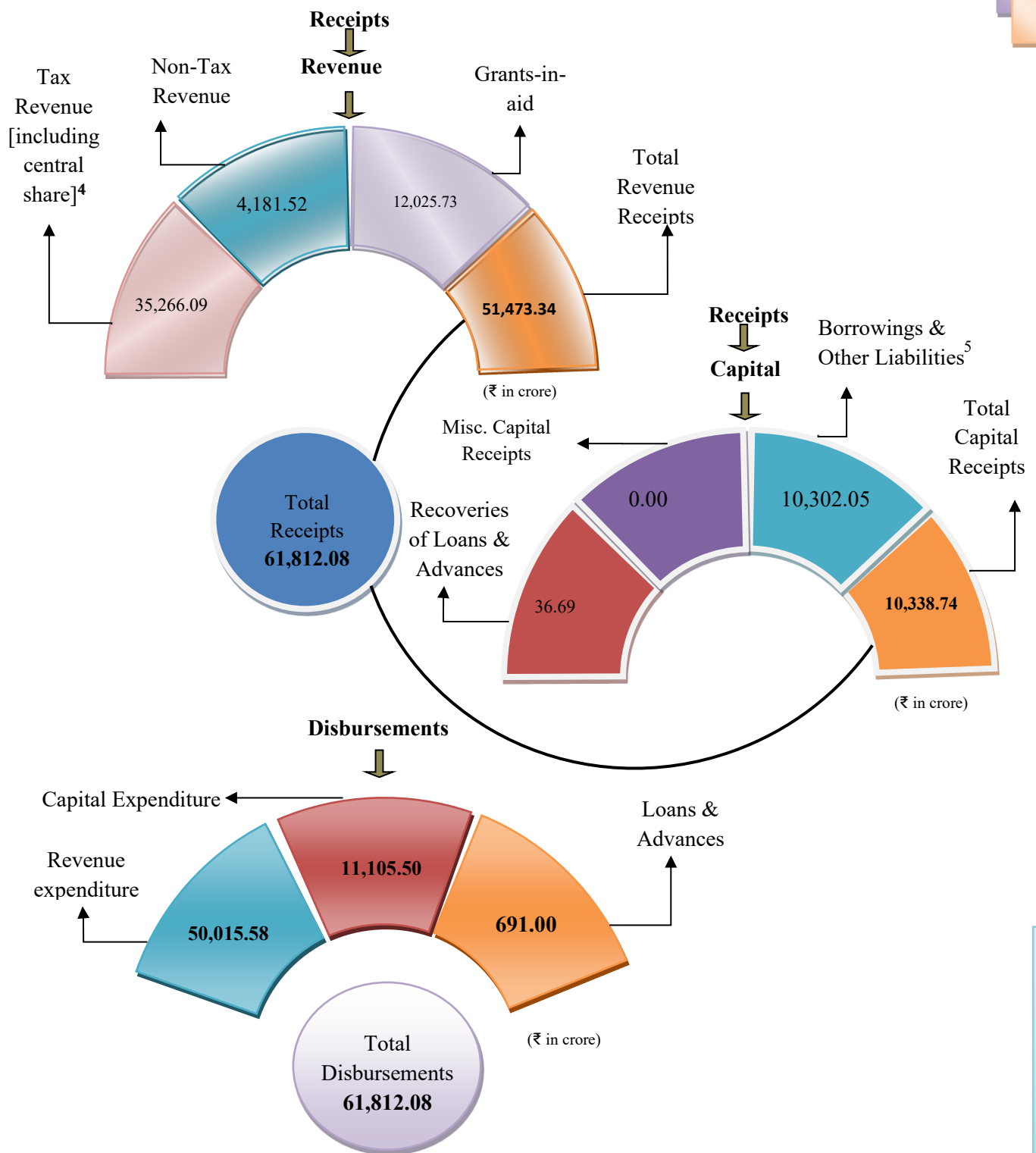
Sr. No	Component	Budget Estimates (₹ in crore)	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP ¹
1.	Tax Revenue (including Central Share)	36,146.47	35,266.09 ²	97.56	9.32
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	4,873.38	4,181.52	85.80	1.11
3.	Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	19,533.06	12,025.73	61.57	3.18
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	60,552.90	51,473.34	85.01	13.61
5.	Recovery of Loans & Advances	24.21	36.69	151.55	0.01
6.	Misc. Capital Receipts	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Borrowings & Other Liabilities	14,426.38	10,302.05 ³	36.90	2.72
8.	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	14,550.59	10,338.74	36.87	2.73
9.	Total Receipts (4+8)	75,103.49	61,812.08	69.77	16.34
10.	Revenue Expenditure	59,572.66	50,015.58	83.96	13.22
11.	Expenditure on Interest Payments (out of revenue expenditure)	6,636.44	5,575.00	84.01	1.47
12.	Capital Outlay	14,854.15	11,105.50	74.76	2.94
13.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	676.68	691.00	102.12	0.18
14.	Total Expenditure (10+12+13)	75,103.49	61,812.08	82.30	16.34
15.	Revenue Deficit(-)/ Surplus (+) (4-10)	(+)980.24	(+) 1,457.76	148.71	0.39
16.	Fiscal Deficit(-)/ Surplus (+) (4+5+6-14)	(-)14,426.38	(-)10,302.05	71.41	2.72

¹ Provisional estimates of GSDP for the year 2024-25 is ₹ 3,78,244.52 crore (at current prices) as per information on website of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Planning, Government of Uttarakhand.

² Includes share of net (tax) proceeds assigned to state amounting to ₹ 14,387.36 crore. [State Government Own Tax receipts were ₹ 20,878.73 crore which was 5.52 per cent of GSDP].

³ Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (receipts- disbursements) of Public Debt (₹ 10,714.37 crore) + Net of Contingency Fund (₹ (-)1.32 crore) + Net [Receipts-Disbursement] of Public Account (₹ (-)309.85 crore) + net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance (₹ 101.15 crore).

Receipts and Disbursement in year 2024-25



⁴Includes share of net (tax) proceeds assigned to state amounting to ₹ 14,387.36 crore. [State Government Own Tax receipts were ₹ 20,878.73 crore which was 5.52 per cent of GSDP (3,78,244.52)]

⁵Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (receipts- disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund, + Net [Receipts-Disbursement] of Public Account + net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

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 Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. The budget of the Uttarakhand has 01 Charged Appropriation, 08 Charged Appropriation / Voted Grants and 22 Voted Grants. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure complied with the appropriation authorized by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

1.3.4 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

The Appropriation Act, 2024-25, had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 94,243.12 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 3,315.92 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 94,156.23 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 3,350.01 crore, resulting in saving of ₹ 86.89 crore (0.09 per cent) and less estimation of "in reduction of expenditure" was ₹ 34.09 crore (1.03 per cent). Three grants, relating to 'Revenue and General Administration', 'Finance, Tax, Planning, Secretariat Miscellaneous Services' & 'Forest' showed excess.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

Ways and Means Advances are taken from the Reserve Bank of India to maintain liquidity by making good the deficiency in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 0.16 crore) which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2024-25, the Government of Uttarakhand availed Ways and Means advance of ₹ 25,904.74 crore however, ₹ 25,072.96 crore was repaid during the year, thereby leaving net balance of ₹ 1,438.84 crore. The WMA was taken on 108 occasions (10 ordinary and 98 special). An amount of ₹ 31.44 crore was paid as interest on WMA during the year.

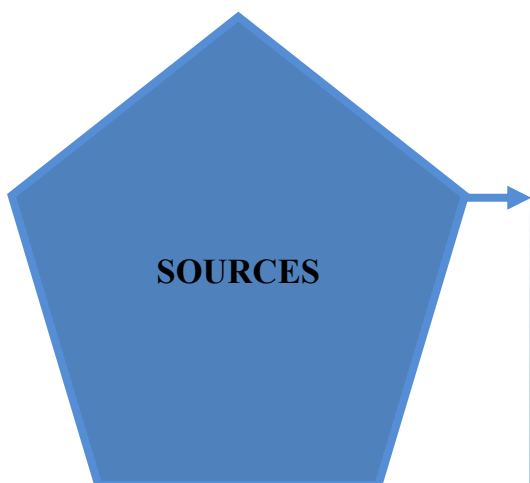
1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from the Reserve Bank of India while the limit of minimum cash balance falls below i.e. ₹ 0.16 crore, even after taking Ways and Means Advances which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2024-25, overdraft was taken on 11 occasions by the State Government.

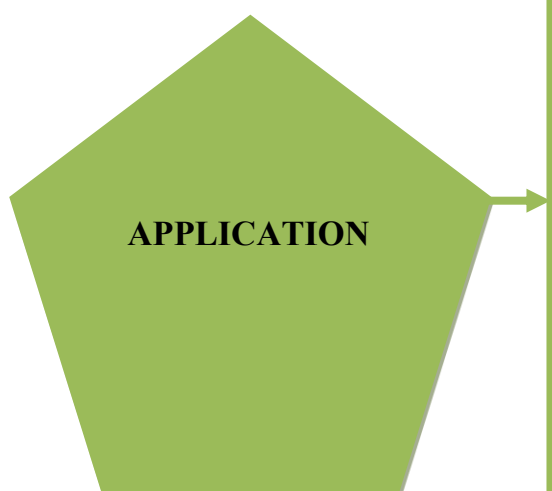
1.4.3 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 1,457.76 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 10,302.05 crore in 2024-25 representing 0.39 and 2.72 percent of GSDP (3,78,244.52) respectively. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net Public Debt (₹ 10,714.37 crore), net Public Account (₹ (-)309.85 crore), net of Contingency Fund (₹ (-)1.32 crore) and net increase in closing cash balance (₹ 101.15 crore). Around 58.22 per cent of Revenue Receipts (₹ 51,473.34 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 15,232.97 crore), interest payments (₹ 5,575.00 crore), pensions (₹ 8,478.75 crore) and subsidies (₹ 680.80 crore).

Sources and Application of Funds



PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
• Opening Cash Balance as on 1st April, 2024	-102.34
• Revenue Receipts	51,473.34
• Misc. Capital Receipts	0.00
• Recovery of Loans and Advances	36.69
• Public Debt	39,708.51
• Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	2,135.35
• Reserve Funds & Sinking Funds	2,570.07
• Deposits Received	6,459.05
• Civil Advances Repaid	0.00
• Suspense Account	73,844.28 ⁶
• Remittances	1.42
• Contingency Fund	308.81
• Total	1,76,435.18



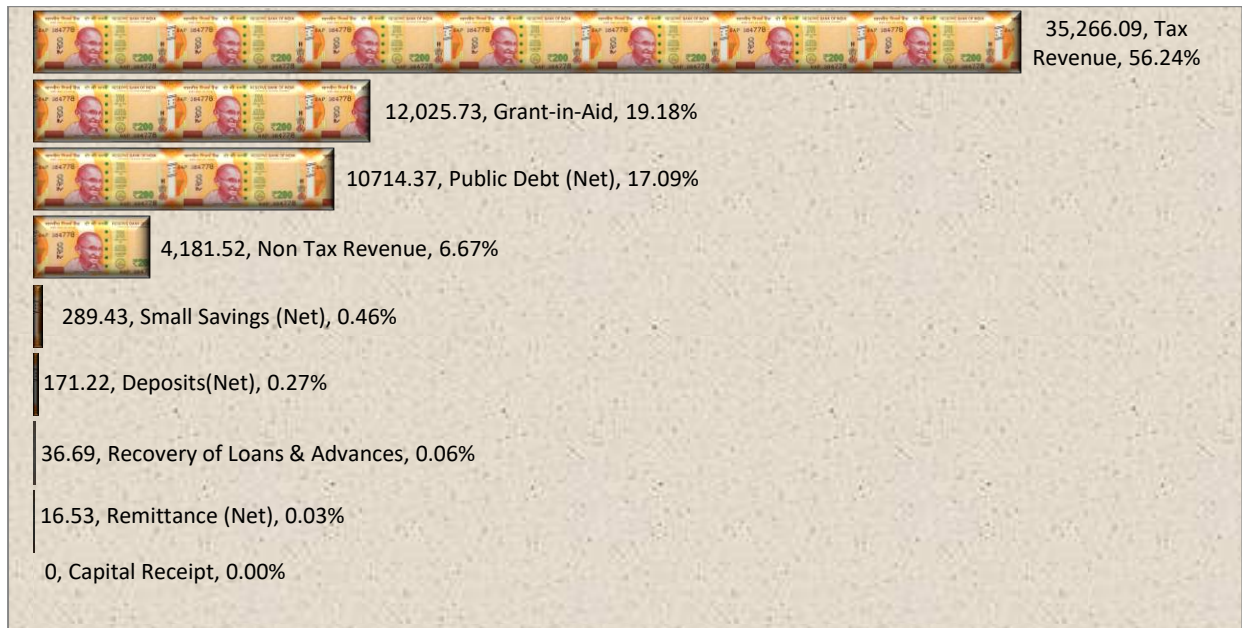
• Revenue Expenditure	50,015.58
• Capital Expenditure	11,105.50
• Loans Given	691.00
• Repayment of Public Debt	28,994.14
• Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	1,845.92
• Reserve Funds & Sinking Funds	3,353.70
• Deposits Repaid	6,287.84
• Civil Advances Given	0.00
• Suspense Account	73,847.66 ⁷
• Remittances	-15.10
• Contingency Fund	310.13
• Closing Cash Balance as on 31st March, 2025	-1.19
• Total	1,76,435.18

⁶Includes ₹ 12,395.83 crore on account of cash balance investment account.

⁷Includes ₹ 12,395.83 crore on account of cash balance investment account.

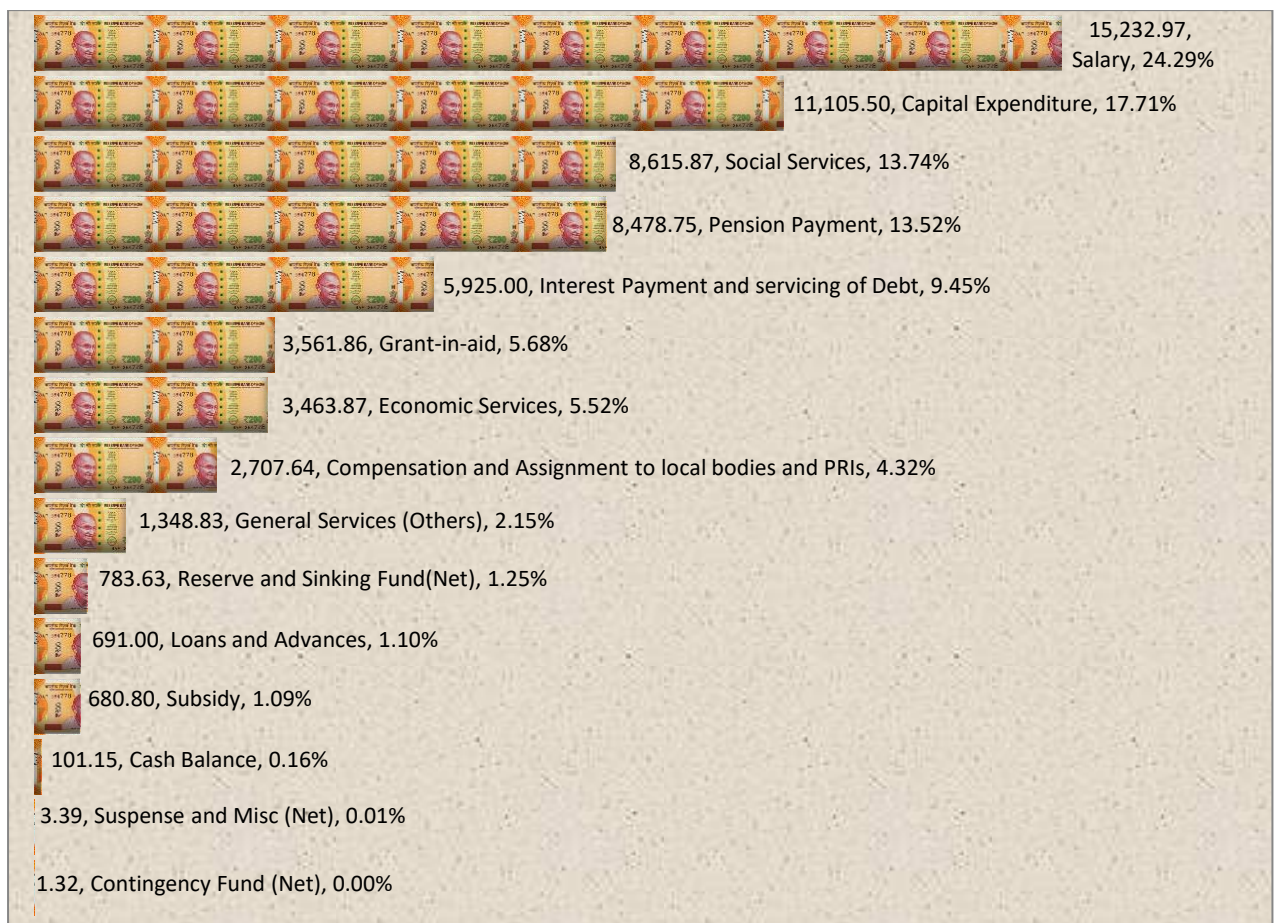
1.4.4 Where the ₹ came from ?

Actual Receipts (₹ 62,701.58 crore)



1.4.5 Where the ₹ went ?

Actual Expenditure (₹ 62,701.58 crore)



During the year 2024-25, Revenue Surplus of ₹ 1,457.76 crore (₹ 3,341.05 crore revenue Surplus in 2023-24) and fiscal deficit of ₹ 10,302.05 crore (₹ 7,749.02 crore fiscal deficit in 2023-24) represent 0.39 *per cent* and 2.72 *per cent* of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP 3,78,244.52) respectively. The fiscal deficit constituted 16.67 *per cent* of total expenditure (₹ 61,812.08 crore).

What do the deficits and surpluses indicate?

DEFICIT

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

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 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. The Government of Uttarakhand has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. This Act has been amended in the year 2011, 2016, 2020 and 2023. As per provision of this Act, the State Government was required to achieve certain fiscal targets by specified periods. Achievements during the year 2024-25 against fiscal targets laid down in the Act and rules framed there under were as follows:

Sr. No.	Financial Parameter	Actual (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP ⁸	
			Target	Achievement
1	Revenue Surplus	1,457.76	State to be revenue surplus	0.39 (Achieved)
2	Fiscal Deficit	10,302.05	3.0 ⁹	2.72 (Achieved)
3	Public Debt and Other Liabilities	90,657.16 ¹⁰	32.8	23.97 ¹⁰ (Achieved)
4	Primary Deficit	4,727.05	...	1.25

The State Government had made disclosures to the Legislature required under the Uttarakhand Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

The State Government had Revenue Surplus of ₹ 3,341.05 crore in 2023-24 whereas Revenue Surplus of ₹ 1,457.76 crore during the year 2024-25 which conformed to the target of FRBM Act. Fiscal deficit increased by ₹ 2,553.03 crore from ₹ 7,749.02 crore in 2023-24 to ₹10,302.05 crore in 2024-25 and was 2.72 *per cent* of GSDP which was well within the stipulated target of 3.0 *per cent* of GSDP. Against, the target of keeping Public Debt and Other Liabilities during the year upto 32.8 *per cent* of GSDP by the year 2024-25, the Public Debt and Other Liabilities during the year stood at ₹ 90,657.16 crore, being 23.97 *per cent* of GSDP.

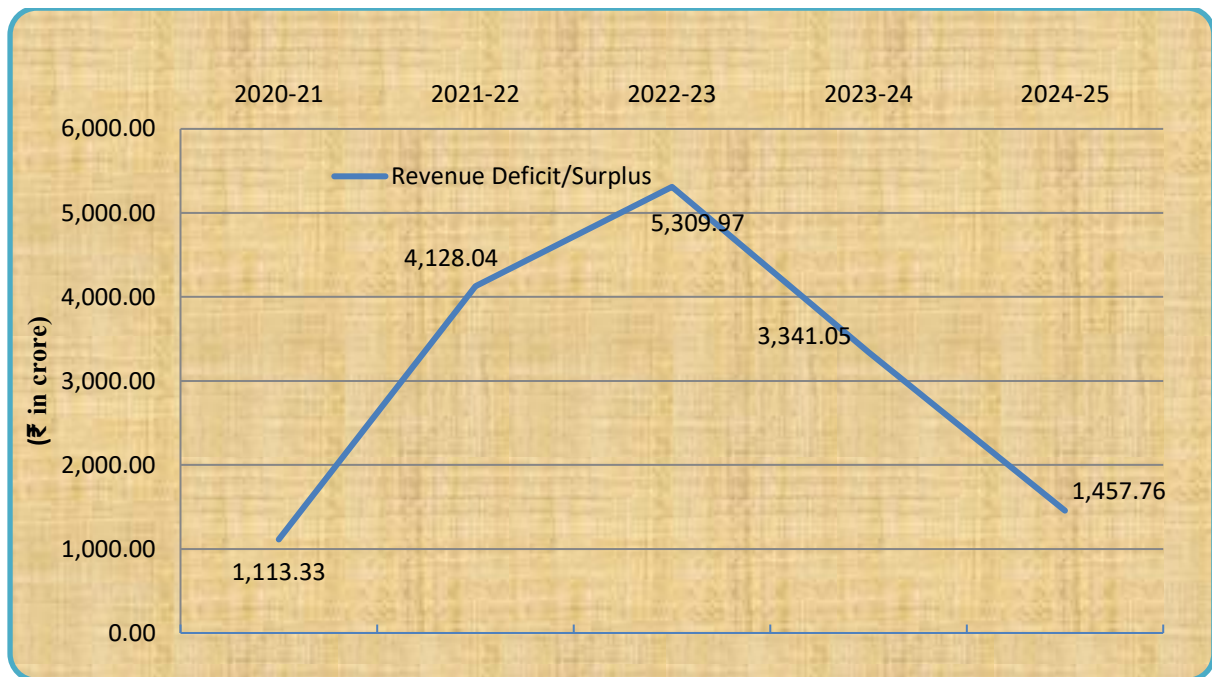
⁸Provisional estimates of GSDP for the year 2024-25 is ₹ 3,78,244.52 crore (at current prices) as per information on website of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Planning, Government of Uttarakhand.

⁹As per FRBM Act 2023, the limit for Fiscal Deficit is 3.0 per cent of GSDP.

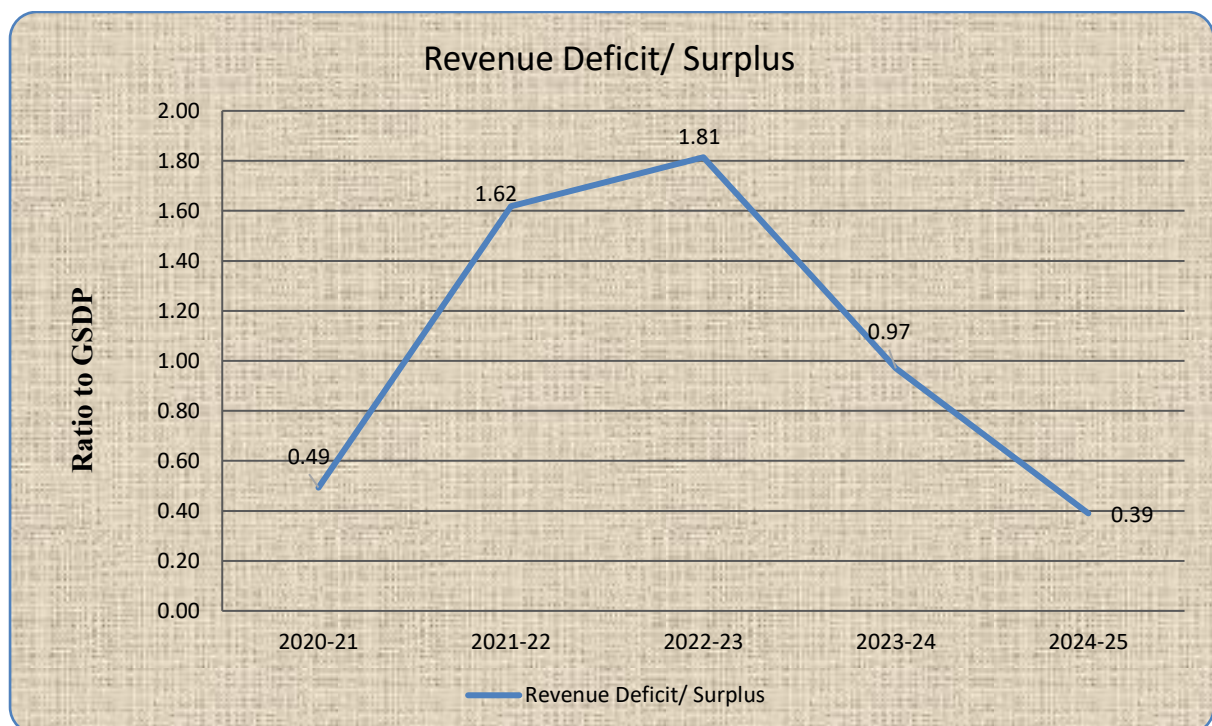
¹⁰Back to Back loan of ₹ 4,008.88 Crore (₹ 1,158.00 Crore for 2020-21 + ₹ 2850.88 Crore for 2021-22) received from GoI in lieu of GST compensation shortfall has been excluded for computing the ratio of outstanding debt to GSDP. As per GoI clarification vide letter no. F. No. 40 (1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10-12-2021 this borrowing would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit / Surplus

Trend of Revenue Deficit / Surplus



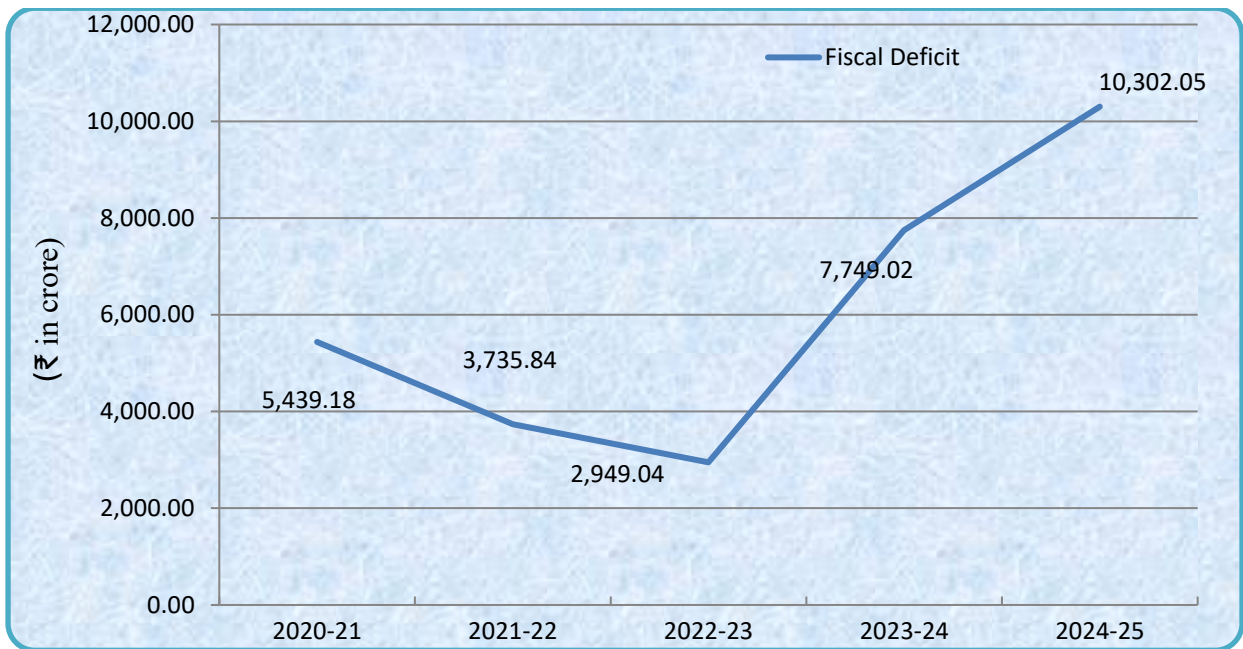
Trend of Revenue Deficit / Surplus proportion to the GSDP



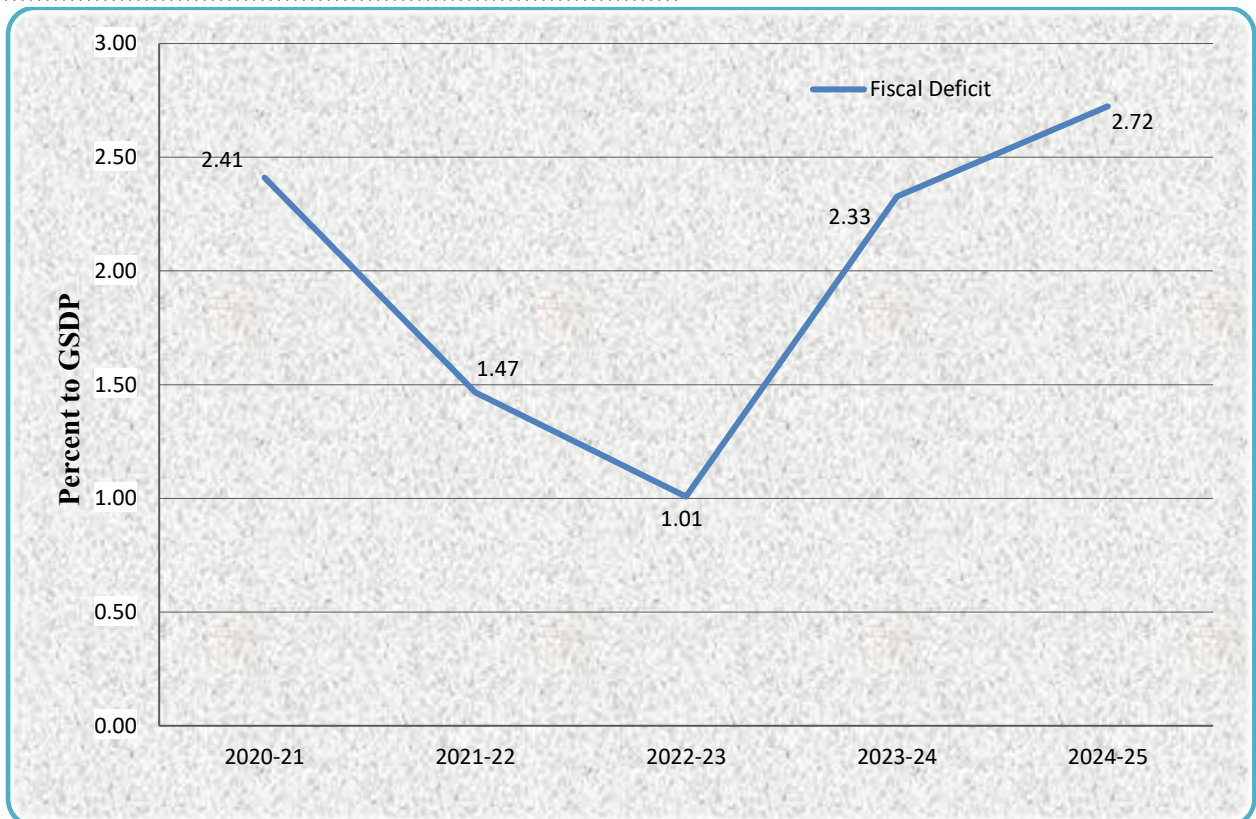
Note: Minus (-) value of ratio represents Revenue Deficit and plus (+) value represents Revenue Surplus.

1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit

Trend of Fiscal Deficit



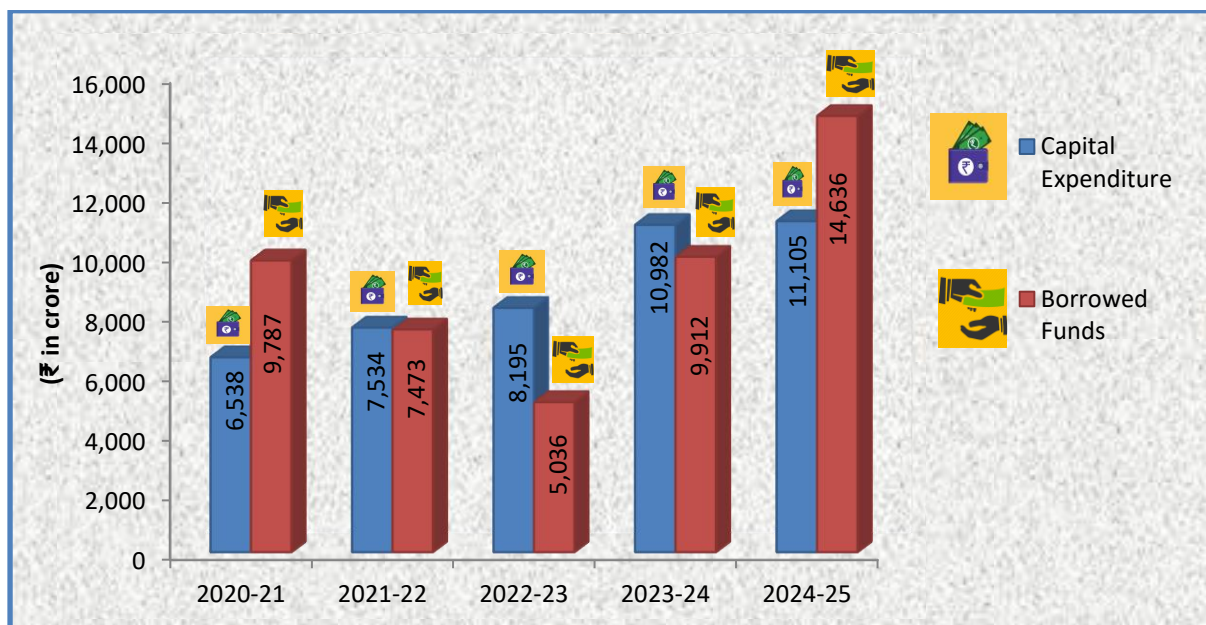
Trend of Fiscal Deficit in proportion to the GSDP



1.5.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund ¹¹	Capital Expenditure
2020-21	9,787	6,538
2021-22	7,473	7,534
2022-23	5,036	8,195
2023-24	9,912	10,982
2024-25	14,636	11,105



The Governments usually run on 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 the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. If the amount of Ways and Means Advances availed (₹ 25,905 crore) during the year is excluded from the borrowings of the current year (₹ 39,709 crore), the State Government spent only 80.45 per cent of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 13,804 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 11,105 crore) and 5.00 per cent on the loans given by the State Government (₹ 691 crore). It would, therefore, appear that balance 14.55 per cent of borrowings in the public debt was utilized to repay the part of public debt of previous years.

¹¹Represents receipts of Public Debt during the year including net figures of Ways and Means Advances.

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts for 2024-25 was ₹ 91,181.85 crore (₹ 51,473.34 crore of Revenue Receipts and ₹ 39,745.20 crore of Capital Receipts).

2.2 Revenue Receipts

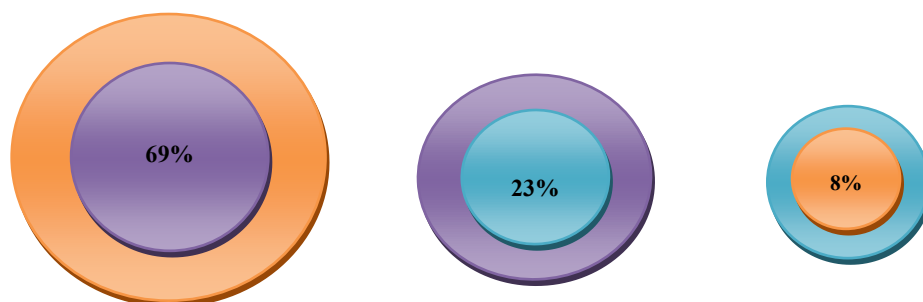
The Revenue Receipts of the government comprise three components viz. Tax Revenue (Own Tax Revenue + Share of Net Proceeds of Taxes), Non-tax Revenue and Grants-in-aid received from the Union Government.

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, dividends, 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' and 'Aid, Material and Equipment' received from Foreign Government and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies etc.

Revenue Receipts



Tax Revenue

Grants-in-aid

Non-Tax Revenue

2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2024-25)

Components	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percent to Revenue Receipt
A. Tax Revenue¹	35,266.09	68.52
Goods and Service Tax	13,466.12	23.96
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	9,288.96	18.05
Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions	2,620.66	5.09
Taxes on Commodities and Services other than goods and service tax	9,890.34	19.21
B. Non-Tax Revenue	4,181.52	8.12
Fiscal Services	0.00	0.00
Interest Receipts, Dividend and Profits	186.82	0.36
General Services	1,432.99	2.78
Social Services	598.08	1.16
Economic Services	1,963.64	3.82
C. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	12,025.73	23.36
Total- Revenue Receipts	51,473.34	100

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

	(₹ in crore)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Tax Revenue [Raised by the State]	11,937 (5)	14,176 (5)	17,102 (6)	19,245 (6)	20,879 (6)
State Share of Union Taxes/ Duties	6,569 (3)	9,906 (4)	10,617 (3)	12,628 (4)	14,387 (4)
Non-Tax Revenue	4,171 (2)	2,756 (1)	4,367 (1)	4,418 (1)	4,182 (1)
Grants in Aid	15,527 (6)	16,219 (6)	16,997 (6)	14,324 (4)	12,026 (3)
Total Revenue Receipts	38,204 (16)	43,057 (16)	49,083 (16)	50,615 (15)	51,473 (14)
GSDP	2,25,617	2,54,966	2,92,670	3,32,998	3,78,245 ²

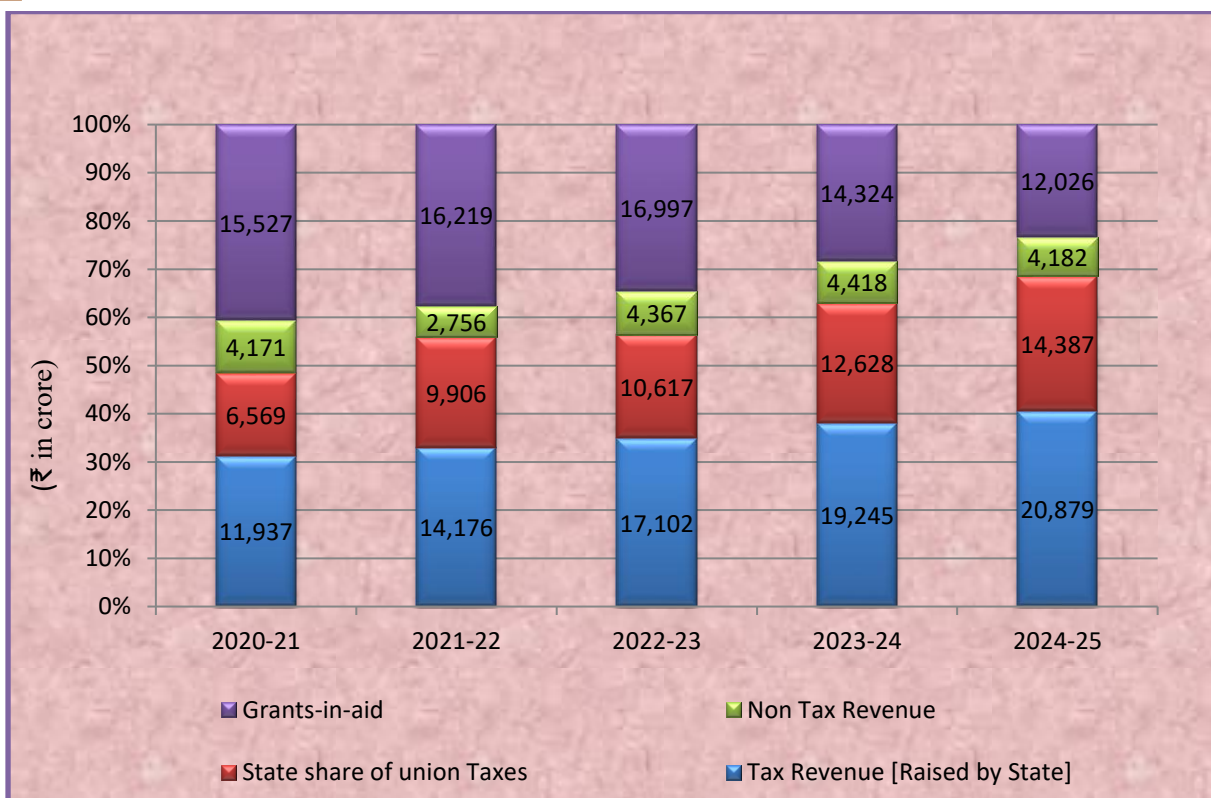
Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP. GSDP for the year 2024-25 is ₹ 3,78,244.52 crore (at current prices) as per information on website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Though the GSDP increased by 9.25 per cent in 2024-25 as compared to previous year whereas revenue receipts increased by 1.70 per cent. The total tax revenue (including State Share of Union Taxes/ Duties) increased by 10.65 per cent, the non-tax revenue decreased by 5.34 per cent and the grants-in-aid decreased by 16.04 per cent compared to the previous year.

¹Includes ₹ 14,387.36 crore of share of net proceeds assigned to State (received from the Government of India) and ₹ 20,878.73 crore of Tax Revenue (raised by the State).

²Estimate from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Trend of components of Revenue Receipts



2.3 Tax Revenue

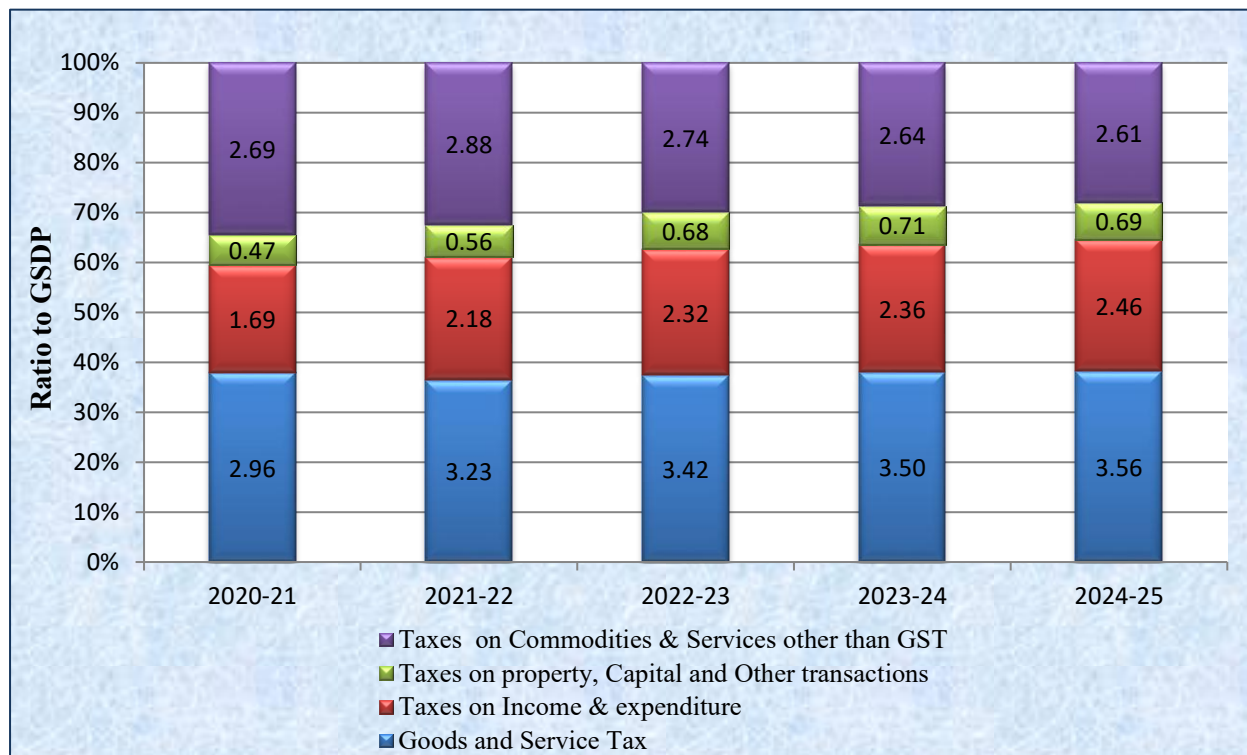
(₹ in crore)

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
a. Goods and Service Tax	7,007(3.11)	8,803 (3.45)	10,341 (3.53)	12,129(3.64)	13,466 (3.56)
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	4,012(1.78)	5,924 (2.32)	7,035 (2.40)	8,167(2.45)	9,289 (2.46)
c. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	1,124(0.50)	1,529 (0.60)	2,052 (0.70)	2,446(0.73)	2,621 (0.69)
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services other than GST	6,363(2.82)	7,826 (3.07)	8,292 (2.83)	9,130(2.74)	9,890 (2.61)
Total Tax Revenues	18,506(8.20)	24,082(9.45)	27,720 (9.47)	31,873(9.57)	35,266 (9.32)
GSDP	2,25,617	2,54,966	2,92,670	3,32,998	3,78,245

Note: Figures in Parentheses represents percentage to GSDP.

The increase in total Tax Revenue during 2024-25 was mainly attributable to more collection under Goods and Service Tax (₹ 1,337 crore), Taxes on Income and Expenditure (₹ 1,122 crore) and Taxes on Commodities and Services other than GST (₹ 760 crore).

Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



2.3.1 State's own Tax and State's share of Union Taxes

Tax Revenue of the State Government comes from two sources viz. State's own tax collections and devolution of Union taxes.

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of	State's Own Tax Revenue	
	(₹ in crore)	Union taxes/Duties	Tax Revenue	Percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(₹ in crore)	(₹ in crore)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2020-21	18,506	6,569	11,937	5.29
2021-22	24,082	9,906	14,176	5.56
2022-23	27,720	10,617	17,102	5.84
2023-24	31,873	12,628	19,245	5.78
2024-25	35,266	14,387	20,879	5.52

Following table depicts the comparative position about tax revenue received from the two sources over a period of five years:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
State's own Tax collection	11,937	14,176	17,102	19,245	20,879
Devolution of Union Taxes	6,569	9,906	10,617	12,628	14,387
Total Tax Revenue	18,506	24,082	27,720	31,873	35,266
Percentage of State's own Tax to total Tax Revenue	64.50	58.87	61.70	60.38	59.20

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue decreased from 65 per cent in 2020-2021 to 59 per cent in 2021-22, increased to 62 per cent in 2022-23, decreased to 60 per cent in 2023-24, and decreased to 59 per cent in 2024-25.

2.3.2 Trend in State's Own Tax collection over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1. State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	5,053	5,973	7,341	8,297	9,264
2. Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	1,858	2,302	2,555	2,519	2,607
3. State Excise	2,966	3,258	3,526	4,041	4,362
4. Taxes on Vehicles	741	889	1,211	1,390	1,474
5. Stamp and Registration fees	1,107	1,488	1,987	2,432	2,602
6. Taxes and Duties on electricity	189	224	294	334	365
7. Land Revenue	17	40	65	14	19
8. Other taxes	06	02	123	218	186
Total State's own Taxes	11,937	14,176	17,102	19,245	20,879

2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.Stamps and Registration Fee					
Revenue collection	1,107	1,488	1,987	2,432	2,602
Expenditure on Collection	17	15	32	31	45
Cost of Tax Collection	1.54%	1.01%	1.61%	1.27%	1.73%
2.State Excise					
Revenue collection	2,966	3,258	3,526	4,041	4,362
Expenditure on Collection	28	30	32	34	39
Cost of Tax Collection	0.94%	0.92%	0.91%	0.84%	0.89%
3.Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.					
Revenue collection	1,858	2,302	2,555	2,519	2,607
Expenditure on Collection	35	38	20	15	4
Cost of Tax Collection	1.88%	1.65%	0.78%	0.60%	0.15%
4.Taxes on vehicles					
Revenue collection	741	889	1,212	1,390	1,474
Expenditure on Collection	0.20	0.48	0.90	1.09	0.90
Cost of Tax Collection	0.03%	0.05%	0.07%	0.08%	0.06%
5.State Goods and Services Tax					
Revenue collection	5,054	5,973	7,341	8,297	9,264
Expenditure on Collection	90	97	120	125	127
Cost of Tax Collection	1.78%	1.62%	1.63%	1.51%	1.37%

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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	1,953	2,830	3,000	3,832	4,202
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	...	...	...	...	...
Corporation Tax	1,981	2,986	3,560	3,790	4,083
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,031	2,938	3,475	4,377	5,206
Other taxes on Income and Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...
Taxes on Wealth	...	01	...	...	...
Customs	350	676	417	443	732
Union Excise Duties	221	338	131	168	141
Service Tax	28	128	17	2	...
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	5	09	17	16	23
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	6,569	9,906	10,617	12,628	14,387
Total Tax Revenue	18,506	24,082	27,720	31,873	35,266
Percentage of State Share of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	35.50	41.13	38.30	39.62	40.80

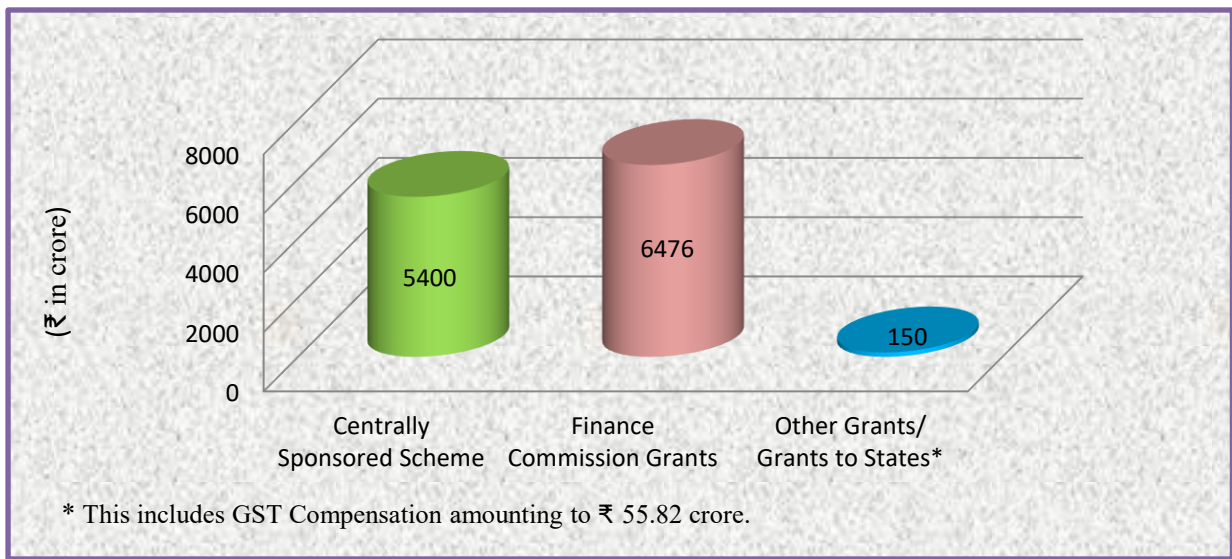
Government of Uttarakhand received share of Tax Revenue from the net proceeds of all shareable Union Taxes ranging between 35.50 per cent to 41.13 per cent during the period 2020-21 to 2024-25.

2.6 Grants-in-aid

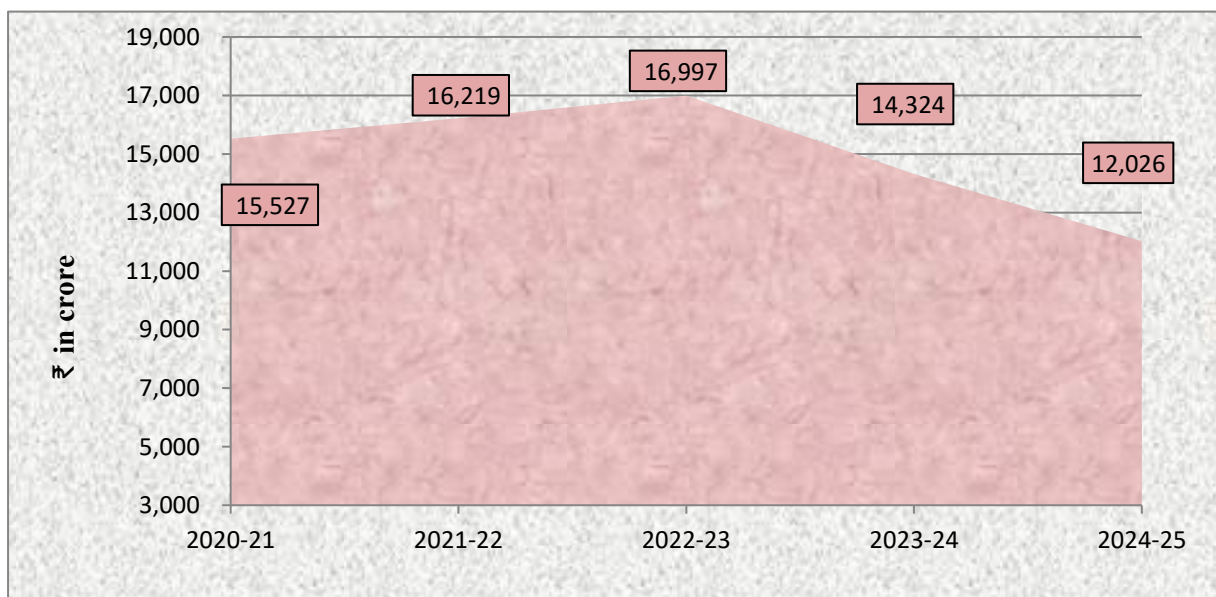
Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprises, grant for State Schemes, Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Niti Aayog and State Grants recommended by the Finance Commission.

Total receipts during 2024-25 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 12,026 crore as shown below:

Grants – in – Aid

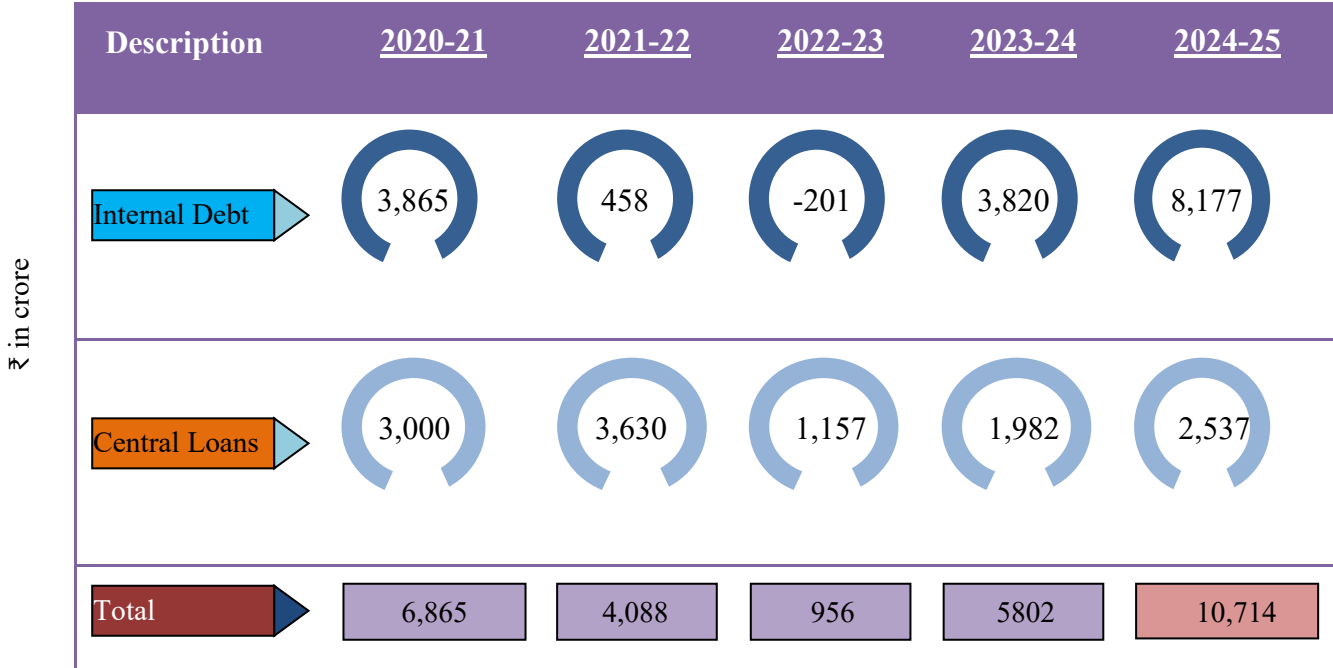


Trend of Grants-in-Aid



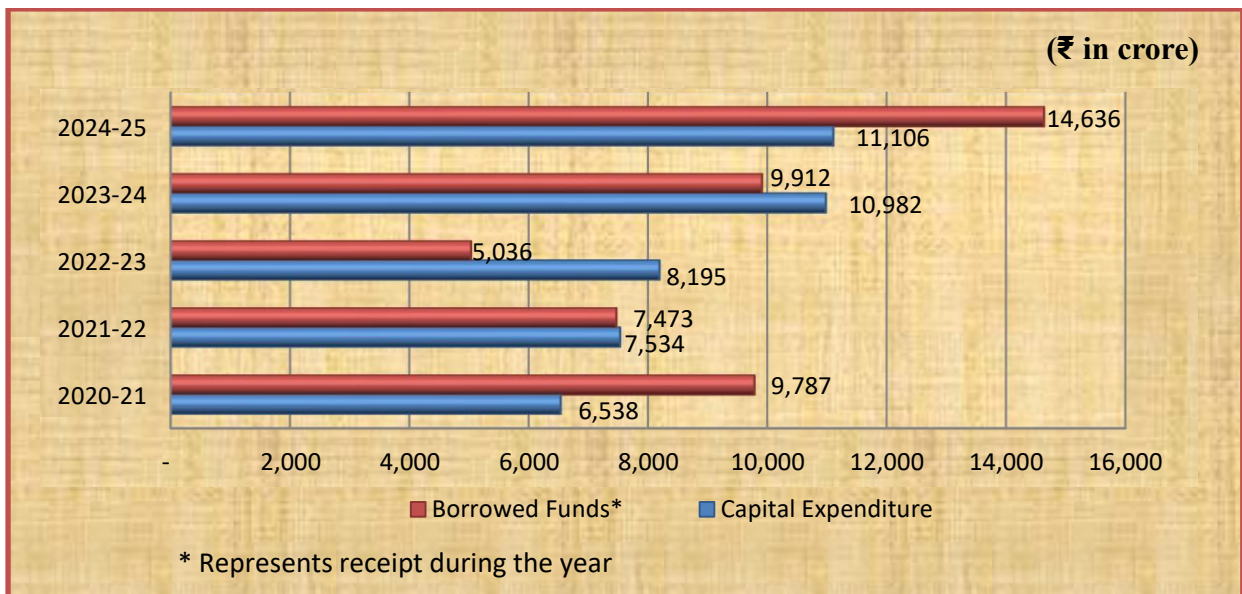
2.7 Public Debt

Trend of position of Public Debt (figures represent net increase / decrease during the year 2024-25) over the past five years:



During the year 2024-25, ten loans totaling ₹ 10,400.00 crore were raised from the open market at interest rates varying from 7.05 per cent to 7.50 per cent and the same are redeemable in the year 2029, 2030 and 2032. In addition, the State Government raised loan of ₹ 804.23 crore from the financial institutions. An amount of ₹ 25,904.74 crore obtained from Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India. Thus, the total Internal Debt raised by the Government during the year 2024-25 aggregated to ₹ 37,108.97 crore. The Government also received ₹ 2,599.54 crore from Government of India as loans and advances.

Borrowed Funds viz-a-viz Capital Expenditure (during the year)



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 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:-

GENERAL SERVICES

Includes Justice, Police, Jail, PWD, Interest and Pension etc.

Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply and Welfare of SC-ST etc.

SOCIAL SERVICES

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries and Transport etc.

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)

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Budget Estimates	44,461	48,193	51,290	56,279	59,573
Actuals	37,091	38,929	43,773	47,274	50,016
Gaps	7,370	9,264	7,517	9,005	9,557
Percentage of variation of Actuals against BE	17	19	15	16	16

(Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years)

Around 58 per cent of the total revenue expenditure was incurred on committed expenses viz. Salaries (₹ 16,905 crore), Interest payments (₹ 5,575 crore) and Pensions (₹ 8,479 crore).

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

(₹ in crore)

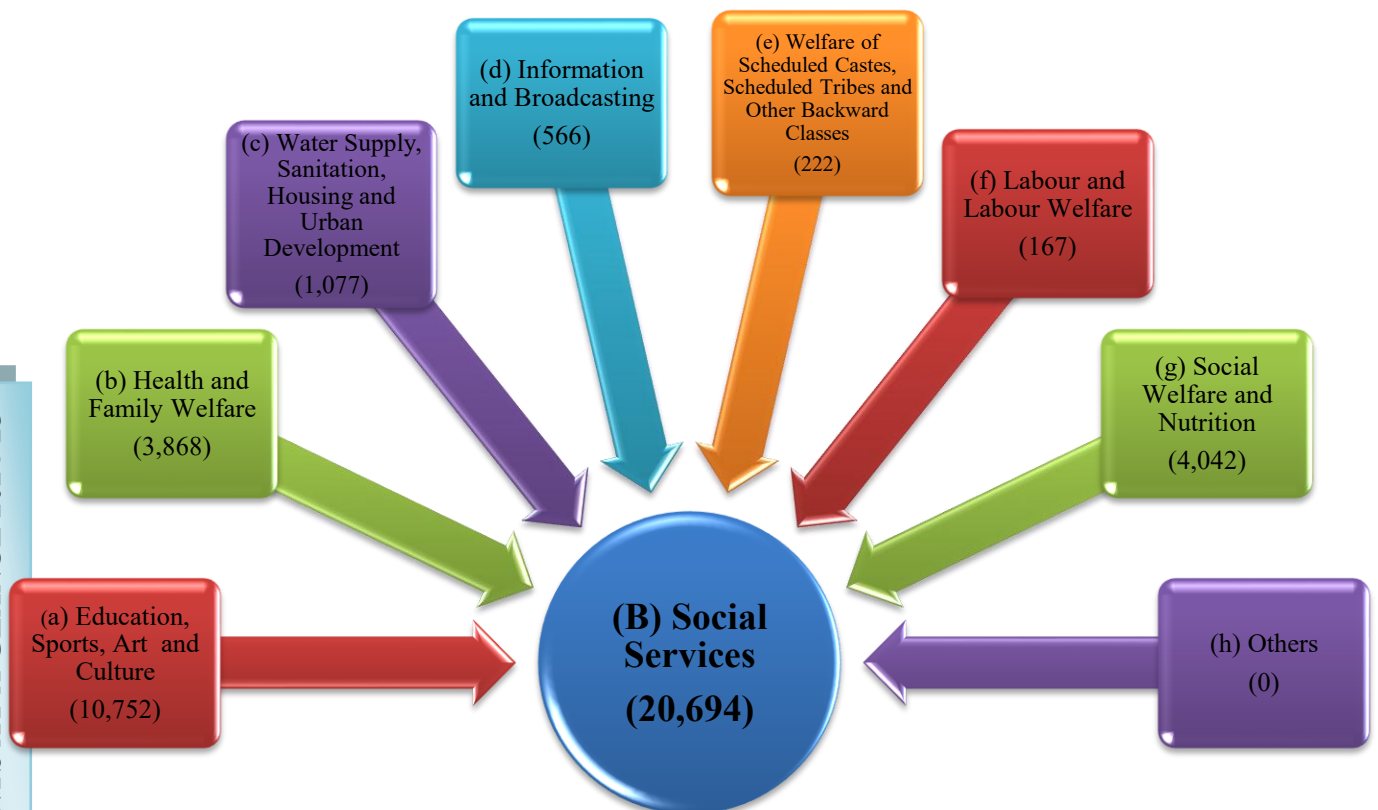
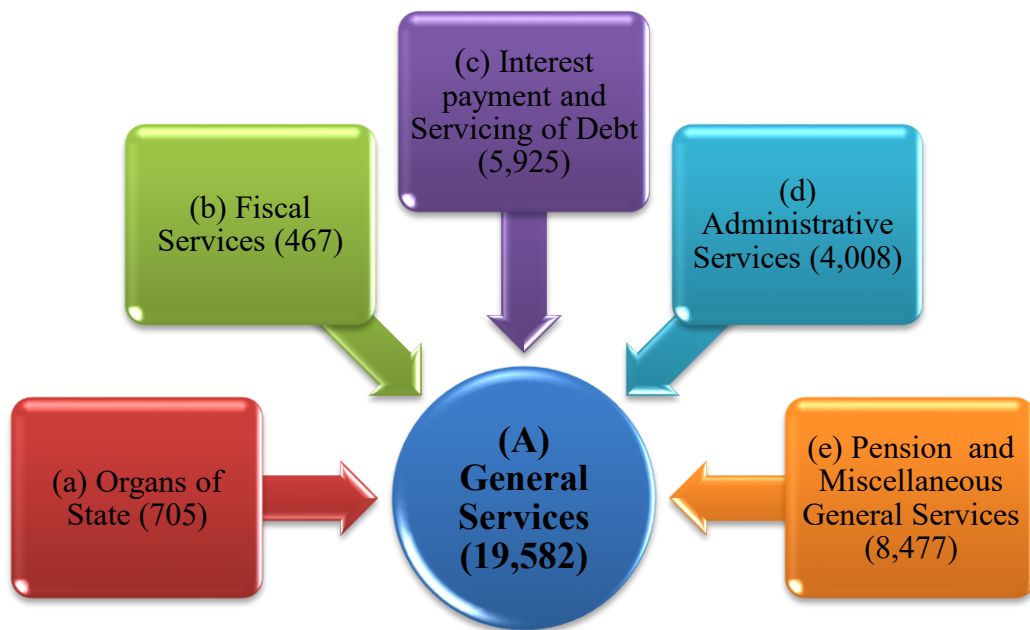
Component	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Revenue Expenditure	37,091	38,929	43,773	47,274	50,016
Committed Revenue Expenditure ¹	23,762	24,814	27,148	28,409	30,608
Percentage of Committed Revenue expenditure to Total Revenue expenditure	64	64	62	60	61
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	13,329	14,115	16,625	18,865	19,408

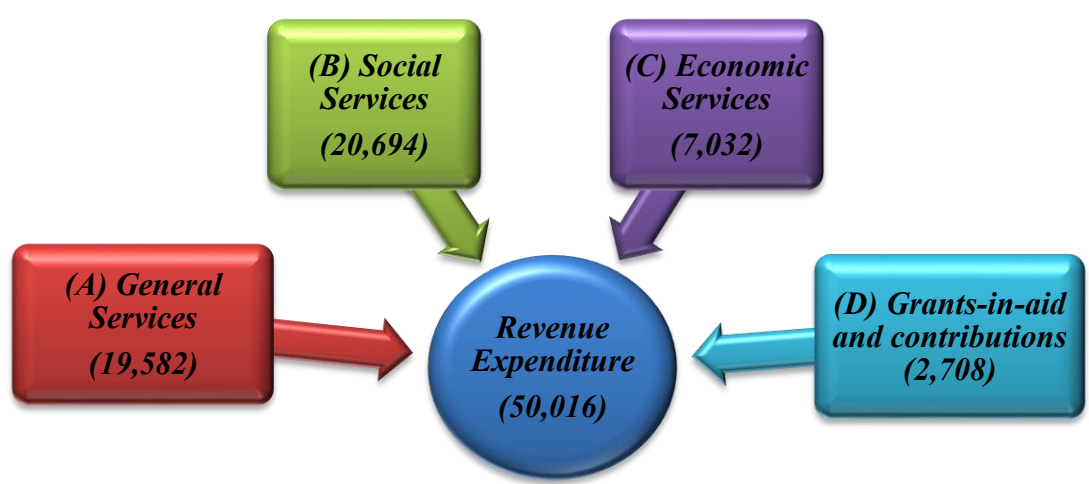
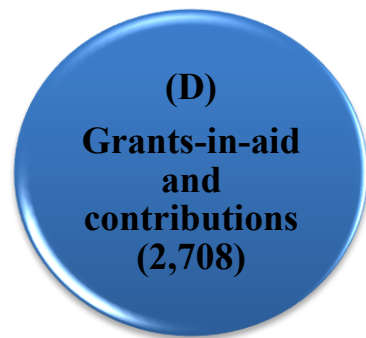
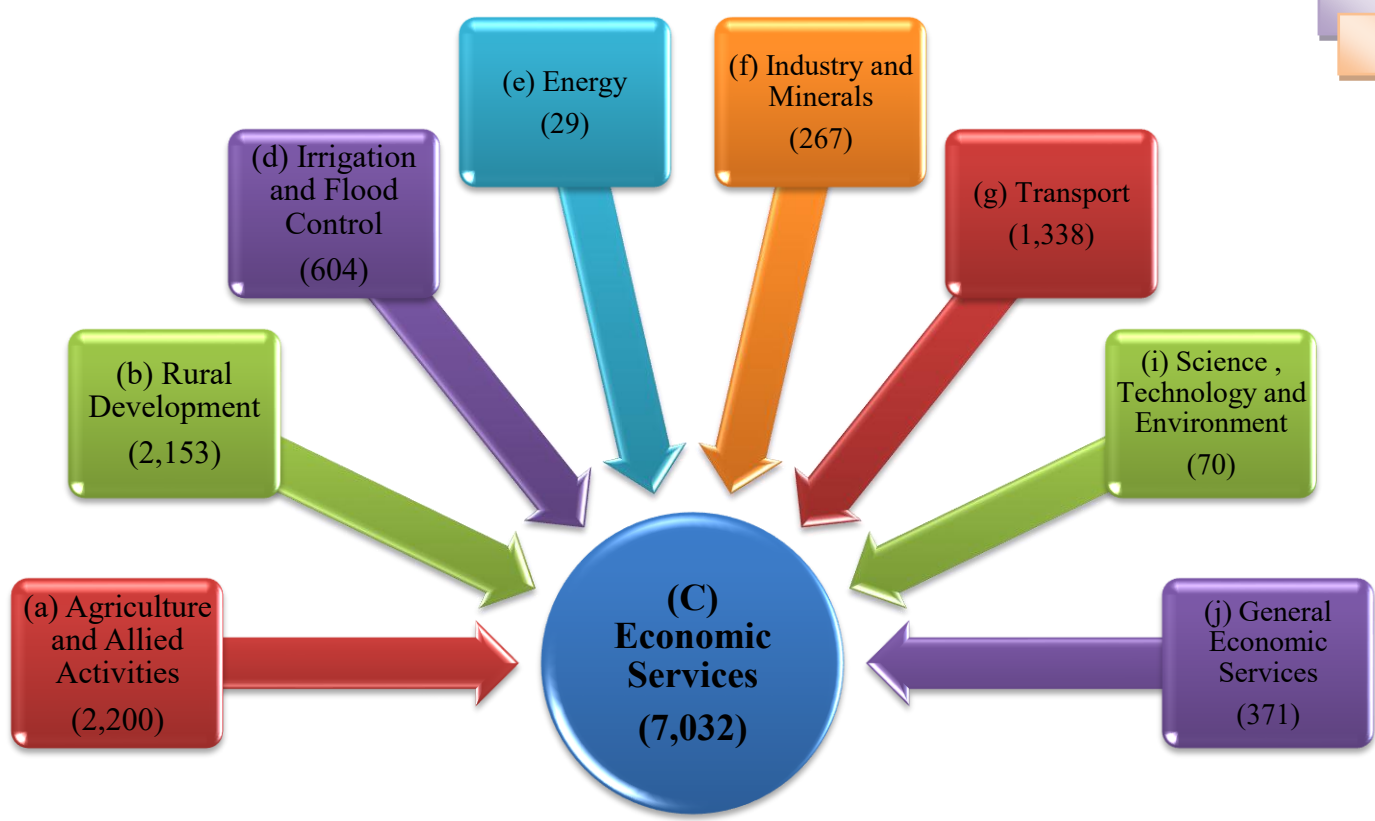
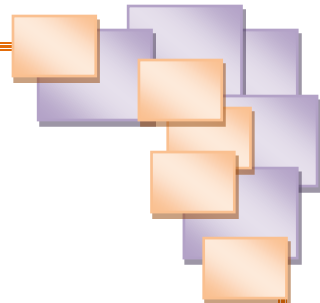
It may be seen that the uncommitted revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 40.63 *per cent* from ₹ 14,256 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 20,048 crore in 2024-25. The total revenue expenditure increased by 34.85 *per cent* from ₹ 37,091 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 50,016 crore in 2024-25 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 31.24 *per cent* over the same period.

¹Committed Revenue expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payment, Subsidies and Pensions

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2024-25)

(₹ in crore)

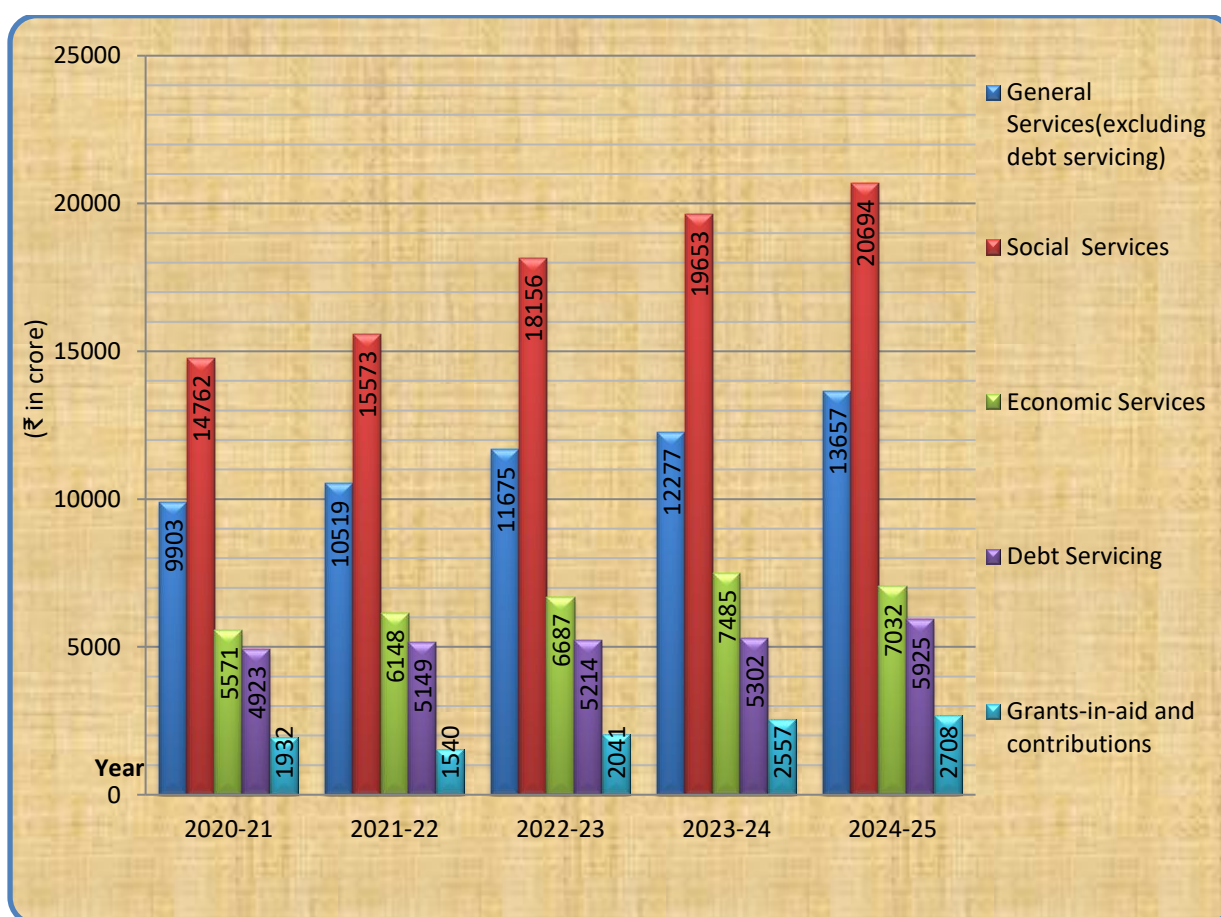




3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure 2020-21 to 2024-25

Components	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Social Services	14,762	15,573	18,156	19,653	20,694
Economic Services	5,571	6,148	6,687	7,485	7,032
Debt Servicing	4,923	5,149	5,214	5,302	5,925
General Services (excluding expenditure on debt servicing)	9,903	10,519	11,675	12,277	13,657
Grants-in-aid and contributions	1,932	1,540	2,041	2,557	2,708

Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital Expenditure during 2024-25 amounting for ₹ 11,106 crore (2.94 per cent of GSDP) were less than Budget Estimates (₹ 14,854 crore) by ₹ 3,748 crore. The growth in capital expenditure has kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP since 2020-21 onwards.

This can be seen from the table below:

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Components	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Budget (B.E.)	7,383	8,973	11,988	16,421	14,854
2	Actual Expenditure ²	6,538	7,534	8,195	10,982	11,106
3	Percentage of Actual Exp. to B.E.	89	84	68	67	75
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	21%	15%	9%	34%	1%
5	GSDP	2,25,617	2,54,966	2,92,670	3,32,998	3,78,245
6	Yearly Growth in GSDP	-5.70%	13.00%	14.79%	13.78%	13.59%

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2024-25, the Government spent ₹ 1,348 crore on construction of Roads and Bridges, ₹ 1,115 crore on Housing and Urban Development and ₹ 1,000 crore on various Irrigation Projects. Apart from above, the Government invested ₹ 413 crore in Government and other Companies and Co-operative societies.

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

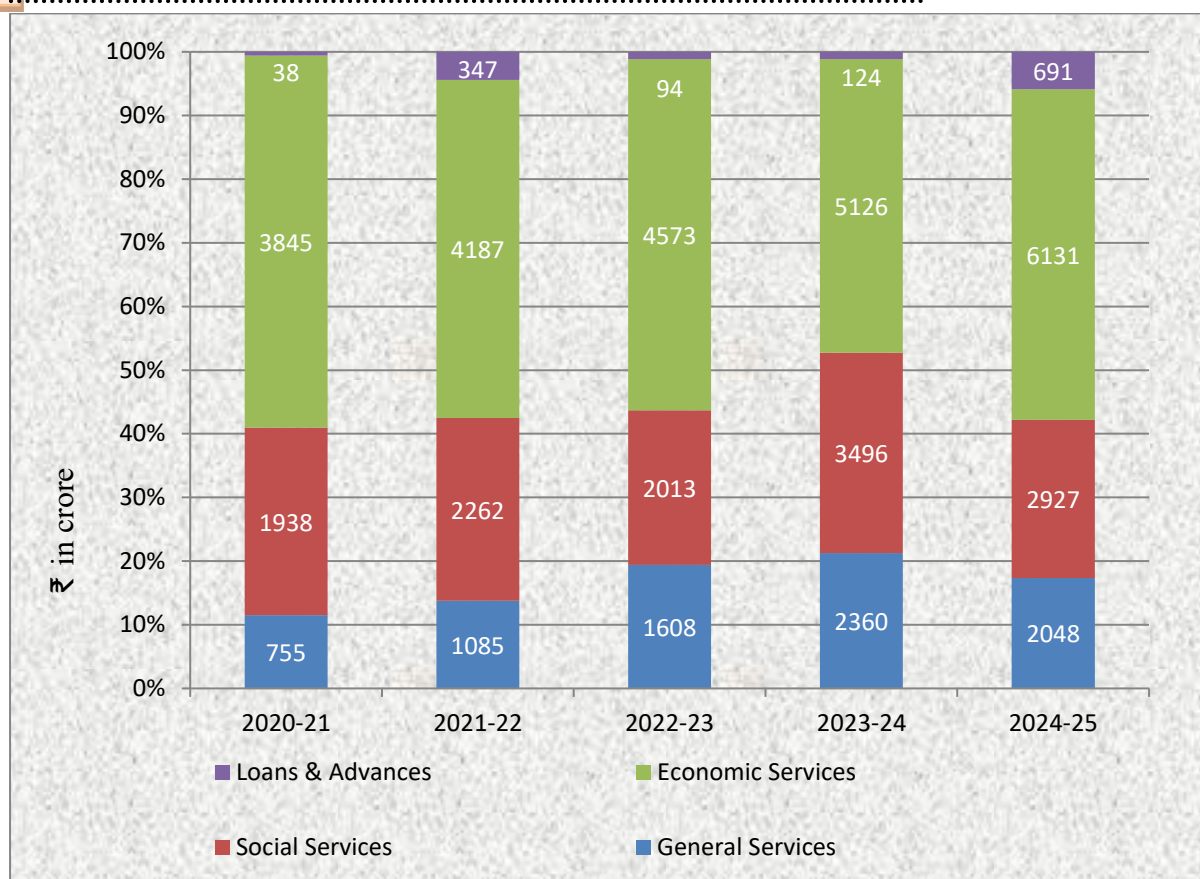
(₹ in crore)

Sector	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
General Services	755 (12)	1,085 (14)	1,608 (20)	2,360 (21)	2,048 (17)
Social Services	1,938 (29)	2,262 (29)	2,013 (24)	3,496 (32)	2,927 (25)
Economic Services	3,845 (58)	4,187 (53)	4,573 (55)	5,126 (46)	6,131 (52)
Loans and Advances	38 (1)	347 (4)	94 (1)	124 (1)	691 (6)
Total	6,576	7,881	8,288	11,106	11,797

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to total capital expenditure.

²Does not include expenditure on Loans and Advances.

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)

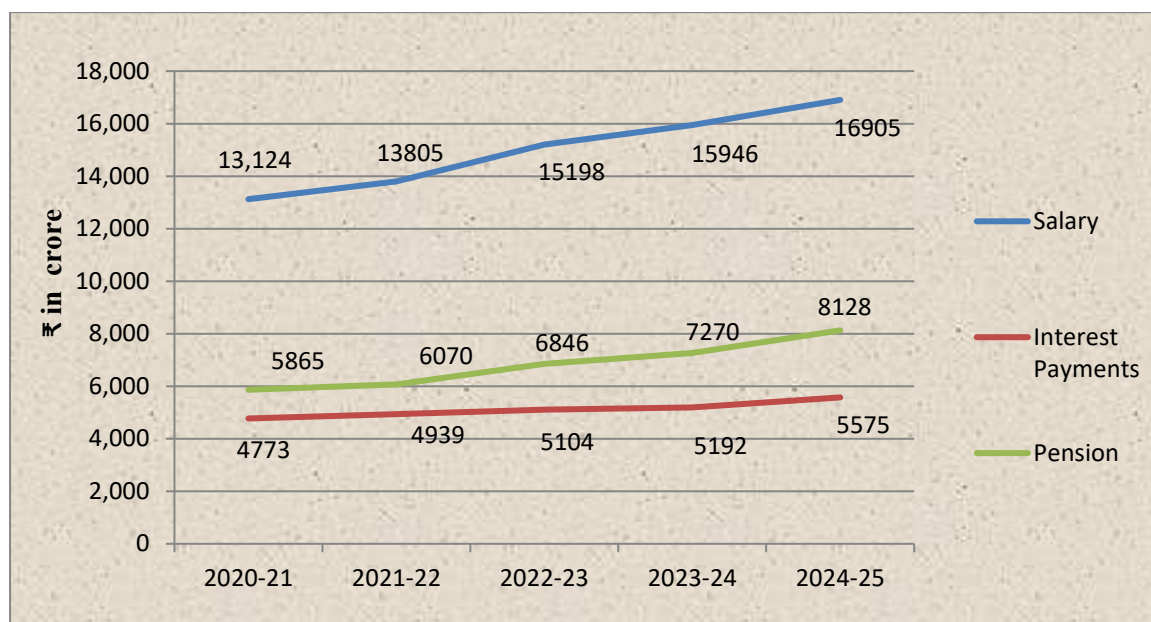
S. No.	Sector		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
[A]	General Services	Capital	755	1,085	1,608	2,360	2,048
		Revenue	14,826	15,668	16,889	17,579	19,582
[B]	Social Services	Capital	1,938	2,262	2,013	3,496	2,927
		Revenue	14,762	15,573	18,156	19,653	20,694
[C]	Economic Services	Capital	3,845	4,187	4,574	5,126	6,131
		Revenue	5,571	6,148	6,687	7,485	7,032
[D]	Grant-in-aid and Contribution	Capital	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
		Revenue	1,932	1,540	2,041	2,557	2,708

³Not Applicable

3.4 Committed Expenditure

Expenditure on salaries, pensions, subsidies and interest payments showed increase in 2024-25 over the previous year:

Trend of Committed Expenditure



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

Component	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Committed Expenditure	23,762	24,814	27,148	28,409	30,608
Revenue Expenditure	37,091	38,929	43,773	47,274	50,016
Revenue Receipts	38,204	43,057	49,083	50,615	51,473
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts	62	58	55	56	59
Percentage of Committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	64	64	62	60	61

The committed expenditure increased by 29 per cent from 2020-21 to 2024-25 while revenue expenditure registered growth of 35 per cent during the same period, leaving the Government with lesser flexibility in development spending.

Chapter IV Appropriation Accounts

4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Surrender	Total	Actual Expenditure	Saving (-) Excess (+)
1	Revenue Voted Charged	48,579.49	3,754.89	798.05	52,334.38	47,122.63	(-)5,211.75
		7,236.28	2.00	4.89	7,238.28	6,117.80	(-)1,120.48
2	Capital Voted Charged	13,779.67	1,074.48	89.56	14,854.15	11,230.66	(-)3,623.49
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Public Debt Charged	19,136.53	0.00	0.00	19,136.53	28,994.14	(+)9,857.61
4	Loans and Advances Voted Charged	495.00	181.68	0.00	676.68	691.00	(+)14.32
		3.10	0.00	0.00	3.10	0.00	(-)3.10
Grand Total		89,230.07	5,013.05	892.50	94,243.12	94,156.23	(-)86.89

4.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-) / Excess (+)				
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	Total
2020-21	(-)7,370.06	(-)2,772.89	(+)4,766.28	(-)213.98	(-)5,590.65
2021-22	(-)9,263.80	(-)4,758.81	(-)411.42	(+)115.98	(-)14,318.05
2022-23	(-)7,517.01	(-)3,730.91	(+)896.53	(-)67.63	(-)10,419.02
2023-24	(-)9,004.67	(-)5,239.07	(+)7,302.10	(-)176.86	(-)7,118.50
2024-25	(-)6,332.23	(-)3,623.49	(+)9,857.61	(+)11.22	(-)86.89

4.3 Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicates either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/ programmes. Some grants with persistent and significant net savings are given below

(₹ in crore)						
Grant No.	Nomenclature	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
04	Judicial Administration	109	96	122	341	110
20	Irrigation and Flood	589	634	480	332	534
29	Horticulture					
	Development	97	74	162	380	207
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	404	940	757	766	947
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	184	235	240	269	393

During 2024-25 supplementary grants totalling ₹ 5,013.05 crore (5.62 per cent of total original grant) proved to be unnecessary in some cases where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. A few instances are given below-

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings against Original Budget	Supplementary Budget
01	2011-Parliament, State/ Union Territory Legislatures 02-State/Union Territory Legislatures 103-Legislative Secretariat 03-Legislative Assembly Secretariat	Revenue Voted	51.51	30.17	21.34	1.00
04	2014-Administration of Justice 105- Civil and Session Courts 03-District and Sessions Judge	Revenue Voted	211.74	183.75	27.99	7.26
07	2043-Collection Charges under State Goods and Services Tax 001-Direction and Administration 03-Establishment	Revenue Voted	39.06	17.50	21.56	2.50

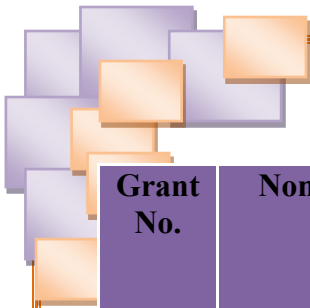
Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings against Original Budget	Supplementary Budget
10	2055-Police 115-Modernisation of Police Force 01-Centrally Assisted Scheme	Revenue Voted	3.64	1.63	2.01	73.21
11	2202-General Education 02-Secondary Education 001-Direction and Administration 03-Establishment of Secondary Education	Revenue Voted	10.89	8.45	2.44	0.20
12	2210-Medical and Public Health 05-Medical Education, Training and Research 105-Allopathy 04-Medical College	Revenue Voted	570.09	492.77	77.32	47.41
15	2235- Social Security and Welfare 02- Social Welfare 102- Child Welfare 01- Centrally Assisted Scheme	Revenue Voted	480.35	287.64	192.71	125.79
17	2401-Crop Husbandry 001-Direction and Administration 01-Cetrally Assisted Scheme	Revenue Voted	157.78	109.71	48.07	26.63
19	2515-Other Rural Development Programmes 102-Community Development 01-Centrally Assisted Scheme	Revenue Voted	235.67	27.82	207.85	30.00
28	2405-Fisheries 101-Inland Fisheries 01-Centrally Assisted Scheme	Revenue Voted	51.00	20.00	31.00	2.31

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings against Original Budget	Supplementary Budget
30	2401- Crop Husbandry 001-Direction and Administration 01-Centrally Assisted Scheme	Revenue Voted	33.13	23.16	9.97	5.91
31	2202-General Education 01-Elementary Education 113-Samagra Shiksha 01-Centrally Assisted Scheme	Revenue Voted	43.24	12.12	31.12	2.55

A few instances where there was excess expenditure at the end of the year are given below-

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Excess against Total Budget
07	6003- Internal Debt of the State Government 110- Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India 03- Redemption of Ways and Means Advances	Capital Charged	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	25,072.96	10,072.96



Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Excess against Total Budget
07	6004- Loans and Advances from the Central Government 09- Other Loans for States/Union Territory with Legislature Schemes 101- Block Loans 03- Lumpsum loan	Capital Charged	10.00	0.00	10.00	21.51	11.51

Chapter V Assets and Liabilities

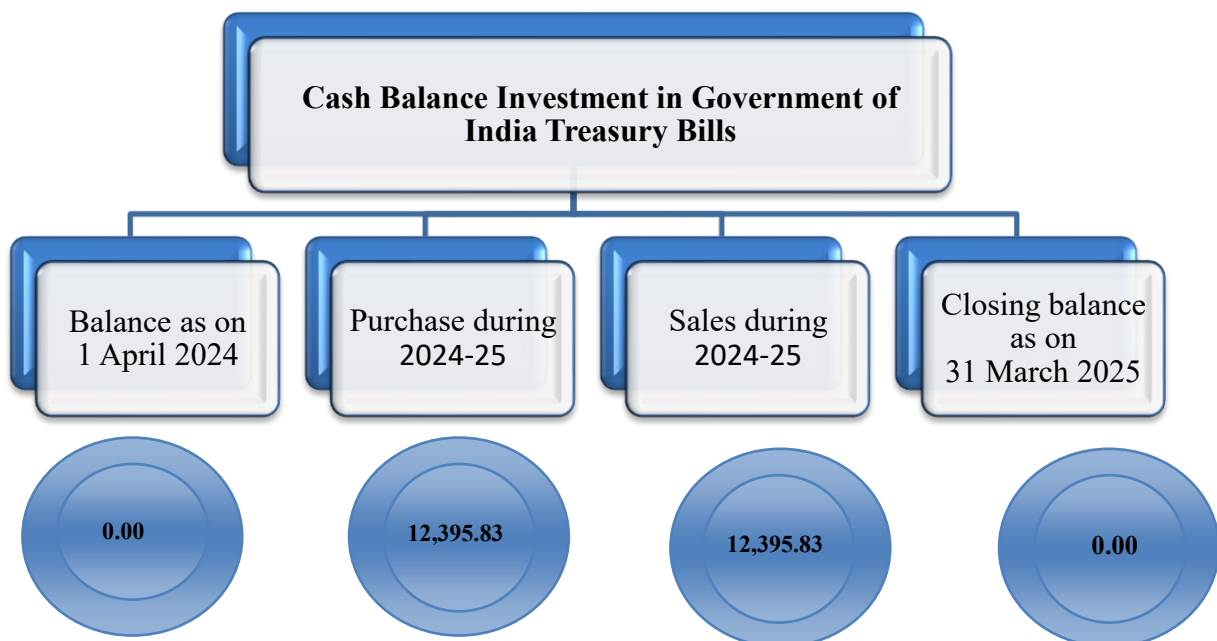
5.1 Assets

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

Total investments as share capital in non-financial public sector undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 4,940.50 crore at the end of the year 2024-25. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 21.10 crore (i.e. 0.42 per cent) on total investment. During 2024-25, investments increased by ₹ 413 crore and dividend income decreased by ₹ 4.1 crore over the previous year.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹ 102.34 crore (Cr.) on 1 April 2024 and increased to ₹ 1.19 crore (Cr.) at the end of March 2025. In addition, Government had invested an amount of ₹ 12,395.83 crore on 60 occasions in 14 days Treasury Bills and rediscounted Treasury Bills worth ₹ 12,395.83 crore on 110 occasions during 2024-25. The position of investment during the year 2024-25 is depicted in the table given below: -

(₹ in 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. As per FRBM Act of the Government of Uttarakhand, the total Debt to GSDP ratio for the financial year 2024-25 shall be less than 32.8 *per cent*. However, at the end of March 2025 the total debt of the Government of Uttarakhand stood at ₹ 90,657 crore (i.e., 23.96 *per cent* of GSDP).

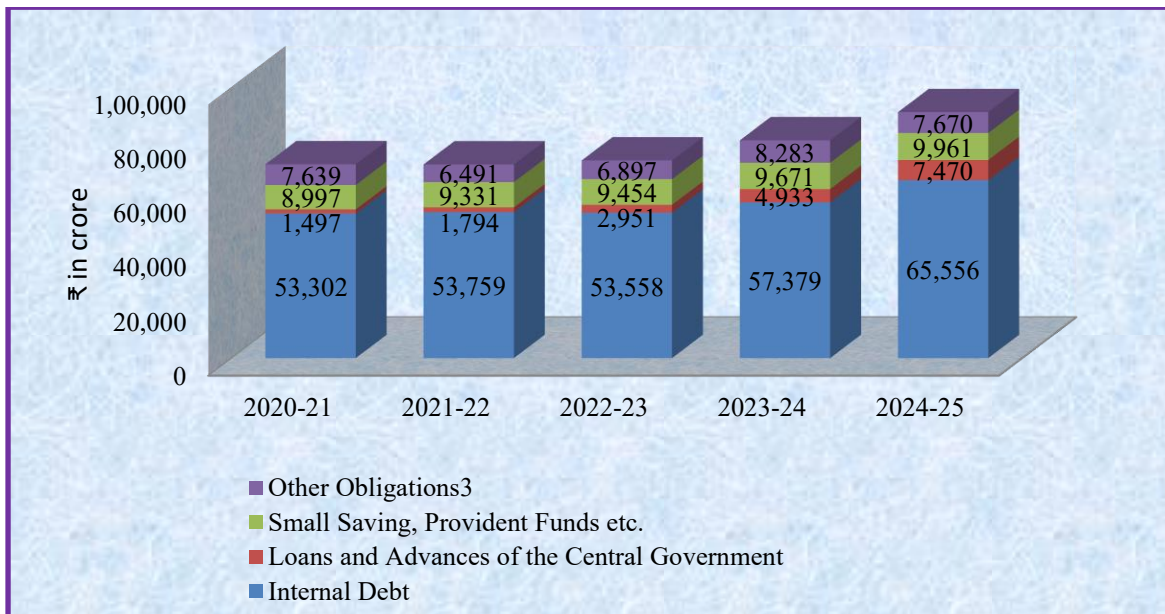
Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government for the past five years are as under: (₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt ²	Per cent to GSDP	Public Account ¹	Per cent to GSDP	Total Liabilities ²	Per cent to GSDP
2020-21	54,799	24.28	16,636	7.37	71,435	31.66
2021-22	55,554	21.79	15,821	6.20	71,375	28.00
2022-23	56,510	19.30	16,350	5.58	72,860	24.89
2023-24	62,312	18.71	17,954	5.39	80,266	24.10
2024-25	73,026	19.30	17,631	4.66	90,657	23.96

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

Public Debt and other liabilities showed a net increase of ₹ 10,391 crore (12.94 *per cent*) in 2024-25 over the previous year.

Trends in Government Liabilities



¹Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

²Back to Back loan of ₹ 4,008.88 Crore (₹ 1,158.00 Crore for 2020-21 + ₹ 2850.88 Crore for 2021-22) received from GoI in lieu of GST compensation shortfall has been excluded for computing the ratio of outstanding debt to GSDP. As per GoI clarification vide letter no. F. No. 40 (1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10-12-2021 this borrowing would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

³Interest & non-interest bearing obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, other earmarked funds, etc.

5.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantees loans raised by Statutory Corporations, Government companies and corporation, Co-operative societies, etc., from the market and financial institution for implementation of various schemes and programs. These guarantees are contingent liability on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default in the payment of loans and capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government companies and corporation, Co-operative societies, etc., for whom the guarantee was extended and are projected outside the State Budget. Statements 9 and 20 of the Finance Accounts on Guarantees given by the Government have been prepared as per the requirements of IGAS 1, to the extent the information was furnished by the State Government. The State Government has provided limited information on outstanding guarantees. Incomplete information regarding maximum amount of guarantees, added/ invoked/ discharged/ not discharged during the year, guarantee commission receivable/received, etc., has been made available by the State Government. Information contained in the statement is incomplete to that extent.

The position of guarantees by State Government for the re-payment 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	
		Principal	Interest
2020-21	NA ⁴	729	Not Available
2021-22	NA ⁴	374	Not Available
2022-23	407 ⁵	117	Not Available
2023-24	409 ⁵	119	Not Available
2024-25	388 ⁵	106	Not Available

⁴No information made available by the State Government.

⁵Based on the information made available by the State Government.

Chapter VI Other Items

6.1 Adverse Balances

Adverse balance is a situation, when a head of account closing to balances at the end of the financial year reflects minus balance, debit/(-) credit balance representing liability heads or heads where it should normally have credit balance, and credit/(-) debit balance representing Assets heads or heads where it should normally have debit balance. The adverse balance in a head of account arises either due to misclassification, more disbursement than the availability of funds, more disbursement than the contribution received, non-carrying forward of balances from one accounting unit to another, administrative reorganization leading to creation of States/more accounting units, etc. Adverse balance as on 31.03.2025 appears in 21 heads as detailed below:

Major Heads	Major Head Description	Minus balance (₹in crore)	Reasons/Comment
6801-00-800	Other Loans to Electricity Boards	(-)7.72	Misclassification
6801-05-800	Other Loans to Electricity Boards	(-)143.00	
6851-00-102	Small scale Industries	(-)0.18	Recoveries for the Loans sanctioned before bifurcation of the States (Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) in year 2000.
7610-00-201	House Building Advances	(-)17.08	
7610-00-202	Advances for purchase of Motor Conveyances	(-)4.28	
7610-00-204	Advances for purchase of Computers	(-)0.05	
7610-00-800	Other Advances	(-)0.21	
8009-60-102	Contributory Provident Pension Fund	(-)0.48	Misclassification
8010-00-105	Other Trusts	(-)0.31	Legacy issue, Adverse since bifurcation
8011-00-106	Other Insurance and pension Funds	(-)0.42	Misclassification
8011-00-800	Local Bodies	(-)0.10	
8229-00-110	Electricity Development Fund	(-)36.48	Excess expenditure during 2014-15, Under reconciliation
8443-00-106	Personal Deposits	(-) 2.49	

8443-00-117	Deposits for work done for public bodies or private individuals Personal Deposits	(-) 0.21	Apportionment still pending between States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand
8443-00-123	Deposits of Educational Institutions	(-) 2.05	
8443-00-900	Civil Court Lapse Deposits	(-) 18.24	
8448-00-103	Cantonment Funds	(-) 1.52	
8448-00-105	State Transport Corporation Funds	(-) 6.27	
8448-00-111	Medical and Charitable Funds	(-) 6.62	
8671-00-101	Departmental Balances (Civil)	(-)10.71	Since the implementation of IFMS in April 2019, the accounting of works division has changed. Now, all the works divisions transaction are being done through Treasury on cash basis. These heads are now inoperative since implementation of IFMS.
8672-00-101	Permanent Cash Imprest (Civil)	(-)0.81	

6.2 Loans and Advances given by the State Government

The details of loan and advances reported in the Finance Accounts are based on information maintained by the Accountant General (A&E) in respect of loans and advances made to Government Servants. Statements 7 and 18 of the Finance Accounts on Loans and Advances given by the Government have been prepared as per the requirements of IGAS 3, to the extent the information was furnished by the State Government. State Government departments have not furnished details of outstanding principal and loans that are sanctioned in perpetuity. Consequently, the requirements of IGAS 3 have not been fully met in these accounts. Government is required to reconcile the Loans and Advances figures as shown in the Finance Accounts with those available in the books of various PSUs and other bodies which have not been done.

Total outstanding Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2024-25 was ₹ 3,217.20 crore. Out of this, loans and advances to Government Corporation/Companies, non-Government Institutions and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 2,613.00 crore. The information relating to recovery of interest in arrear was not made available by the State Government. During 2024-25, only ₹ 36.69 crore was received towards repayment of loans and advances, out of which ₹ 0.72 crore relates to repayment of loans to Government Servants. Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would help the Government to improve its fiscal position.

Yearly balances are communicated to the State Government for acceptance. From the year 2000-01 up to the year 2024-25, total 417 number of acceptances are awaited for an amount of ₹ 2,540.32 crore pertaining to following six Major Heads of Accounts. The balances are under reconciliation.

S.No.	Major Head	Number of Acceptance Awaited	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	6216-Loans for Housing	03	35.81
2.	6401-Loans for Crop Husbandry	14	607.35
3.	6404-Loans for Dairy Development	01	10.00
4.	6425-Loans for Co-operations	106	302.17
5.	6801- Loans for Power Projects	264	1,482.39
6.	7055-Loans for Road Transport	29	102.59
Total		417	2,540.32

6.3 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and others

As per Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS) 2, expenditure on Grants-in-Aid is recorded as revenue expenditure in the books of the grantor and as revenue receipt in the books of the recipient regardless of end utilization. One of the requirements of IGAS-2 is depiction of Grants-in-Aid in kind, regarding which no information has been provided by the State Government.

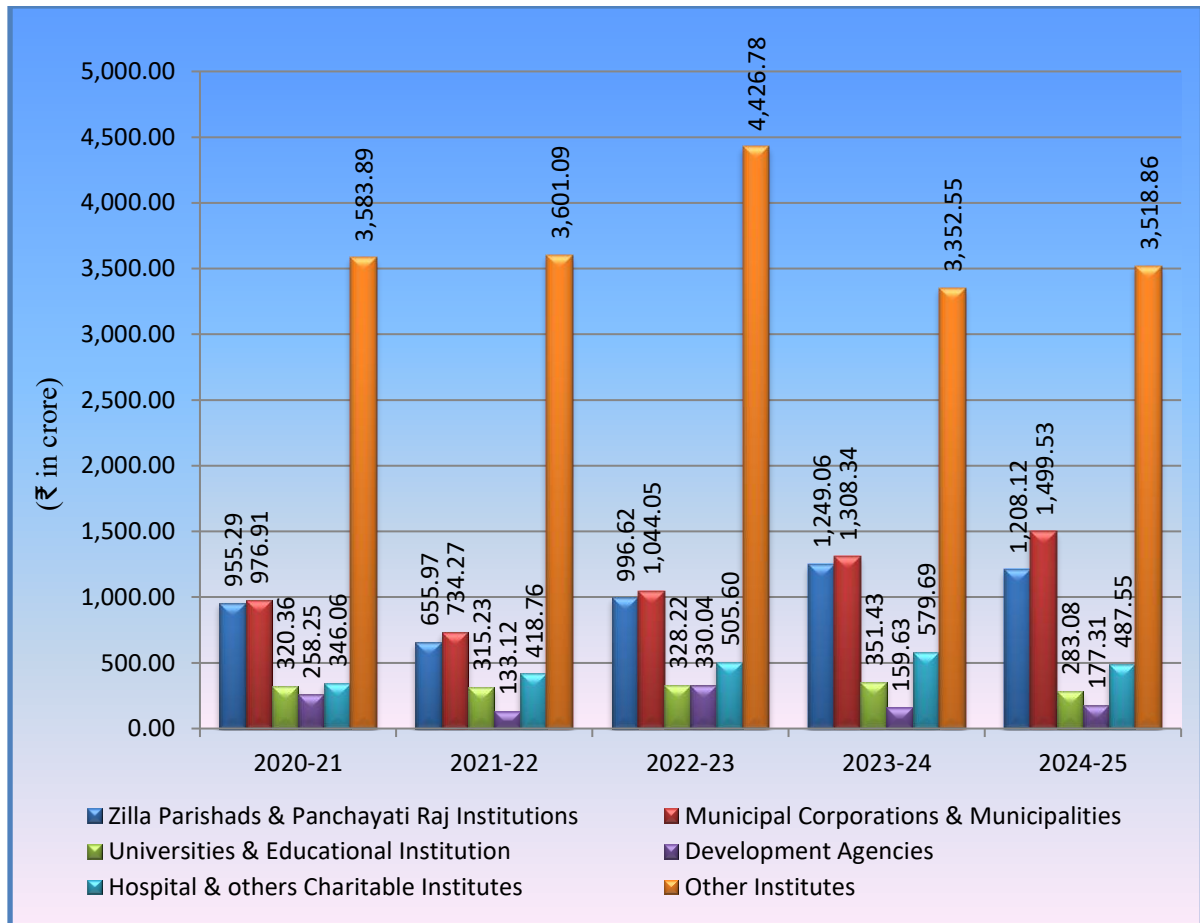
Grants-in-aid given to local bodies, autonomous bodies, etc., increased by ₹ 733.69 crore from ₹ 6,440.76 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 7,174.45 crore in 2024-25. Grants to Zila Parishads and Panchayati Raj institutions, Municipal Corporations and Municipalities (₹ 2,707.65 crore) represent 37.74 per cent of total grants (excluding grants for creation of Capital Assets) given during the year. Details of Grants-in-aid for the past five years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

S.No	Name of Institutions	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Zilla Parishads & Panchayati Raj Institutions	955.29	655.97	996.62	1,249.06	1,208.12
2.	Municipal Corporations & Municipalities	976.91	734.27	1,044.05	1,308.34	1,499.53
3.	Universities & Educational Institution	320.36	315.23	328.22	351.43	283.08
4.	Development Agencies	258.25	133.12	330.04	159.63	177.31
5.	Hospital & other Charitable/ Co-operative Institutes	346.06	418.76	505.60	579.69	487.55

6.	Other Institutes	3,583.89	3,601.09	4,426.78	3,352.55	3,518.86
	Total	6,440.76	5,858.45	7,631.31	7,000.70	7,174.45

Grant-in-aid Given



Details of Grants-in-aid for creation of Assets for the past five years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

S.No	Name of Institutions	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Zilla Parishads & Panchayati Raj Institutions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Municipal Corporations & Municipalities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Universities & Educational Institution	13.06	2.14	11.80	17.81	16.50

4.	Development Agencies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Hospital & others Charitable Institutes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Other Institutes	506.41	703.96	438.67	521.17	888.44
	Total	519.47	706.10	450.47	538.98	904.90

6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 31 March 2024	As on 31 March 2025	Net increase (+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-)102.34	(-)1.19	(+) 101.15
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury bills)	...	...	...
Investment from earmarked fund balances	1,918.62	2,268.62	(+) 350.00
(a)Sinking fund Investment Account	1,803.62	2,103.62	(+) 300.00
(b)Guarantee Redemption Fund Investment Account	115.00	165.00	(+) 50.00
Interest realized during the year	23.97	37.63	(+) 13.66

Cash with departmental officers viz public work department officers, forest department officers, district collectors was ₹ 10.71 crore (credit) and permanent advances for contingent expenditure with departmental officer was ₹ 0.81 crore (credit). State Government had a Credit closing cash balance at the end of 31 March 2025. Interest receipt on the investment of cash balance has increased by 56.99 *per cent* from ₹ 23.97 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 37.63 crore in 2024-25.

6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

To exercise effective control of expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, all Chief Controlling Officer (CCOs)/Controlling Officers (COs) are required to reconcile the Receipts and Expenditure recorded in their books every month with the figures accounted for by the office of the Accountant General (A&E). During the year 2024-25, revenue receipts amounting to ₹ 49,491.04 crore (96.15 *per cent* of total revenue receipts ₹51,473.34 crore) and revenue expenditure amounting to ₹46,823.40 crore (93.62 *per cent* of total revenue expenditure ₹50,015.58 crore) and capital expenditure amounting to ₹ 10,403.73 crore (93.68 *per cent* of total capital expenditure ₹11,105.50 crore) were reconciled by the State Government. No amount of Loans and Advances given by the State Government (₹691 crore) were reconciled.

6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering units

The Finance Accounts 2024-25 present the transaction of the Government of Uttarakhand for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Uttarakhand have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 20 Treasuries and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Since the implementation of IFMS in April 2019, the accounts of 252 Accounts Rendering Units - 108 Public Work Divisions (87 Building and Roads and 21 Rural Work Divisions), 57 Forest Divisions (46 Forest and 11 Jalagam), 87 Irrigation/Water Resource Divisions— are being routed through concerned treasuries. Rendition of monthly accounts by the Accounts Rendering Units of the State Government was satisfactory and no accounts remained excluded at the end of the financial year.

6.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bill

Financial rules (Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules) envisage that no moneys should be drawn from government treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. In emergent circumstances, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorized to draw sums of money through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills. In terms of the Uttarakhand Financial Handbook, Vol-5, Part-I, 2008, DDOs are required to present Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills containing vouchers in support of final expenditure within one month from the date of completion of the purpose for which the advance was drawn.

Out of 399 AC bills amounting to ₹43.38 crore drawn during the year 2024-25, 29 AC bills amounting to ₹ 24.03 crore (55.39 *per cent*) were drawn in March 2025. DCC bills in respect of a total of 16 AC bills amounting to ₹ 1.20 crore due for adjustment as on 31 March 2025 were not received. Details of unadjusted AC bills as on 31 March 2025 pending submission of DCC bills are given below:

Year	Number of unadjusted AC Bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2023-24	04	0.80
2024-25	12	0.40
Total	16	1.20

At the end of 31 March 2024 (previous year), DCC Bills in respect of a total of 167 AC bills amounting to ₹ 17.92 crore were not received.

6.8 Status of Suspense and Remittance Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittances Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. Significant suspense items shown as gross debit and credit balances under Major Head-8658-Suspense Account, 8782-Remittances and 8793-Inter State Suspense Account for the last four years, are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Minor Head	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr
8658-Suspense Accounts								
101-Pay and Accounts Office-Suspense	189.51	89.35	331.63	186.12	437.39	288.84	514.30	411.77
Net	(Dr)100.16		(Dr)145.51		(Dr)148.55		(Dr)102.54	
102-Suspense Accounts (Civil)	289.18	386.82	295.03	392.38	289.06	301.28	286.88	299.80
Net	(Cr) 97.64		(Cr)97.35		(Cr)12.22		(Cr)12.92	
107- Cash Settlement Suspense Account	99.71	0.26	1233.79	1133.42	2,777.12	2,664.64	4,407.61	4,284.10
Net	(Dr) 99.45		(Dr) 100.37		(Dr) 112.48		(Dr) 123.51	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense-Central Accounts Office	221.31	219.61	224.32	219.61	214.67	219.61	214.67	219.61
Net	(Dr)1.70		(Dr) 4.71		(Cr) 4.94		(Cr) 4.94	
112-Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	28.03	267.44	28.03	330.23	28.03	253.28	28.03	201.71
Net	(Cr)239.41		(Cr)302.20		(Cr)225.25		(Cr)173.68	
113-Provident Fund Suspense	24.75	24.64	24.75	24.64	24.75	24.64	24.75	24.64
Net	(Dr)0.11		(Dr)0.11		(Dr)0.11		(Dr)0.11	
117-Transaction on behalf of Reserve Bank	18.12	20.33	18.12	20.33	18.12	20.33	18.12	20.33
Net	(Cr)2.21		(Cr)2.21		(Cr)2.21		(Cr)2.21	
123-I.A.S Officers Group Insurance Scheme	0.34	0.61	0.36	0.64	0.40	0.67	0.45	0.70
Net	(Cr)0.27		(Cr)0.28		(Cr)0.27		(Cr)0.25	
129-Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account	0.03	(-)0.73	0.03	(-)0.73	0.03	(-)0.73	0.03	(-)0.73
Net	(Dr) 0.76		(Dr)0.76		(Dr)0.76		(Dr)0.76	
8782- Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering Accounts to the Same Accounts Officer								
102-Public Works Remittances	296.13	372.70	296.45	372.70	296.46	372.75	296.46	372.75
Net	(Cr)76.57		(Cr)76.25		(Cr)76.29		(Cr)76.29	

103- Forest Remittances	107.23	166.95	107.23	166.95	107.23	166.95	107.23	166.95
Net	(Cr)59.72		(Cr)59.72		(Cr)59.72		(Cr)59.72	
8793-Inter State Suspense Account	2,083.81	2,015.19	2,067.53	2,016.45	2,072.27	2,018.61	2,057.17	2,020.03
Net	(Dr)68.62		(Dr)51.08		(Dr)53.66		(Dr)37.14	

6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificate

Where grants are sanctioned for specific purposes, the departmental officers concerned should furnish Utilization Certificate (UCs) to the Accountant General (A&E), within the stipulated period. UCs outstanding beyond the specified periods indicate absence of assurance on utilization of the grants for intended purposes. The details of outstanding Utilization Certificate as on 31 March 2025 as per the records of the Accountant General (A&E) as under:

Year	Number of Utilization Certificates awaited	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2023-24	11	196.54
2024-25	111	1,073.18
Total	122	1,269.72*

*Outstanding UCs amounting to ₹1,269.72 crore includes an amount of ₹418.28 crore pertaining to 81 outstanding UCs in respect of grants released to the ULBs and PRIs, in accordance with the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission.

The number of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2024 (previous year) was 210 amounting to ₹ 1,395.68 crore.

6.10 Commitments on Account of Incomplete Capital works

A total expenditure of ₹ 314.30 crore was incurred up to the year 2024-25 by the State Government on 96 incomplete projects, against original estimate cost of ₹ 439.45 crore as detailed in Appendix IX in Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

A summarized view on commitments on account of 'Incomplete Capital Works' is given below: (₹ in crore)

S. No.	Category of works (no. of works)	Estimated cost of work	Expenditure during the year	Progressive expenditure to the end of the year	Pending payments	Estimated cost after revision
1.	Road Construction Works (91)	325.25	56.59	213.65	96.28	3.80
2.	Bridge (5) Construction	114.20	23.46	100.65	13.55	1.52
	Total	439.45	80.05	314.30	109.83	5.32

6.11 National Pension System

State Government employees recruited on or after 01.10.2005 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS), which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme. In terms of the scheme, the employee has to contribute 10 per cent of his / her monthly pay and the State Government has to make a contribution at the rate of 14 per cent. The entire amount has to be transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) / Trustee Bank.

During the year 2024-25, total contribution to the NPS was ₹1,848.38 crore (Employees' contribution ₹755.15 crore, Government's contribution ₹1,073.23 crore and Interest Payment ₹20 crore). The detailed information on government contribution is available in Statement No. 15 of the Finance Accounts under Major Head 2071. The Government transferred ₹1,848.38 crore (Employee share ₹755.15 crore, Govt.'s share ₹1,073.23 crore & Interest payment of ₹20 crore) to the Public Account under Major Head 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension scheme.

During the year 2024-25, ₹ 1,855.23 crore was transferred to NSDL/Trustee Bank Balance amount of ₹ 91.24 crore is yet to be transferred to NSDL. Uncollected, unmatched, and untransferred amounts, with accrued interest, represent outstanding liabilities of the Government under the Scheme.

6.12 Personal Deposit Accounts

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

During the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹ (-) 0.01 crore was adjusted to the PD Accounts from Public Account of the State during reconciliation of PD accounts. No amount was transferred in March 2025.

As per Financial handbook section-5 part-1, para 340(B)(ii) and subject to the conditions for opening of a PD Account, funds transferred to PD Accounts from Consolidated Fund are required to be written back to the Consolidated Fund under the concerned heads of accounts from which funds are transferred at the close of the financial or after the stipulated period of closure.

All the Personal Deposit Accounts have been closed during the year 2024-25, as per instructions provided vide letter no. 1/88670/XXVII(10)/2023-21/2015.

Details of the PD accounts as on 31 March 2025 are given in next page:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as on 1 April 2024		Addition during the year 2024-25		Closed/Withdrawal during the year 2024-25		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2025	
Number of Adminis trators	Amount	Number of Administ rators	Amount	Number of Adminis trators	Amount	Number of Adminis trators	Amount
00	2.48 (Dr.)	00	0.01 (Dr.)	Nil	Nil	00	2.49 ¹ (Dr.)

Appendix 20 to Financial Handbook Vol-5 Part-I, state that the Administrator shall maintain detailed account of the scheme/projects for which it has been opened. Moreover, if any PD Account is not operated upon for a period of 03 years and there is reason to believe that the need for such deposit accounts has ceased, the same shall be closed.

6.13 Investments

The State Government has not made available/confirmed the information on investments made by them during the year 2024-25. Consequently, the information contained in the Statements 8 and 19 of Finance Accounts is primarily based on limited information on Government investments which are captured from vouchers by the Accountant General (A &E). During the year 2024-25, State Government invested to the tune of ₹ 413.00 crore in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations. At the end of the financial year 2024-25, total investment of the Government was ₹ 4,940.50 crore. The investment figures as shown in the Finance Accounts are under reconciliation with the records of the entities where the investments have been made by the State Government.

6.14 Rush of Expenditure

Principles of prudent Financial Management and paragraph 183 of chapter XVII of Uttarakhand Budget Manual (UBM) stipulates that rush of expenditure in the closing month of the financial year should be avoided. The trend of expenditure incurred during the last quarter and March 2025 as compared to the total expenditure during 2024-25 is as under:

Expenditure incurred during January to March 2025(₹ in crore)	Expenditure incurred in March 2025 (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Percentage of Total expenditure incurred during(₹ in crore)	
			January to March 2025	March 2025
18,642.33	11,267.68	61,121.08*	30.50	18.44

*Includes Revenue Expenditure ₹ 50,015.58 crore and Capital Expenditure ₹ 11,105.50 crore.

¹The Balances are under reconciliation.

6.15 Status of Reserve Funds

(A) Reserve Funds bearing Interest:

(a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF):

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- '8121 General & Other Reserve Funds' which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 90:10. During the year 2024-25, the State Government received ₹868 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹96 crore. The State Government transferred ₹1,038.40 crore (Central share ₹868 crore *plus* State share ₹96 crore *plus* Interest ₹74.40 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF.

In addition, the State received ₹21.30 crore from the Central Government towards NDRF, which was not yet deposited/transferred to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF as on 31 March 2025.

An amount of ₹1,682.40 crore was set off in the Major Head 2245 as expenditure met from the Funds and no amount was invested from the Fund. The closing balance as on 31 March 2025 was ₹76.67 crore in the fund.

(b) State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF):


The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is to be constituted under section 48 (1) I of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This Fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation project in respect of disaster covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines and the State specific local disaster notified by the State Government from time to time. The State Government has created the SDMF vide Notification No.710/XVIII (2)/08-3(15)2007 dated 05.05.2008 under Major Head 8121-130- State Disaster Mitigation Fund.

The Central and the State Governments are required to contribute to the Fund in the proportion of 90:10. During the year 2024-25, the State Government received ₹217 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹24 crore. The State Government transferred ₹450.90 crore (Central share ₹217 crore *plus* State share ₹24 crore *plus* Interest ₹1.70 crore *plus* ₹208.20 crore previous years transfers) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-130 SDMF.

An amount of ₹470.60 crore was set off in the Major Head 2245 as expenditure met from the Fund and no amount was invested from the Fund. The closing balance as on 31 March 2025 was ₹1.78 crore in the Fund.

(c) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund:

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



During the year 2024-25, the State Government booked an amount of ₹730.77 crore (₹226.76 crore of interest *plus* ₹0.62 crore Balance Transfer *plus* ₹503.39² crore receipts from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits) (₹213.01 crore in previous year) in State Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Major Head ‘8121-General and Other Reserve Fund’. The Government received an amount of ₹503.39 crore (*no amount was received in previous year*) from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit. The Government incurred an expenditure of ₹850.70 crore from the Fund and no amount was invested during the year. The total balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2025 was ₹2,875.27 crore.

The State Government has not followed the accounting guidelines issued by Government of India on 20 November 2018. As per the Rule 2 (6) of GoI guidelines, the monies received by the State Governments from the user agencies need to be credited in ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under interest bearing section in Public Account of the State at Minor head level below the Major Head **8336 Civil Deposits**. 90 *per cent* of the fund needs to be transferred to the Major Head **8121 General and Other Reserve Funds** in Public Account of State and balance 10 *per cent* is to be credited into the National Fund on yearly basis provided that the credit of 10 *per cent* Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund. The State Government of Uttarakhand has not yet opened ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under Major Head **8336 Civil Deposits**.

(B) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest:

(a) Consolidated Sinking Fund:

The Government of Uttarakhand set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of loans in 2006. According to the guidelines of the Fund, States may contribute a minimum of 0.5 per cent of their outstanding liabilities at the end of the previous year to the Consolidated Sinking Fund. In the year 2024-25, Government contributed ₹300 crore. The closing balance of the Fund was ₹2,178 crore as on 31 March 2025 (₹1,878 crore as on 31 March 2024).

As per the recommendation of RBI, the total corpus of the Fund should be at least 5 per cent of total outstanding Liabilities. At present the corpus of the fund is ₹5,371.75 crore (As reported by RBI, contribution *plus* Interest), which is 5.93 *per cent* of outstanding liabilities ₹90,657.16³ crore as on 31 March 2025.

(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund:

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund to be administered by the RBI. The latest amendment to the Fund notification issued by the State Government, effective from the year 2016, stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute an amount of ₹10 crore and thereafter a minimum of 1/5 of outstanding invoked guarantee plus amount of guarantees likely to be invoked as a result of the incremental guarantees issued during the year. The Fund shall be gradually increased to a desirable level deemed sufficient to meet the amount of anticipated guarantees devolving on the government as a result of the

²This Includes an amount of ₹ 312.13 crore of adjustment carried out during the year from MH 1601-06-900 pertains to previous year 2023-24.

³This excludes an amount of ₹4,008.88 crore of Back-to-Back loans as per Hqr’s guidelines.

likely invocation of outstanding guarantees in the succeeding 5 years. During the year, Government contributed ₹50 crore. The closing balance of the Fund was ₹168.59 crore as on 31 March 2025 (₹118.59 crore as on 31 March 2024).

As per the recommendation of RBI the total corpus of the Fund should be at least 5 per cent of outstanding guarantees. The corpus of the Fund is ₹ 261.91 crore (As reported by RBI, contribution *plus* Interest) which is 247.44 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees ₹105.85 crore as on 31 March 2025.

(c) Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF): The erstwhile Central Road Fund (CRF) has been renamed as the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) vide Gol's Gazette notification dated 31-03-2018. The CRIF will be used for development and maintenance of National Highways, Railway projects, improvement of safety in Railways, State and Rural roads and other infrastructure, etc.

In terms of the extant accounting procedure, the grants received by the State from the Centre are to be initially booked as Revenue Receipts under Major Head 1601. Thereafter, the amount so received is to be transferred by the State Government to the Public Account under Major Head 8449-103-Subventions from Central Road and Infrastructure Fund through functional Major Head (s).

During the year 2024-25, the State Government received grants of ₹55.07 crore towards CRIF. The State Government transferred an amount of ₹55.07 crore to the Fund in the Public Account. The total transferred amount of ₹55.07 crore was set off in the Major Head 5054-04-902 as expenditure met from the Funds.

6.16 Major Cess

During the year 2024-25, the Government collected ₹104.11 crore [(2023-24: ₹103.41 crore)] being the collection of Cess (Green Energy Cess). An amount of ₹120 crore has been booked as revenue receipts of the Government under MH-0801-Power, 01-Hydel Generation, 800-other receipts. As per section 6 & 7 (1) of The Uttarakhand Green Energy Cess Act 2014, the State Government is required to establish a Fund called 'Green Energy Fund' and proceeds of the cess are to be transferred to this Fund from Consolidated Fund of the State. No such Fund has been established by the State Government as on 31 March 2025.

As reported by the UPCL, Opening Balance of Green Energy Cess was ₹129.68 crore and the total collection during the year was ₹104.11 crore [(2023-24: ₹103.41 crore)]. Out of this, ₹120 crore (2023-24: ₹80 crore) was booked as revenue receipt on Government Accounts and was not transferred to the designated Fund by the State Government. A balance amount of ₹113.79 crore remained with the collector (UPCL). Non-transfer of cess of ₹120 crore has resulted in understatement of Revenue expenditure to that extent.

Furthermore, while the State Government has not provided any information about other cesses like Land Cess and Water Cess, though there are bookings under 'MH 0029-103-Rates and Cesses on Land'; and 'MH 0045-110- Receipts under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act' during the year 2024-25.

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