



**Accounts At A Glance
for the year 2019-20**

**Principal Accountant General,
Mizoram (Accounts Wing)**

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM

Preface

I am happy to present the Twenty first issue of our annual publication, the 'Accounts At A Glance' for the year 2019-20, which provides an 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 (Accounts Wing) under the direction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Services) 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.



Place : Aizawl

(Sarat Chaturvedi)

Date : 12 August 2021

Principal Accountant General, Mizoram

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 reorganized for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

Mandated by the Constitution of India, we promote accountability, transparency and good governance through high quality auditing and accounting and provide Independent assurance to our stakeholders: the Legislature, the Executive and the Public-that public funds are being used efficiently and for the intended purposes.

Mission

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

Core Values

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

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

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Chapter I

Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Principal Accountant General (PAG) (Accounts Wing), Mizoram collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies, and prepares the accounts of the Government of Mizoram. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by the ten District Treasuries, 73 Public Works Divisions, 35 Forest Divisions, accounts rendered by the other States/ accounting offices and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Every month, a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the Office of the PAG (Accounts Wing) to the Government of Mizoram. The Office of the PAG (Accounts Wing) also submits a quarterly Appreciation Note on the important financial indicators and quality of expenditure of the Government. The PAG (Accounts Wing) also prepares, annually, Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General (Audit Wing), Mizoram and certification by the Comptroller and Principal 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, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.

The corpus of this Fund for the Government of Mizoram is ₹ 0.10 crore.

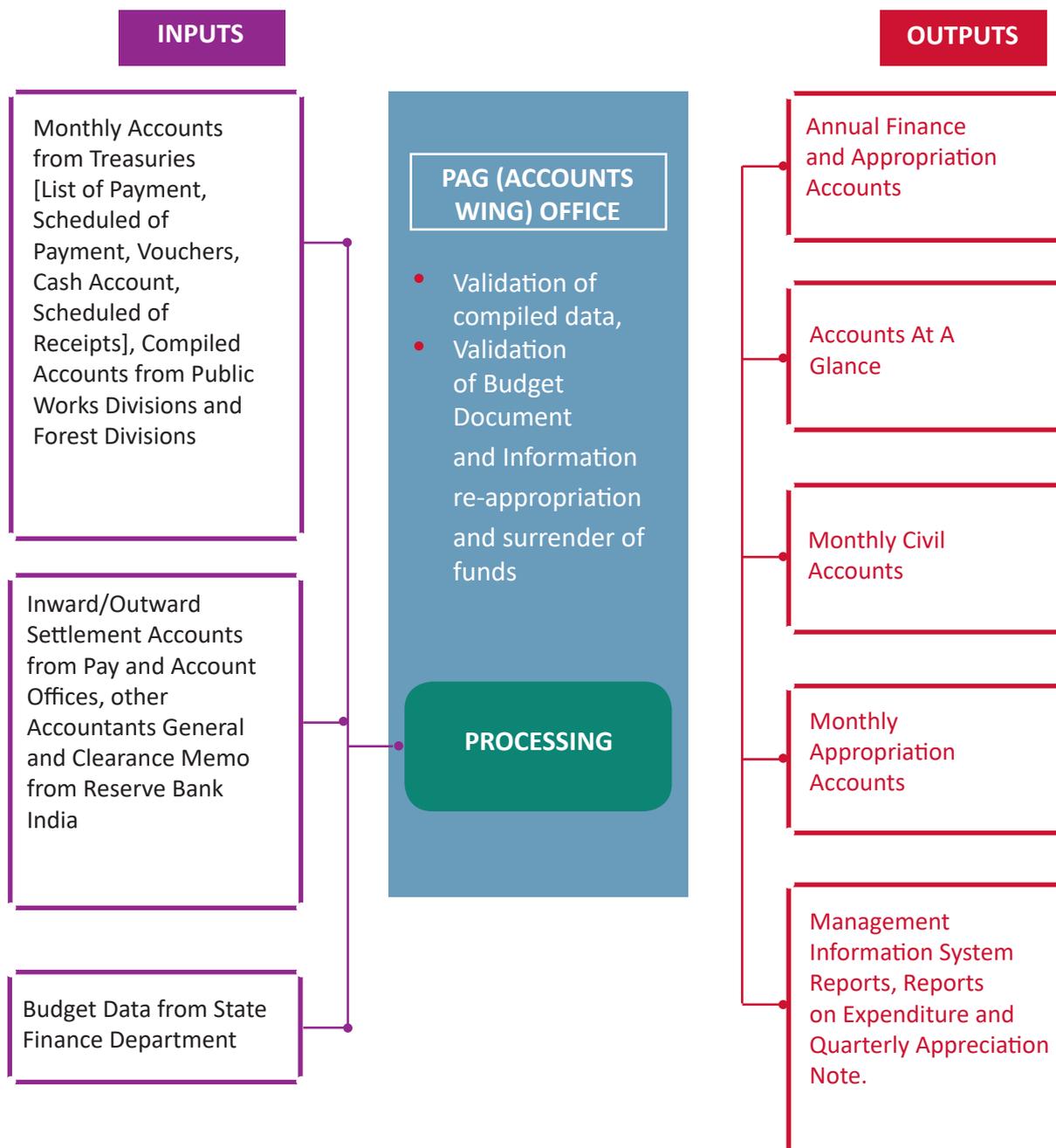
● Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND

● Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT

In Public Account, the transactions relating Debt (Other than those included in Part I), '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 chest and transfer between different accounting 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, 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 statements (Part I) and appendices (Part II).

The Union Government transfers substantial fund directly to State Implementing Agencies/ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for implementation of various schemes and programmes. As per the PFMS Portal of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Government of India released ₹690.35 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Mizoram (Excluding Direct Release to Central Implementing Agencies). Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. Details at Appendix VI in Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Financial Highlights of Accounts 2019-20

The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-à-vis budget estimates for the year 2019-20:

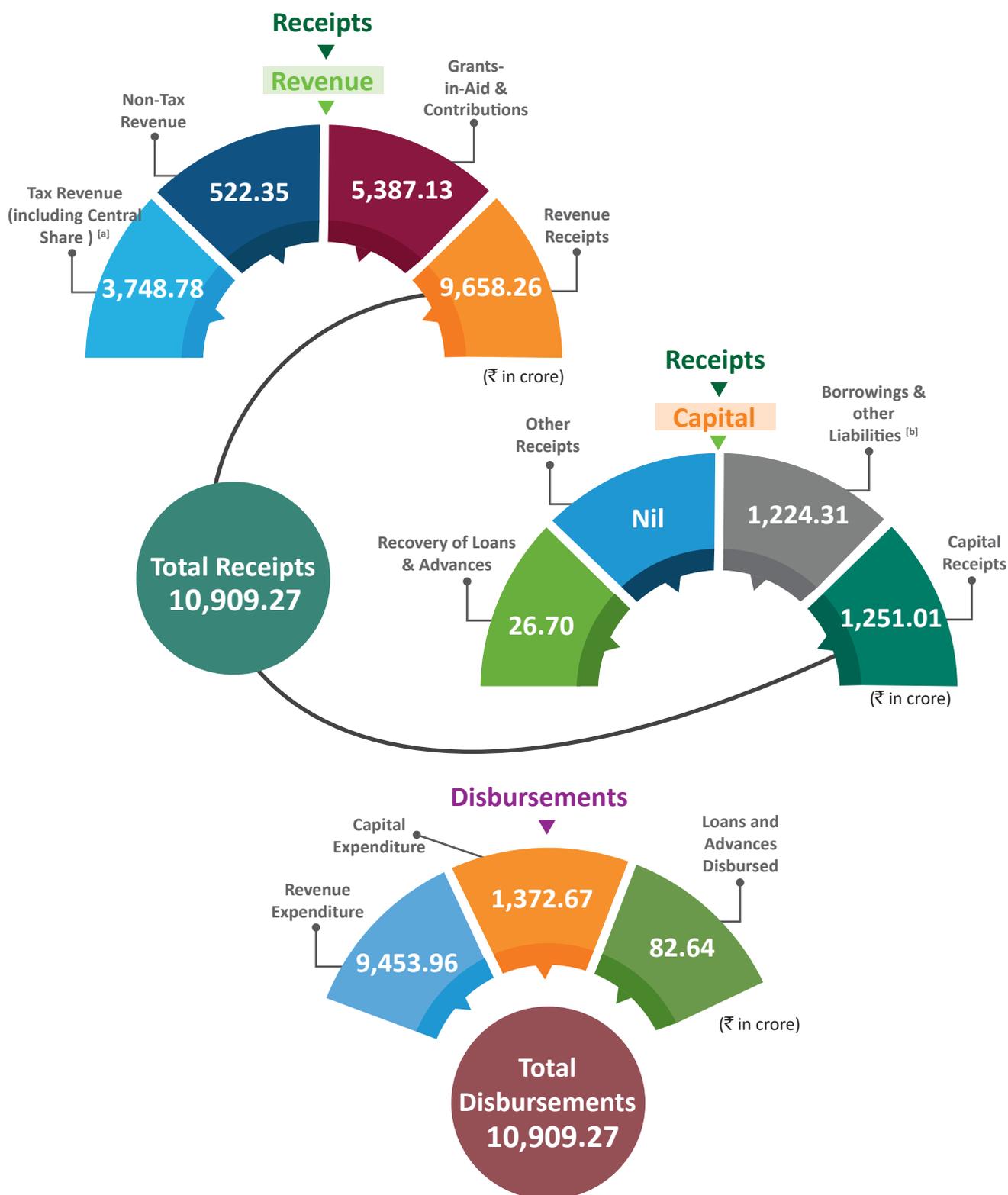
Sl. No.	Component	Budget Estimates (₹ in crore)	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP ⁽⁵⁾
1.	Tax Revenue (including Central Share) ^(a)	3,591.49	3,748.78	104.38	14.14
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	459.30	522.35	113.73	1.97
3.	Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	5,759.87	5,387.13	93.53	20.33
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	9,810.66	9,658.26	98.45	36.44
5.	Recovery of Loans and Advances	39.02	26.70	68.43	0.10
6.	Other Receipts	...	...	...	...
7.	Borrowings & Other Liabilities ^(b)	2,251.09	1,224.31	54.39	4.62
8.	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	2,290.11	1,251.01	54.63	4.72
9.	Total Receipts (4+8)	12,100.77	10,909.27	90.15	41.16
10.	Revenue Expenditure	10,405.39	9,453.96	90.86	36.67
11.	Expenditure on Interest Payments (Out of Revenue Expenditure)	359.02	343.12	95.57	1.29
12.	Capital Expenditure	1,572.15	1,372.67	87.31	5.18
13.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	87.23	82.64	94.74	0.31
14.	Total Expenditure (10+12+13)	12,064.77	10,909.27	90.42	41.16
15.	Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) (4-10)	(-)594.73	204.30	34.35	0.77
16.	Fiscal Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (4+5+6-14)	(-)2,215.09	(-) 1,224.31	55.27	4.62

⁽⁵⁾ GSDP : Gross State Domestic Product for the year 2019-20 was ₹26,502.56 crore.

^(a) Includes share of net (tax) proceeds assigned to the State amounting to ₹3,017.80 crore.

^(b) 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 Cash Balance.

Receipts and disbursements in year 2019-20



^[a] Includes share of net (tax) proceeds assigned to the State amounting to ₹3,017.80 crore (State Government Own Tax receipts were ₹730.98 crore which was 2.76 per cent of GSDP)

^[b] 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 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 Mizoram has six Charged Appropriation and 46 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

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the Government of Mizoram against the budget approved by the Legislature, showed a net saving of ₹ 2,979.35 crore (20.77 per cent of estimates) and under estimation of ₹ 122.29 crore (54.00 per cent of estimates) on reduction of expenditure. Certain Grants/Appropriation, like those relating to Legislative Assembly, Law and Judicial, Land Revenue and Settlement, Excise and Narcotics, Taxation, Finance, Secretariat Administration, Personal and Administrative Reforms, Planning and Programme Implementation, General Administration Department, Home, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Printing and Stationery, Local Administration, School Education, Higher and Technical Education, Sports and Youth Services, Art and Culture, Medical and Public Health Services, Water Supply and Sanitation, Information and Public Relations, Labour, Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Social Welfare, Agriculture, Horticulture, Land Resources, Soil and Water Conservation, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Co-operation, Rural Development, Power, Commerce and Industries, Sericulture, Public Works, Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Irrigation and Water Resources, Information and Communication Technology and Public Debt showed substantial savings.

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 (₹ 0.20 crore) which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2019-20, ₹72.29 crore was obtained as Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India which was repaid during the year.

1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from the Reserve Bank of India when the limit of minimum cash balance falls below *i.e.* ₹0.20 crore, even after taking Ways and Means Advances which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2019-20 there was no over draft of the State Government

1.4.3 Fund Flow Statement

During 2019-20, the State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹204.30 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹1,224.31 crore representing 0.77 per cent and 4.62 per cent respectively of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Fiscal Deficit constituted 11.22 per cent of total expenditure. Around 53.94 per cent of the Revenue Receipts (₹9,658.26 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like Salaries (₹3,211.44 crore), Interest Payments (₹343.12 crore), Pensions (₹1,432.50 crore), subsidies (₹21.76 crore) and Wages (₹200.43 crore).

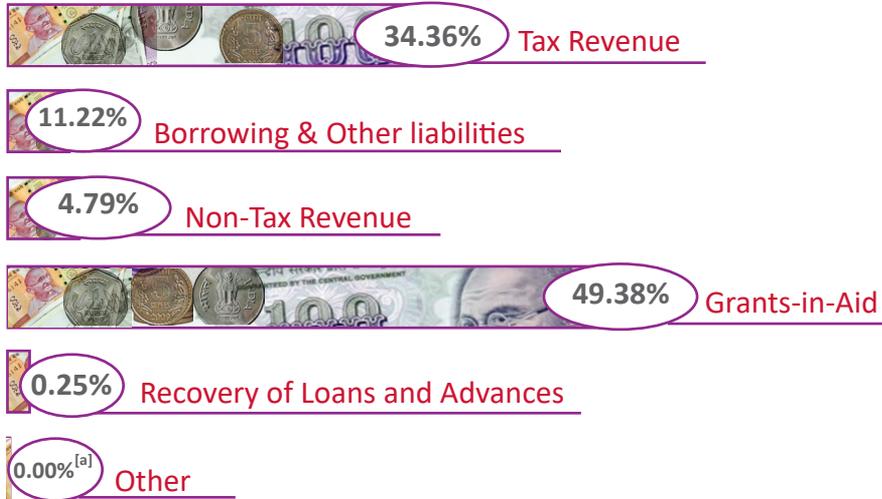
Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in crore)

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 01-04-2019	(-)166.50
	Revenue Receipts	9,658.26
	Capital Receipts	...
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	26.70
	Public Debt	1,147.68
	Small Savings Provident Fund, etc.	720.92
	Reserves and Sinking Funds	248.98
	Deposits Received	2,159.59
	Civil Advances Repaid	8.45
	Suspense Account	11,379.52
	Remittances	3,075.80
	Contingency Fund	...
	Total	28,259.40
	APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	9,453.96
Capital Expenditure		1,372.67
Loans Given		82.64
Repayment of Public Debt		353.93
Transfer to Contingency Fund		...
Small Savings Provident Fund, etc.		914.49
Reserves and Sinking Funds		28.68
Deposits Repaid		1,617.35
Civil Advances Given		8.40
Suspense Account		11,502.74
Remittances		2,955.04
Closing Cash Balance as on 31-03-2019		(-)30.50
Total		28,259.40

1.4.4 Where the ₹ came from?

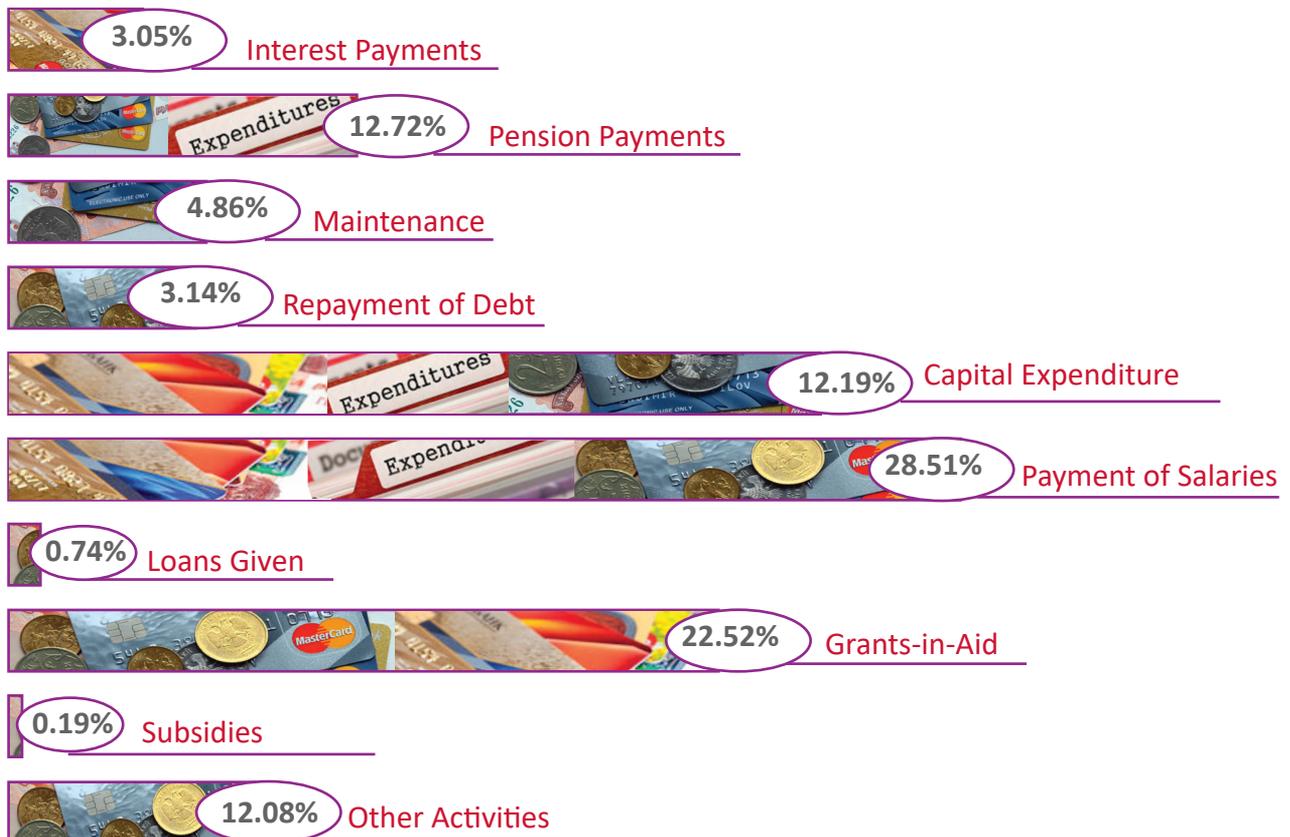
Actual Receipts



[a] Nil

1.4.5 Where the ₹ went?

Actual Expenditure



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 Receipts 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. Ideally, the Borrowings should be invested in capital projects.

1.5 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM)/ Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) Act

As per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the State Government are required to amend their FRBM/MTFP Acts. Government of Mizoram has not amended in its FRBM Act as against the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission. However, in the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement laid before the Mizoram Legislative Assembly on 13 March 2019 as required under Section 6(6) of the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006, the fiscal target set by Fourteenth Finance Commission have been recognised. The Government of Mizoram has estimated Revenue Surplus (₹ 1,443.47 crore) and projected Outstanding Debt to GSDP at (32.66 per cent) for 2019-20. The Fiscal Deficit for 2019-20 was projected at 2.06 per cent of the GSDP. The State Government's performance as reflected in the accounts during the year 2019-20, are given below:

Achievements during 2019-20 as per the Accounts

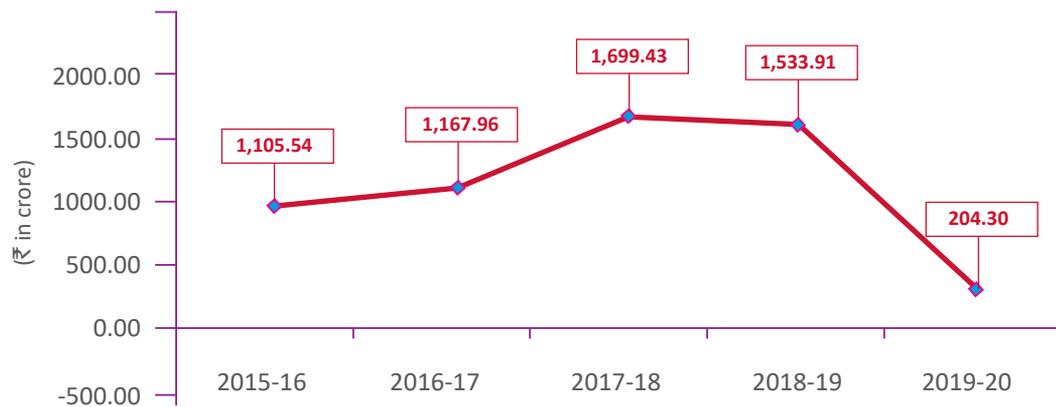
Sl. No.	Targets	Achievements during 2019-20 as per the Accounts
1.	Revenue Surplus for the 2019-20 has been estimated ₹ 1,443.47 crore	The Government of Mizoram had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 204.30 crore in 2019-20.
2.	Gross Fiscal Deficit for 2019-20 was projected at 2.06 per cent of the GSDP.	The State had a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 1,224.31 crore for 2019-20 as per the accounts, which was 4.62 per cent of GSDP ^[*] .
3.	Outstanding Debt to GSDP has been projected at 32.66 per cent for 2019-20.	The Outstanding Debt for 2019-20 (₹ 8,676.26 crore) was 32.74 per cent of GSDP ^[*] .

[*] GSDP : ^[*] GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) Projected for 2019-20 was ₹ 26,502.56 crore as per information received from the Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Mizoram vide No. B.14015/6/2013-DES (T) dated 19 October 2020.

As per Accounts, the State Government had revenue surplus of ₹ 1,533.91 crore in 2018-19 and ₹ 204.30 crore during 2019-20. During 2019-20, there was Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 1,224.31 crore against Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 352.92 crore in 2018-19.

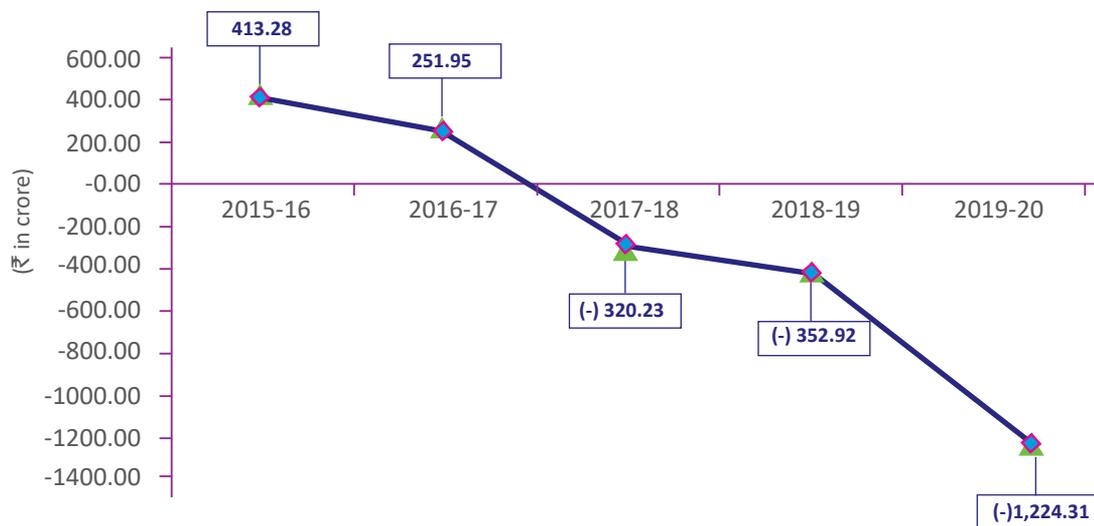
1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit / Surplus

Trend of Revenue Deficit / Surplus



1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit / Surplus

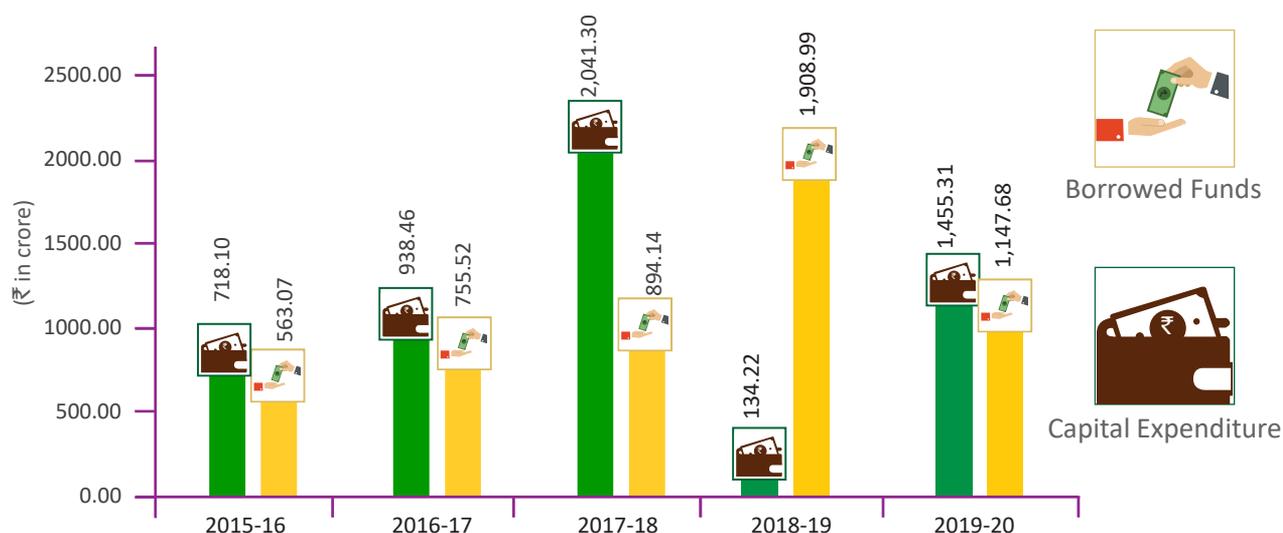
Trend of Fiscal Deficit / Surplus



1.5.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2015-16	563.07	718.10
2016-17	755.52	938.46
2017-18	894.14	2,041.30
2018-19	134.22	1,908.99
2019-20	1,147.68	1,455.31



The Governments usually run fiscal deficits and borrowed 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 utilise borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government however, spent ₹ 1,455.31 crore on Capital Expenditure inclusive of disbursement of Loans and Advances (₹ 1,372.67 crore plus ₹ 82.64 crore) against the borrowings of ₹ 1,147.68 crore during 2019-20.

Chapter II

Receipts

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Revenue Receipts for 2019-20 were ₹ 9,658.26 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 Central 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, 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 Institution, Autonomous Bodies, etc.

Revenue Receipts



2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2019-20)

Components	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Per cent to Revenue Receipts
A. Tax Revenue^[*]	3,748.78	38.81
Goods and Services Tax	1,388.58	14.38
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1,850.56	19.16
Taxes on Property, Capital and Other Transactions	14.95	0.15
Taxes on Commodities and Services other than Goods and Services Tax	494.69	5.12
B. Non-Tax Revenue	522.35	5.41
Fiscal Services	2.05	0.02
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	32.84	0.34
General Services	27.61	0.29
Social Services	54.91	0.57
Economic Services	404.94	4.19
C. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	5,387.13	55.78
Total Revenue Receipts	9,658.26	100.00

* Includes share of net proceeds assigned to State (received from the Government of India).

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

	(₹ in crore)				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Tax Revenues (Raised by the State)	358.41 (2.68)	441.81 (2.91)	545.91 (3.08)	726.70 (3.26)	730.98 (2.76)
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	2,348.11 (17.56)	2,800.63 (18.41)	3,097.05 (17.46)	3,502.96 (15.73)	3,017.80 (11.38)
Non-Tax Revenue	297.63 (2.23)	365.22 (2.40)	390.65 (2.20)	449.96 (2.02)	522.35 (1.97)
Grants -in-Aid and Contributions	3,672.25 (27.46)	3,790.64 (24.92)	4,546.59 (25.63)	4,359.88 (19.58)	5,387.13 (20.33)
Total Revenue Receipts	6,676.40 (49.92)	7,398.30 (48.63)	8,580.20 (48.37)	9,039.50 (40.59)	9,658.26 (36.44)
GSDP	13,373.83	15,211.93	17,739.33	22,271.59	26,502.56

Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

The GSDP increased by 19.00 per cent between 2018-19 and 2019-20, total Revenue Receipts increased by 6.85 per cent as there was increase of receipts under Non-Tax Revenue (16.09 per cent)

and Grants-in-Aids (23.56 per cent) respectively whereas receipts under Tax Revenue was decreased by 11.37 per cent. Other Fiscal Services (₹2.05 crore), Police (₹0.83 crore), Public Works (₹1.09 crore), Other Administrative Services (₹12.12 crore), Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement Benefits (₹5.16 crore), Power (₹373.61 crore) and Grants-in-Aid and contribution (₹ 5,387.13 Crore) showed in higher trend.

Trend of Components of Revenue Receipts



2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
a. Goods and Services Tax	NA ^(*)	NA ^(*)	526.72 (2.97)	1,388.36 (6.23)	1,388.58 (5.24)
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure ^(*)	1,281.89 (9.59)	1,539.25 (10.12)	1,765.80 (9.95)	2,136.31 (9.59)	1,850.56 (6.98)
c. Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transaction	12.55 (0.09)	13.89 (0.09)	11.46 (0.07)	13.53 (0.06)	14.95 (0.06)
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services other than Goods and Services Tax	1,412.08 (10.56)	1,689.30 (11.11)	1,338.98 (7.55)	691.46 (3.11)	494.69 (1.87)
Total Tax Revenue	2,706.52 (20.24)	3,242.44 (21.32)	3,642.96 (20.54)	4,229.66 (18.99)	3,748.78 (14.15)
GSDP	13,373.83	15,211.93	17,739.33	22,271.59	26,502.56

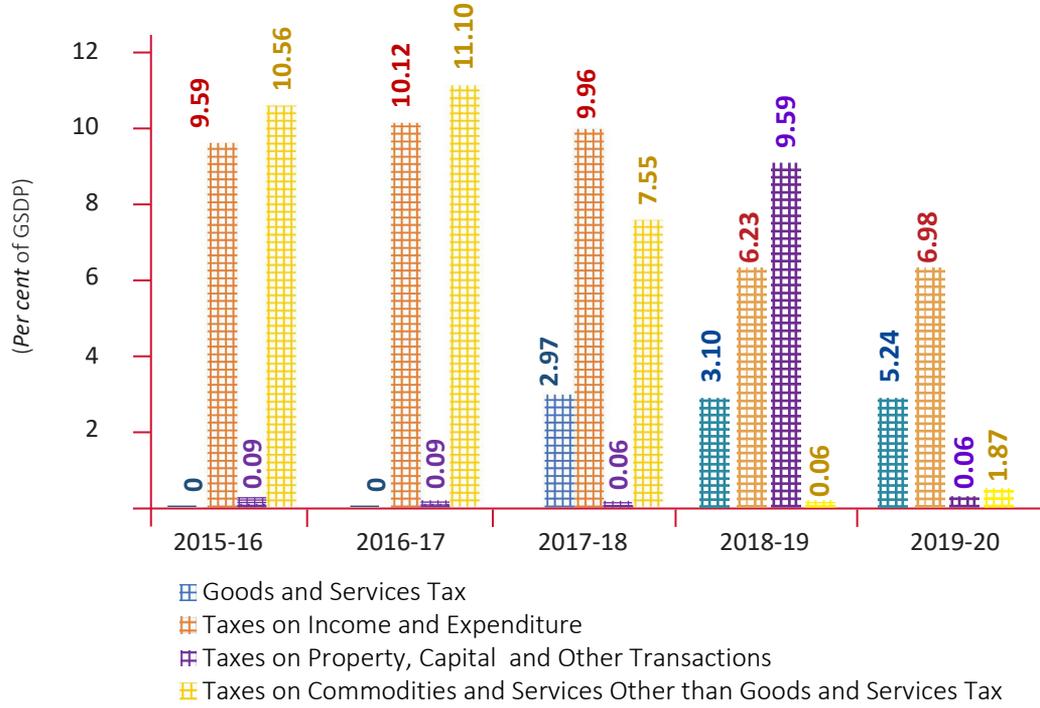
^(*) Not Applicable

^(*) Primarily Share of net proceeds assigned to State.

Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP

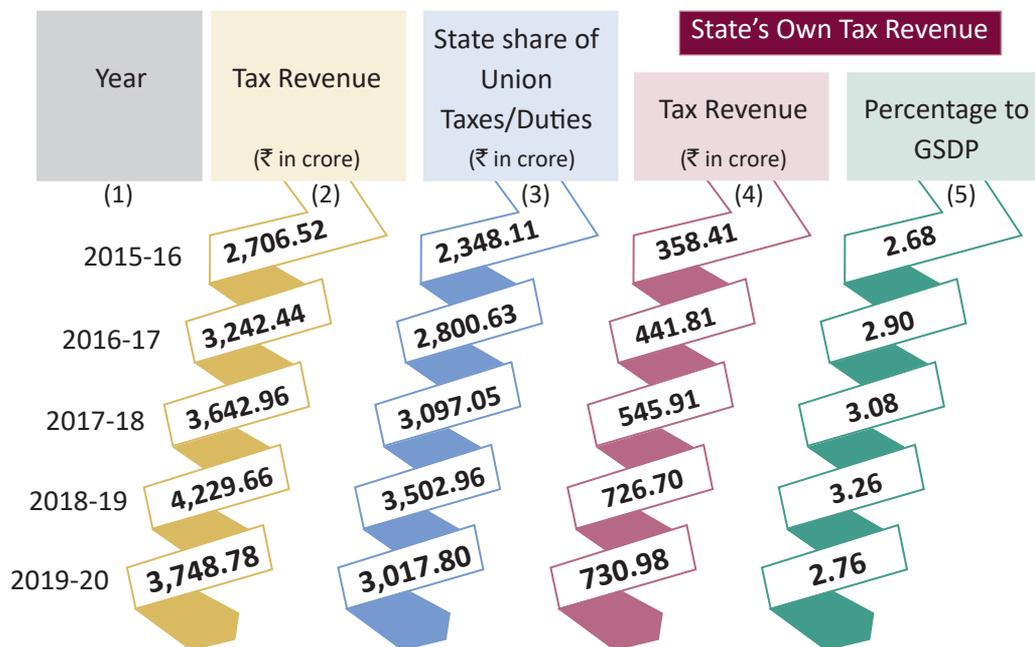
The decrease in total Tax Revenue during 2019-20 was mainly due to less receipts under Central Goods and Services Tax (₹856.36 crore), Corporation Tax (₹1,028.95 crore), Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (₹806.29 crore), Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure (₹15.33 crore), Taxes on Wealth (₹0.05 crore), Customs (₹191.29 crore), Union Excise Duties (₹133.00 crore), State Excise (₹2.73 crore) and Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc. (₹117.61 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 collection and devolution of Union taxes.



Following table depicts the comparative position amount Tax Revenue received from the two sources over a period of five years:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State's Own Tax Collection	358.41	441.81	545.91	726.70	730.98
Devolution of Union Taxes	2,348.11	2,800.63	3,097.05	3,502.96	3,017.80
Total Tax Revenue	2,706.52	3,242.44	3,642.96	4,229.66	3,748.78
Percentage of State's Own Tax to Total Tax Revenue	13.24	13.63	14.99	17.18	19.50

The proportion of State's Own Tax collection in overall Tax Revenue has increased from 13.24 *per cent* in 2015-16 to 19.50 *per cent* in 2019-20. The Share of Tax Revenue increased to 38.51 *per cent* compared to 2015-16.

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

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Taxes	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Goods and Services Tax	NA ^[@]	NA ^[@]	169.76	454.73	532.22
2.	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	15.39	15.42	15.78	14.48	15.33
3.	Land Revenue	8.88	8.58	8.29	8.64	9.05
4.	Stamp and Registration Fees	3.57	3.26	3.20	4.43	5.85
5.	State Excise	60.60	72.26	65.83	65.34	2.73
6.	Taxes in Sales, Trades, etc.	247.04	307.81	242.85	135.93	117.61
7.	Taxes on Vehicles	19.44	25.75	31.58	38.36	40.66
8.	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	2.71	7.90	7.83	4.71	7.44
9.	Other Taxes	0.78	0.83	0.79	0.08	0.09
	Total State's Own Tax	358.41	441.81	545.91	726.70	730.98

[@] Not Applicable

2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1. Goods and Services Tax					
Revenue Collection	NA ^[@]	NA ^[@]	526.72	1,388.36	1,388.58
Expenditure on Collection	NA ^[@]	NA ^[@]	0.94	Nil	Nil
Cost of Tax Collection (in per cent)	NA ^[@]	NA ^[@]	0.18	Nil	Nil
2. Land Revenue					
Revenue Collection	8.88	8.58	8.29	8.64	9.05
Expenditure on Collection ^[*]	18.75	18.54	21.32	22.05	24.87
Cost of Tax Collection (in per cent)	211.15	216.08	257.18	255.21	274.81
3. Stamp and Registration Fees					
Revenue Collection	3.57	3.26	3.20	4.43	5.85
Expenditure on Collection ^[*]	0.48	0.30	0.19	0.81	0.64
Cost of Tax Collection (in per cent)	13.45	90.20	5.94	18.28	10.94
4. State Excise					
Revenue Collection	60.60	72.26	65.83	65.34	2.73
Expenditure on Collection ^[*]	26.28	28.90	30.19	32.01	37.48
Cost of Tax Collection (in per cent)	43.37	39.99	45.86	48.99	1372.89
5. Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.					
Revenue Collection	247.04	307.81	242.85	135.93	117.61
Expenditure on Collection ^[*]	13.44	15.27	16.83	17.42	0.61
Cost of Tax Collection (in per cent)	5.44	4.96	6.93	12.82	0.52
6. Taxes on Vehicles					
Revenue Collection	19.44	25.75	31.58	38.36	40.66
Expenditure on Collection ^[*]	8.84	8.70	10.22	10.40	13.21
Cost of Tax Collection (in per cent)	45.47	33.79	29.35	27.11	32.49

^[@] Not Applicable

^[*] Cost of collection includes expenditure under Direction and Administration and Other Expenditure due to non-classification in the State Budget.

The expenditure on collection of taxes on State Excise was high as compared to expenditure on collection of other taxes.

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

(₹ in crore)

Major Head description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	NA ^[@]	NA ^[@]	44.16	864.63	856.36
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	NA ^[@]	NA ^[@]	312.80	69.00	..
Corporation Tax	744.21	899.01	948.82	1,218.27	1,028.94
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	522.29	624.82	801.20	897.21	806.25
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	...	...	...	6.34	...
Taxes on Wealth	0.10	2.05	(-) 0.03	0.45	0.05
Customs	374.23	386.72	312.70	248.31	191.29
Union Excise Duties	306.57	441.60	326.90	165.03	133.00
Service Tax	399.66	446.42	350.50	31.92	...
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	1.06	0.01	...	1.80	1.91
State Share of Union Taxes	2,348.11	2,800.63	3,097.05	3,502.96	3,017.80
Total Tax Revenue	2,706.52	3,242.44	3,642.96	4,229.66	3,748.78
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	86.76	86.37	85.01	82.82	80.50

^[@] GST w.e.f. July 2017.

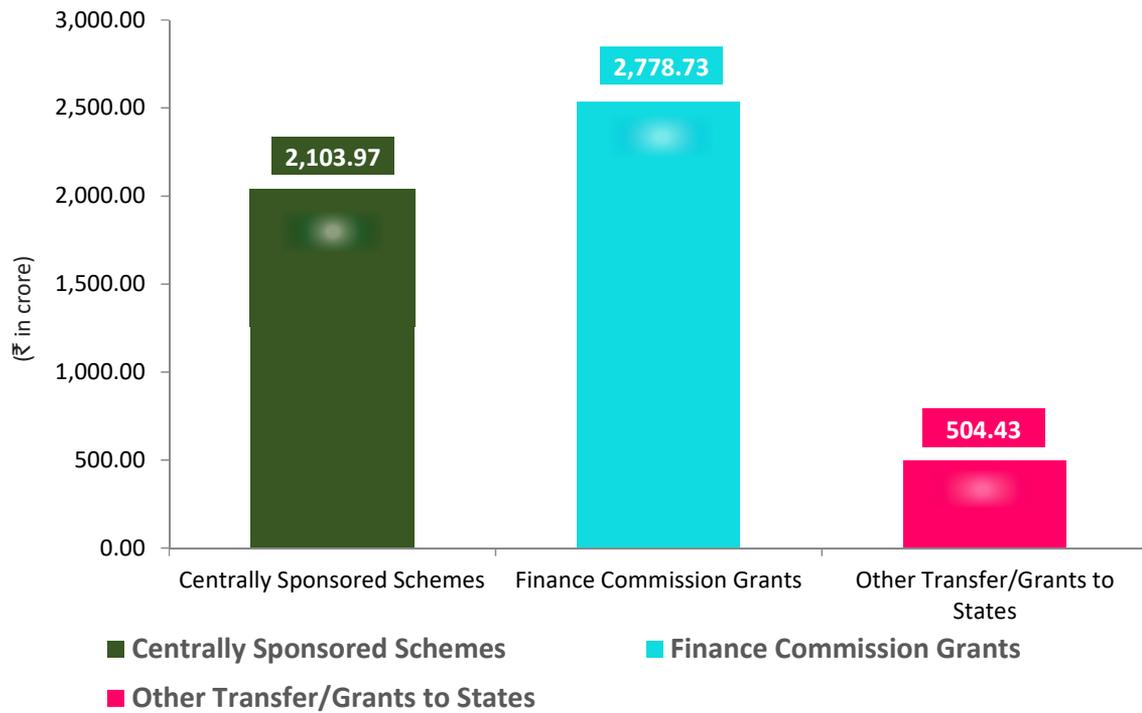
Government of Mizoram received share of total Tax Revenue from the net proceeds of all shareable Union Taxes in reducing trend from 86.76 per cent in 2015-16 to 80.50 per cent in 2019-20.

2.6 Grants-in-Aid

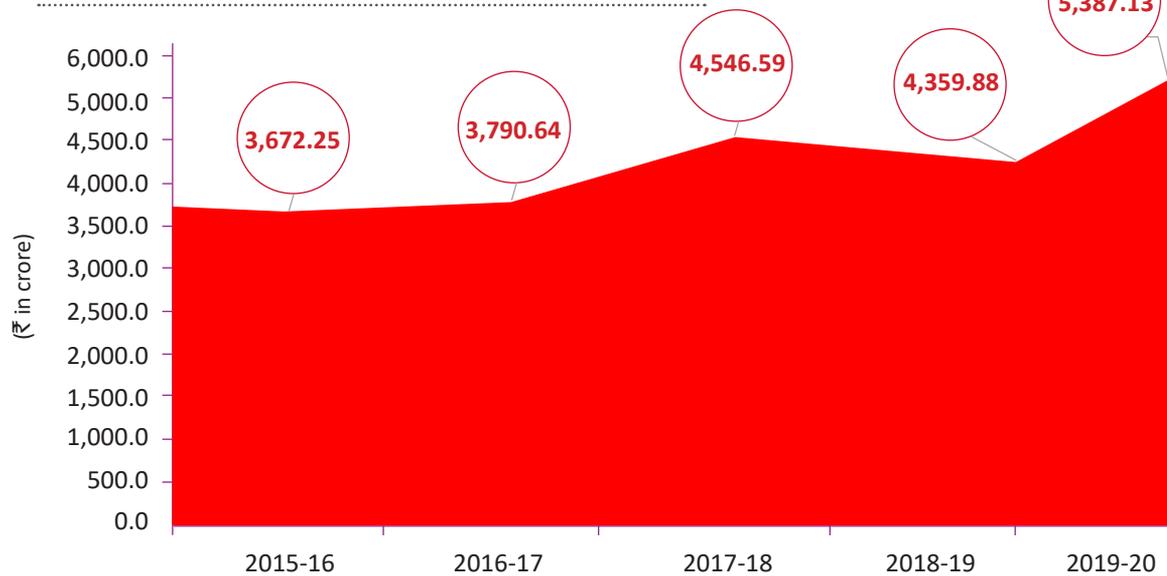
Grants-in-Aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise (from 2017-18 onwards), Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Finance Commission Grants and other Transfer/Grants to States.

Total receipts during 2019-20 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹ 5,387.13 crore as shown below:

Grants-in-Aid

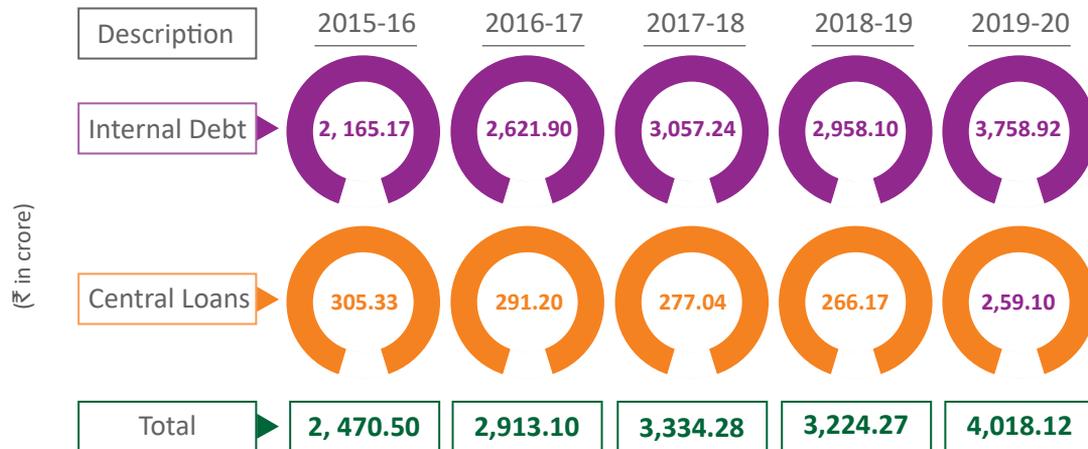


Trend of Grants-in-Aid



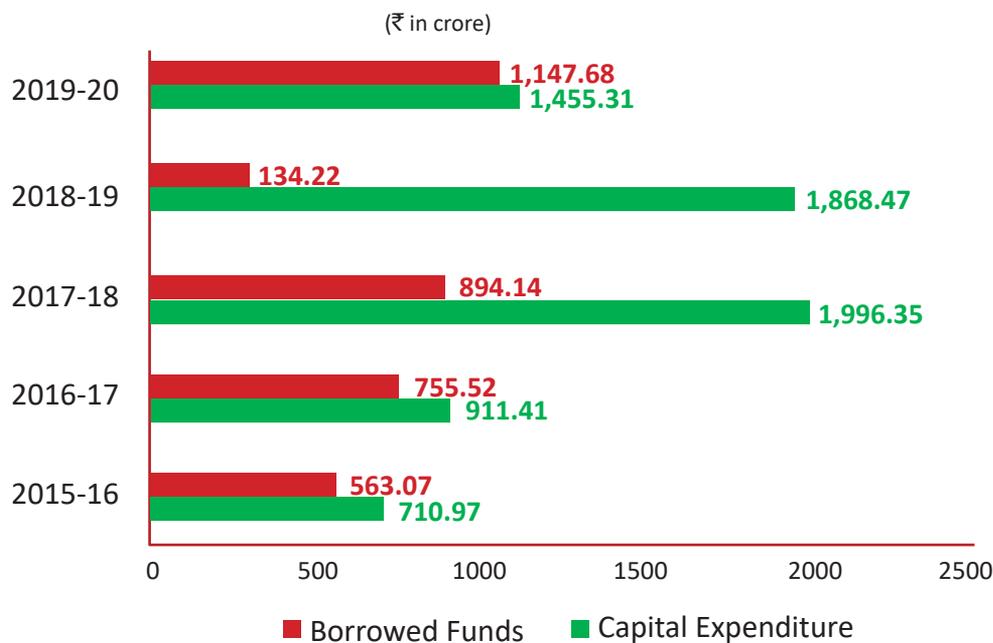
2.7 Public Debt

Trend of position of Public Debt over the past five years



During the year 2019-20, seven loans amounting to ₹1,132.80 crore were raised from the Market. The Government received ₹14.88 crore from Government of India as Loans and Advances.

Borrowed funds *viz-a-viz* Capital Expenditure



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 an organisation. 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 under State and Central Assistance (including Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Schemes).

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 five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Budget Estimates	6,740.35	7,540.84	7,642.38	8,898.37	10,405.39
Actuals	5,570.86	6,230.34	6,880.77	7,505.59	9,453.96
Gap	1,169.49	1,310.50	761.61	1,392.78	951.43
Percentage of gap over Budget Estimates	17.35	17.38	9.97	15.65	9.14

Around 55.10 *per cent* of the total Revenue Expenditure was incurred on Committed Expenses viz. Salaries and Wages (₹3,211.44 crore and ₹200.43 crore), Interest Payments (₹343.12 crore), Pensions (₹1,432.50 crore) and Subsidies (₹21.76 crore) which are committed liabilities of the State Government.

The position of Committed and Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below:

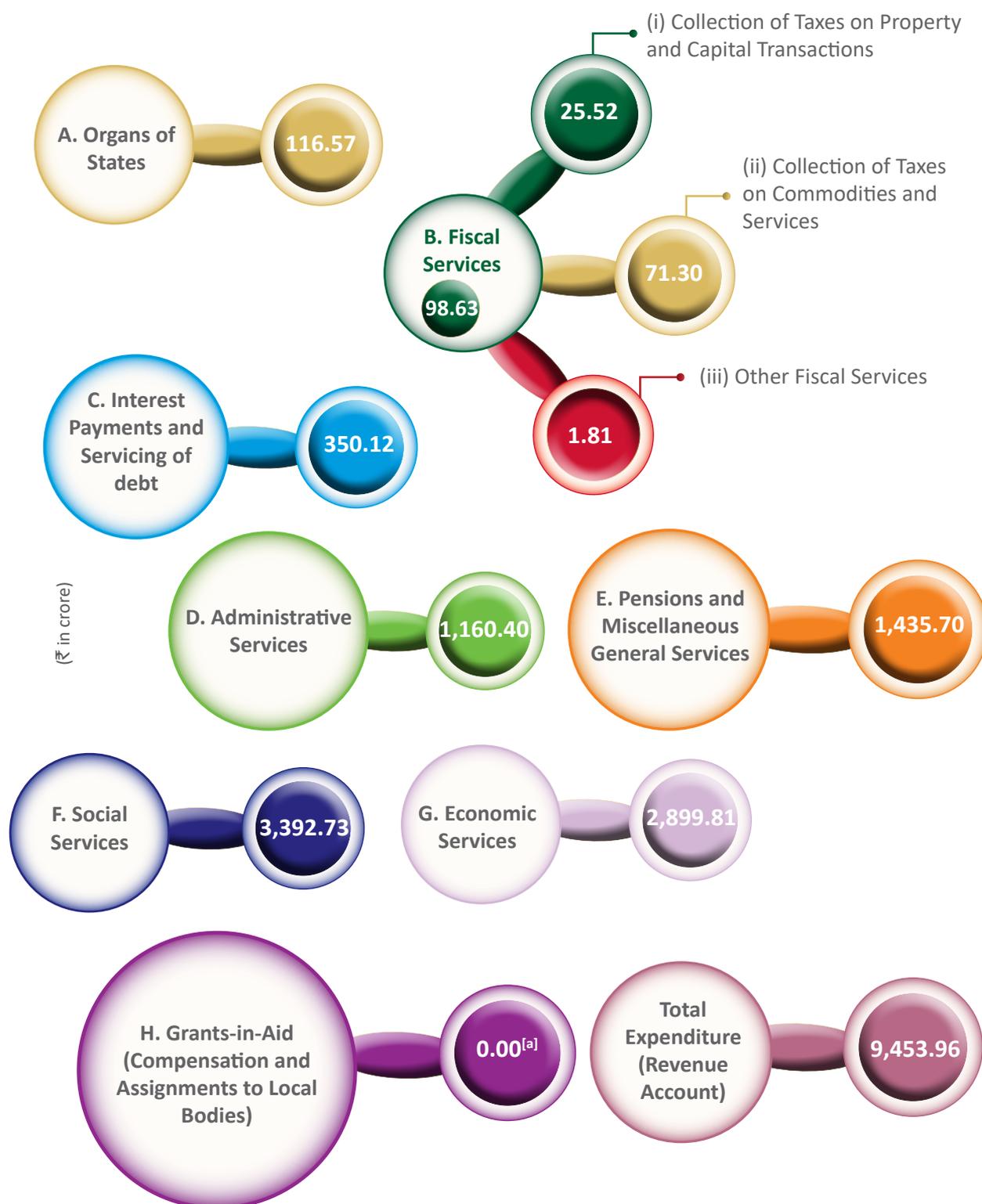
(₹ in crore)

Component	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Revenue Expenditure	5,570.86	6,230.34	6,880.77	7,505.59	9,453.96
Committed Revenue Expenditure ^[#]	3,272.36	3,515.10	3,722.27	4,248.62	5,209.25
Percentage of Committed Revenue Expenditure to Total Revenue Expenditure	58.74	56.42	54.10	56.61	55.10
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	2,298.50	2,715.24	3,158.50	3,256.97	4,244.71

^[#] Committed Revenue Expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries, Wages, Interest Payments, Pensions and Subsidies.

It may be seen that the Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure available for implementation of various Schemes has increased by 84.67 *per cent* during 2019-20 from ₹2,298.50 crore in 2015-16 to ₹4,244.71 crore in 2019-20. The total Revenue Expenditure increased by 69.70 *per cent* from ₹5,570.86 crore in 2015-16 to ₹9,453.96 crore in 2019-20 and Committed Revenue Expenditure increased by 59.19 *per cent* over the same period.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2019-20)



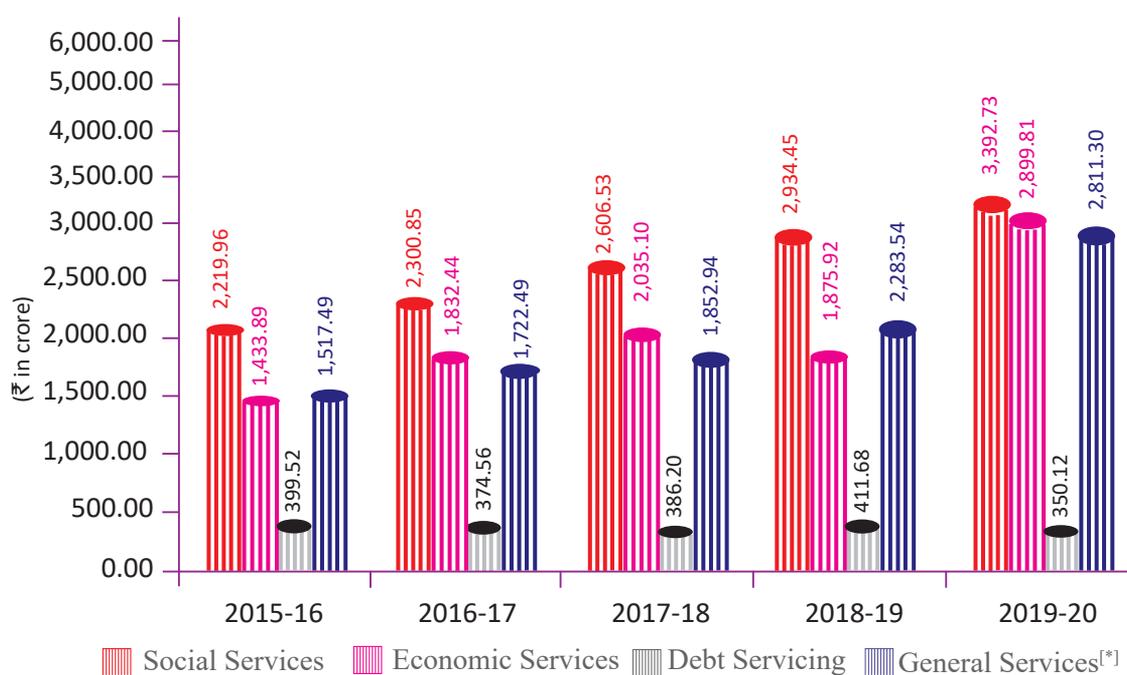
^[a] Figures are included in Administrative Services and Social Services

3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure 2015-16 to 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Components	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Social Services	2,219.96	2,300.85	2,606.53	2,934.45	3,392.73
Economic Services	1,433.89	1,832.44	2,035.10	1,875.92	2,899.81
Debt Servicing	399.52	374.56	386.20	411.68	350.12
General Services (excluding expenditure on debt servicing)	1,517.49	1,722.49	1,852.94	2,283.54	2,811.30

Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



[*] General Services excludes MH 2048 (Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt) and MH 2049 (Interest payments).

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital Disbursements during 2019-20 amounting for ₹1,455.31 crore (5.49 per cent of GSDP) were less than Budget Estimates by ₹204.07 crore (less disbursements of ₹199.48 crore under Capital and less disbursement of ₹4.59 crore under Loans and Advances). The growth in Capital Expenditure has kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP since 2015-16 except during 2018-19 and 2019-20.

This can be seen from the table below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Components	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Budget Estimates (B.E.)	1,450.00	1,827.42	2,991.07	3,238.59	1,659.38
2.	Actual Expenditure ^[#]	718.10	938.46	2,041.30	1,908.99	1,455.31
3.	Percentage of Actual Exp. to B.E.	49.52	51.35	68.25	58.95	87.70
4.	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure (in per cent)	22.78	30.69	117.52	(-)6.48	(-) 23.77
5.	GSDP	13,373.83	15,211.93	17,739.33	22,271.59	26,502.56
6.	Yearly growth in GSDP (in per cent)	28.42	13.74	16.61	25.55	19.00

^[#] Includes expenditure on Loans and Advances.

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2019-20, the Government spent ₹1,286.04 crore on various Major Works. Apart from no amount was invested by the Government in Co-operative Institute, etc. during 2019-20.

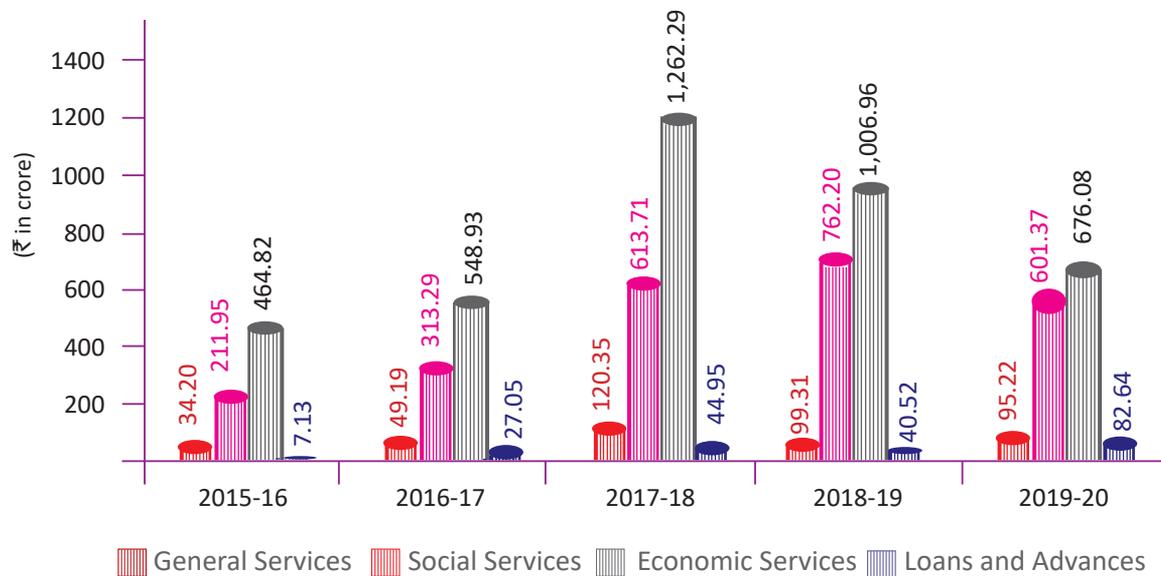
3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
General Services	34.20 (4.76)	49.19 (5.24)	120.35 (5.90)	99.31 (5.20)	95.22 (6.54)
Social Services	211.95 (29.52)	313.29 (33.39)	613.71 (30.06)	762.20 (39.93)	601.37 (41.32)
Economic Services	464.82 (64.73)	548.93 (58.49)	1,262.29 (61.84)	1,006.96 (52.75)	676.08 (46.46)
Loans and Advances	7.13 (0.99)	27.05 (2.88)	44.95 (2.20)	40.52 (2.12)	82.64 (5.68)
Total	718.10	938.46	2,041.30	1,908.99	1,455.31

Figures in parenthesis represents percentage to Total Capital Expenditure

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)					
Sl. No.	Sector		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(A)	General Services	Capital	34.20	49.19	120.35	99.31	95.22
		Revenue	1,917.01	2,097.05	2,239.14	2,695.22	3,161.42
(B)	Social Services	Capital	211.95	313.29	613.71	762.20	601.37
		Revenue	2,219.96	2,300.85	2,606.53	2,934.45	3,392.73
(C)	Economic Services	Capital	464.82	548.93	1,262.29	1,006.96	676.08
		Revenue	1,433.89	1,832.41	2,035.10	1,875.92	2,899.81
(D)	Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	Capital	NA ^[#]	NA ^[#]	NA ^[#]	NA ^[#]	[*]
		Revenue	1,338.24	1,445.31	1,678.61	1,660.61	2,536.71 ^[*]

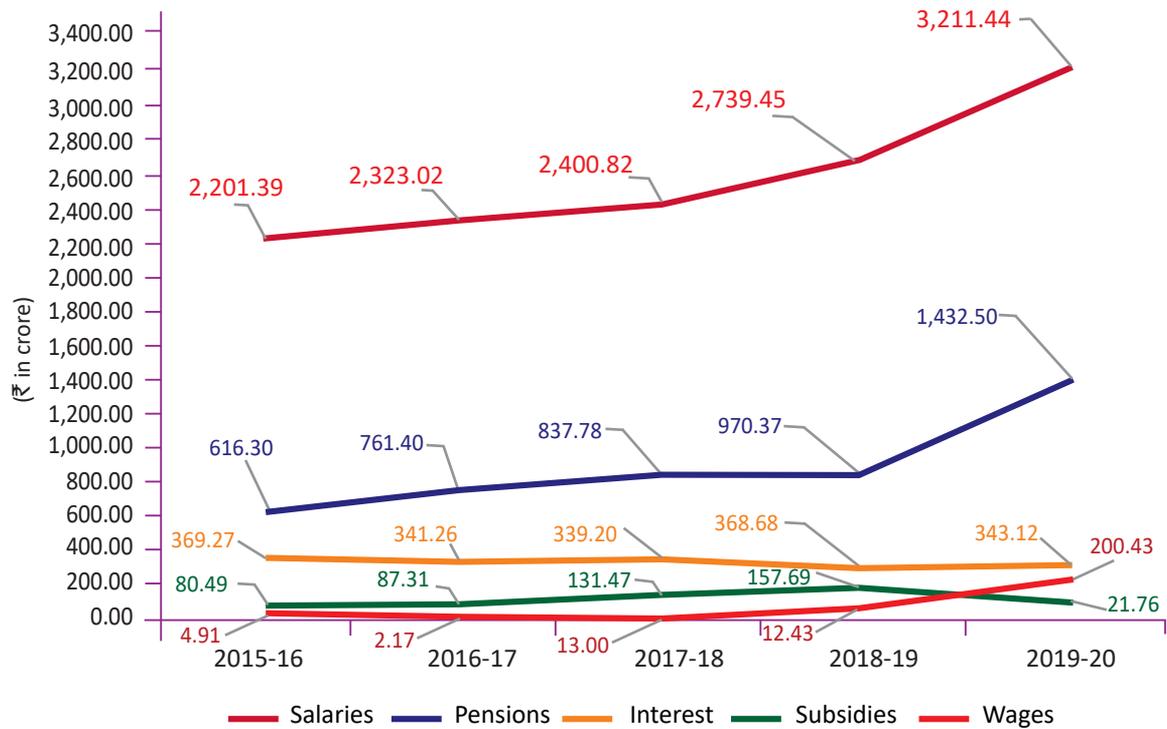
^[#] Not Applicable

^[*] Revenue Expenditure under GS, SS and ES includes Expenditure of GIA.

3.4 Committed Expenditure

Expenditure on Salaries, Pensions, Subsidies and Wages were increased in 2019-20 over the previous years which are shown below:

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:

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Committed Expenditure	3,272.36	3,515.10	3,722.27	4,248.62	5,209.25
Revenue Expenditure	5,570.86	6,230.34	6,880.77	7,505.59	9,453.96
Revenue Receipts	6,676.40	7,398.30	8,580.20	9,039.50	9,658.26
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	49.01	47.51	43.38	47.00	53.94
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	58.74	56.42	54.10	56.61	55.10

The Committed Expenditure increased by 59.19 per cent from 2015-16 to 2019-20 while Revenue Expenditure registered growth of 69.70 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 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original grant	Supplementary grant	Re-appropriation	Total	Actual expenditure	Savings (-) Excesses(+)
1.	Revenue						
	Voted	7,973.84	2,307.50	...	10,281.34	9,098.96	(-)1,182.38
	Charged	431.68	3.76	...	435.44	380.08	(-)55.36
2.	Capital						
	Voted	2,093.13	1,010.67	...	3,103.80	1,451.77	(-)1,652.03
	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Public Debt						
	Charged	272.22	72.28	...	344.50	353.93	(+)9.43
4.	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	101.70	79.95	...	181.65	82.64	(-)99.01
	Total	10,872.57	3,474.16	...	14,346.73	11,367.38	(-)2,979.35

4.2 Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings(-)/Excess(+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2015-16	(-)1,161.37	(-)767.98	(+)34.96	(-)32.87	(-)1,927.26
2016-17	(-)1,305.43	(-)947.32	(-)4.59	(-)26.29	(-)2,283.63
2017-18	(-)736.67	(-)998.08	(-)22.17	(-)47.57	(-)1,804.49
2018-19	(-)1,339.77	(-)1,384.27	(-)39.75	(-)45.10	(-)2,808.89
2019-20	(-)1,237.74	(-)1,652.03	(+)9.43	(-)99.01	(-)2,979.35

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 savings are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Legislative Assembly	0.93	1.60	0.58	2.83	1.27
4	Law and Judicial	14.04	21.96	3.77	1.49	5.58
6	Land Revenue and Settlement	4.62	6.61	10.32	5.96	17.38
7	Excise and Narcotics	3.04	2.59	3.71	1.90	7.76
8	Taxation	1.53	0.89	0.19	0.70	6.24
9	Finance	375.12	420.11	797.93	1,331.69	1,588.08
11	Secretariat Administration	12.34	19.27	21.33	13.80	5.86
13	Personnel and Administrative Reforms	0.23	0.60	1.70	0.68	0.90
14	Planning and Programme Implementation	356.74	664.21	10.95	36.22	5.42
15	General Administration Department	19.76	15.80	20.63	67.28	22.71
16	Home	66.33	73.76	57.20	19.33	197.00
17	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	64.93	66.27	53.73	57.66	76.08
18	Printing and Stationery	2.85	2.66	1.50	0.69	2.63
19	Local Administration	...	3.19	0.40	7.03	0.98
20	School Education	123.93	46.24	53.33	148.23	96.68
21	Higher and Technical Education	53.39	60.32	44.38	47.99	74.87
22	Sports and Youth Services	8.79	4.49	1.99	0.98	3.98
23	Art and Culture	1.40	1.33	1.00	0.53	1.16
24	Medical and Public Health Services	178.47	173.69	185.58	177.49	166.60
25	Water Supply and Sanitation	55.51	54.10	50.95	16.65	6.42

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
26	Information and Public Relations	2.04	3.82	1.66	0.97	0.81
27	District Councils and Minority Affairs	...	...	...	9.81	...
28	Labour, Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	5.03	16.24	17.83	3.80	7.07
29	Social Welfare	37.69	28.37	30.41	43.29	64.89
30	Disaster Management and Rehabilitation	...	8.39	0.03	9.99	...
31	Agriculture	151.20	51.40	80.43	54.46	39.97
32	Horticulture	32.73	10.13	7.37	7.31	14.66
33	Land Resources, Soil and Water Conservation	1.33	3.14	0.17	0.45	0.14
34	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary	9.97	32.43	8.67	9.30	11.60
36	Environment, Forests and Climate Change	11.90	9.61	8.89	7.39	58.08
37	Co-operation	...	5.80	1.76	1.31	1.09
38	Rural Development	70.51	118.02	90.42	225.54	227.46
39	Power	12.65	25.47	21.34	6.46	22.43
40	Commerce and Industries	5.58	18.84	60.68	20.65	28.01
41	Sericulture	0.01	1.31	3.42	3.12	2.32
42	Transport	14.38	17.89	4.03	3.34	7.43
45	Public Works	...	...	12.80	306.10	126.99
46	Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	89.76	57.21	14.84	52.60	25.83
47	Irrigation and Water Resources	81.03	39.02	35.25	34.06	15.70
48	Information and Communication Technology	10.07	12.30	12.41	3.01	0.57
	Public Debt	45.93	213.32	65.83	65.16	43.47

During 2019-20, Supplementary Grants totaling ₹3,474.16 crore (30.56 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. A few instances are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section		Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
		Revenue	Capital			
4	Law and Judicial	Revenue	Charged	12.57	1.48	12.02
5	Vigilance	Revenue	Voted	8.58	0.23	8.30
6	Land Revenue and Settlement	Revenue	Voted	40.85	6.08	29.54
7	Exercise and Narcotics	Revenue	Voted	43.78	1.46	37.48
8	Taxation	Capital	Voted	6.13	0.60	0.60
9	Finance	Capital	Voted	1,443.08	2.20	2.40
11	Secretariat Administration	Revenue	Voted	124.00	4.20	122.34
15	General Administrative Department	Capital	Voted	6.60	8.68	4.39
16	Home	Revenue	Voted	794.63	128.90	726.93
17	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	Revenue	Voted	90.37	2.20	84.70
		Capital	Voted	195.94	47.23	174.95
18	Printing and Stationary	Revenue	Voted	16.99	0.85	15.21
20	School Education	Revenue	Voted	1,323.42	60.58	1,287.32
24	Medical and Public Health Services	Revenue	Voted	561.46	120.54	549.66
28	Labour Employment Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Revenue	Voted	38.59	5.47	36.98
31	Agriculture	Revenue	Voted	173.68	31.78	166.04
38	Rural Development	Revenue	Voted	357.32	142.75	314.66
40	Commerce and Industries	Revenue	Voted	82.57	8.15	67.01
41	Sericulture	Revenue	Voted	21.10	0.70	19.51
47	Irrigation and Water Resources	Revenue	Voted	14.68	0.62	13.26
		Capital	Voted	25.00	5.60	16.95

A few instances where there was excess expenditure at the end of the year even after supplementary allocations were made are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section		Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
		Revenue	Capital			
3	2013 Council of Ministers 101 Salary of Ministers and Deputy Ministers 01 Salary of Ministers	Revenue	Voted	1.92	...	3.23
22	2204 Sports and Youth Services 800 Other Expenditure 01 Sports Council	Revenue	Voted	9.61	0.45	10.91
	2235 Social Security and Welfare 02 Social Welfare 800 Other Expenditure 08 Tribal Research Institute	Revenue	Voted	0.50	...	0.70

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section		Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
27	2225 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities 80 General 800 Other Expenditure 02 Mara Autonomous District Council	Revenue	Voted	143.46	15.78	159.25
30	2245 Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 05 State Disaster Response Fund 101 Transfer to Reserve Funds and Deposits Accounts-State Disaster Response Fund 01 State Disaster Response Fund	Revenue	Voted	18.00	...	27.00
37	2425 Co-operation 001 Direction and Administration 01 Direction	Revenue	Voted	6.17	0.11	6.87
	2425 Co-operation 001 Direction and Administration 2 Administration	Revenue	Voted	4.05	...	4.41
Public Debt	6003 Internal Debt of the State Government 105 Loans from the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development 01 Loans from NABARD	Capital	Charged	38.00	...	55.14
	6003 Internal Debt of the State Government 111 Special Securities issued to National Small Saving Fund of the Central Government 01 National Small Saving Fund	Capital	Charged	11.68	...	17.01

Chapter V

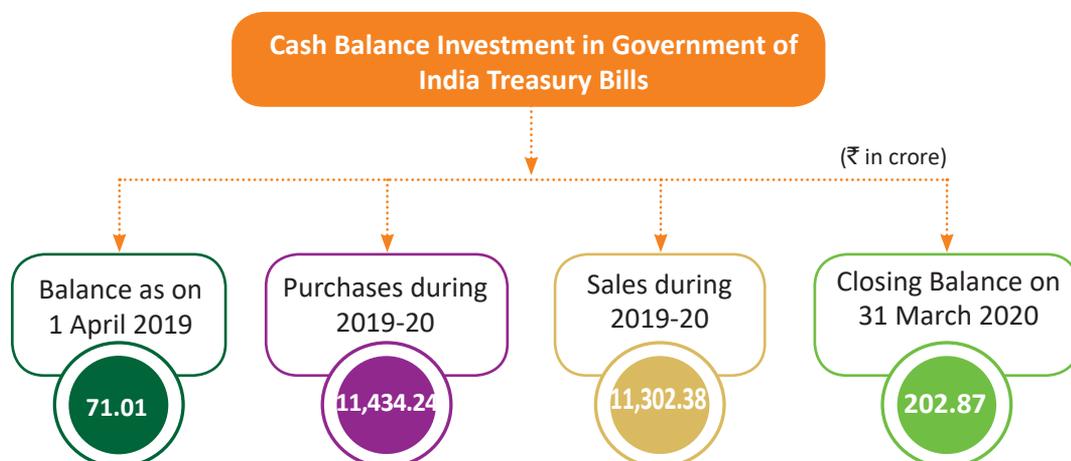
Assets and Liabilities

5.1 Assets

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

Total investment as share capital in Non-Financial Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), etc. stood at ₹42.77 crore at the end of 2019-20. No dividend was received during the year on investment.

Cash Balance with Reserve Bank of India stood at (-) ₹ 166.50 crore on 1 April 2019 and decreased to (-) ₹ 30.50 crore at the end of 31 March 2020. In addition, Government had invested an amount of ₹ 11,434.24 crore on 145 occasions in 14 days Treasury Bills and Rediscounted Treasury Bill worth ₹ 11,302.38 crore on 139 occasions during 2019-20. The position of investment during the year 2019-20 is depicted in the table given below:



5.2 Debt and Liabilities

Article 293 of the Constitution of India empowers the State Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may be fixed by the State Legislature from time to time.

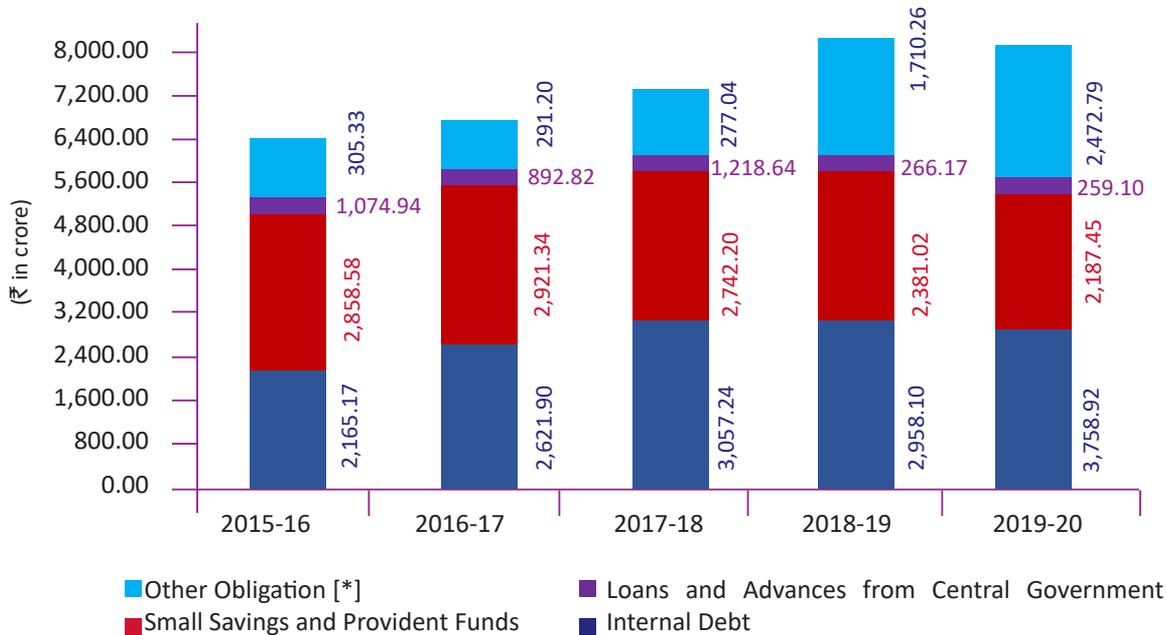
Details of the Public Debt and Total Liabilities of the State Government for the last five years are as under:

Year	Public Debt (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP	Public Account ^(*) (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP
2015-16	2,470.50	18.47	3,936.89	29.44	6,407.39	47.91
2016-17	2,913.10	19.15	3,811.92	25.06	6,725.02	44.21
2017-18	3,334.28	18.80	3,966.03	22.36	7,300.31	41.15
2018-19	3,224.27	14.48	4,091.28	18.37	7,315.55	32.85
2019-20	4,018.02	15.16	4,660.24	17.58	8,678.26	32.74

(*) Excludes suspense and remittances balances.
Figures are progressive balance to end of the year.

Public Debt and Other Liabilities showed a net increase of ₹ 1,362.71 crore (18.63 per cent) in 2019-20 over the previous year.

Trend in Government Liabilities



(*) Non-interest bearing obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, Other earmarked fund, etc.

5.3 Guarantees

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

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding as the end of the year	
		Principal	Interest
2015-16	273.94	71.85	28.37
2016-17	293.94	82.90	41.10
2017-18	293.94	89.61	44.30
2018-19	277.58	74.15	23.84
2019-20	2,00.58	81.04	61.25

Chapter VI

Other Items

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 schemes and programmes which are projected outside the State Budget. These loans are treated as receipts of the concerned Administrative Departments and do not appear in the books of the Government. However, the loan repayments appear in Government account, resulting in irreconcilable adverse balances and understatement of liabilities in Government Accounts. As on 31 March 2020, no adverse balance is appearing in favour of Mizoram State.

6.2 Loans and Advances given by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2019-20 was ₹303.42 crore. Of this, Loan and Advances to Government Departments, Corporation/ Companies, Non-Government Institutions and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 138.37 crore. Information about recovery of arrears (Principal as well as Interest) at the end of 31 March 2020 was not received from the Departmental authorities maintaining the detailed accounts.

6.3 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

Grants-in-Aid given to local bodies, autonomous bodies, etc. increased from ₹ 1,338.24 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 2,536.71 crore in 2019-20

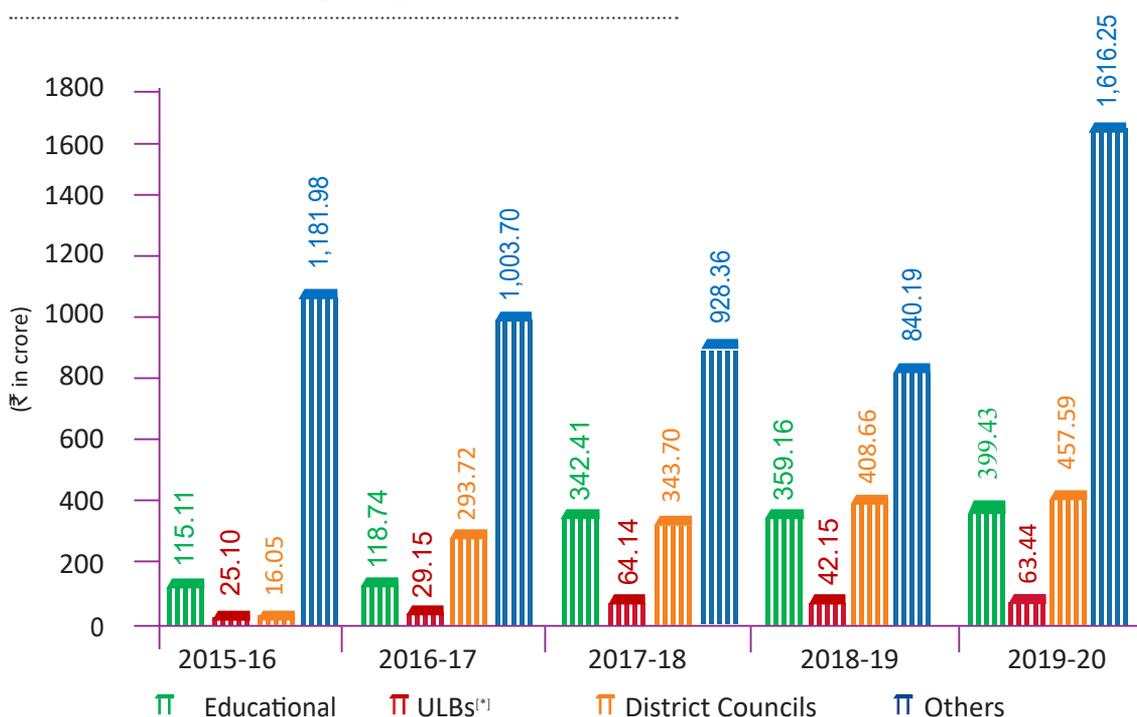
Details of Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others for the past five years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Universities, etc.)	115.11	118.74	342.41	348.40	399.43
2.	ULBs ^[*]	25.10	29.15	64.14	63.36	63.44
3.	District Councils	16.05	293.72	343.70	408.66	457.59
3.	Others	1,181.98	1,003.70	928.36	840.19	1,616.25
	Total	1,338.24	1,445.31	1,678.61	1,660.61	2,536.71

[*] Differs with previous years is due to rectification of printing errors.

Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others



[*] Differs with previous years is due to rectification of printing errors.

Details of Grants-in-Aid Given for Creation of Assets for the past five years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Universities, etc.)	3.54	4.88	4.76	0.68	0.20
2.	ULBs	9.18	11.95	19.44	13.97	31.70
3.	Others	79.80	115.21	784.38	192.59	732.69
	Total	92.52	132.04	808.58	207.24	764.59

6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2019	As on 31 March 2020	Net increase (+) / decrease (-)
Cash Balance	(-)166.50	(-)30.50	(-)136.00
1. Cash in Treasuries	...	...	...
2. Remittance in transit (local)	...	...	...
3. Deposits with Reserve Bank	(-)166.50	(-)30.50	(-)136.00
4. Investment held in the "Cash Balance Investment Account"	71.01	202.87	(-)131.86
Other Cash Balance and Investments	329.86	337.06	7.20
1. Cash with Departmental Officers	(-)4.68	(-)4.48	0.20
2. Permanent Advance for Contingent Expenditure with Departmental Officers	...	...	...
3. Investment of Earmarked Funds	334.54	341.54	7.00
Interest realized	29.83	10.29	(-)19.54

State Government had a closing cash balance of (-)₹30.50 crore at the end of 31 March 2020. Interest receipts on the investment of Cash Balance has decreased by 65.50 per cent from ₹29.83 crore to ₹10.29 crore.

6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

In order to exercise effective control over expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, all Chief Controlling Officers (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 Principal Accountant General (Accounts Wing), Mizoram.

During 2019-20, out of 137 (61: Receipts plus 76: Expenditure), 111 (39: Receipts plus 72: Expenditure) number of Controlling Officers have reconciled their books of accounts and their percentage of reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure were 70 per cent and 98 per cent respectively.

6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Finance Accounts 2019-20 present the transactions of the Government of Mizoram for the period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of Mizoram have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by ten Treasuries, 73 Public Works Divisions, 35 Forest Divisions and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. 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 Bills

When money is required in advance of when they are not able to calculate the exact amount required, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are permitted to draw sums of money without supporting documents, through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills, by debiting service heads and the expenditure is reflected as an expense under the service heads. These amounts are held under objection pending submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) Bills to the Principal Accountant General (Accounts Wing), within a month. However, the State Government has not introduced a system for identifying such adjustment vouchers, following which, the Principal

Accountant General (Accounts Wing) is unable to certify whether all advances have been settled and that there is no misappropriation or fraud. Over the years, the Principal Accountant General (Accounts Wing) has been requesting the State Government to adopt the mode of Abstract Contingent (AC) bills and subsequent submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills (vouchers in support of final expenditure) prevalent in the Central Government and other States to ensure greater transparency. Details of AC Bills outstanding as on 31 March 2020 are as given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of AC Bills	Outstanding
	Bills		Cleared	Cleared	Outstanding	Amount
Up to 2013-14	1615	1,264.42	1615	1,264.42	...	...
2014-15	61	114.74	61	114.74	...	...
2015-16	49	164.56	49	164.56	...	...
2016-17	45	159.91	45	159.91	...	...
2017-18	35	57.08	35	57.08	...	...
2018-19	153	137.57	124	51.65	29	85.92
2019-20	1	0.01	1	0.01	...	...
Total	1959	1,898.29	1930	1,812.37	29	85.92

During 2019-20, DCC bills for the AC Bill was submitted. Hence, there was no pending Bills. Cumulating outstanding of 29 pending adjustment of AC Bills amounting to ₹ 85.92 crore was related to 2018-19.

Major defaulting Department is Health and Family Welfare Department with seven pending AC Bills amounting to ₹ 35.48 crore (40.19 per cent of outstanding bills). Out of the total outstanding AC Bills, the major defaulting department which has not submitted DC bills is Health and Family Welfare (41.30 per cent).

No AC Bill was drawn in March 2020. It is observed that drawal of AC Bills in March 2020 decreased as compared to previous year

6.8 Status of Suspense and Remittances Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out 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 Accounts and 8782 Remittances for the last five years, are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Minor Head	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Cr	Cr
(a) 8658 Suspense Accounts										
101 Pay and Accounts Office - Suspense	44.05	9.00	40.27	9.00	44.84	64.14	60.28	76.79	75.91	76.81
Net	Dr 35.05		Dr 31.27		Cr 19.30		Cr - 16.51		Cr 0.90	
102 Suspense Accounts-Headquarters	98.20	74.73	98.87	74.72	80.10	72.40	73.85	72.40	71.42	72.40
Net	Dr 23.47		Dr 24.15		Dr 7.70		Dr 1-45		Cr 0.98	
107 Cash Settlement Suspense Account	7.32	1.99	7.32	1.99	7.32	1.99	7.32	1.99	7.32	1.99
Net	Dr 5.33		Dr 5.33		Dr 5.33		Dr 5.33		Dr 5.33	

(₹ in crore)

Name of Minor Head	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Cr	Cr
109 Reserve Bank Suspense-Headquarters	2.44	(-)69.68	1.93	(-)16.89	13.19	(-)65.60	16.72	(-)71.60	14.76	(-)68.99
Net	Dr 72.12		Dr 18.82		Dr 78.79		Dr 88.32		Dr 83.75	
110 Reserve Suspense-Central Accounts Office	1,372.32	2,675.98	1,307.79	2,049.16	833.45	1,747.47	805.26	1,744.20	834.50	1,792.75
Net	Cr 1,303.66		Cr 741.37		Cr 914.02		Cr 938.94		Cr 958.25	
112 Tax Deducted at source (TDS) Suspense	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.61	0.01	0.37	0.01	2.79	0.28	1.22
Net	Cr 0.06		Cr 0.60		Cr 0.36		Cr 2.78		Cr 0.94	
(b) 8782 Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accounts office										
102 Public Works Remittances	15,231.73	14,826.17	16,880.44	16,570.28	19,380.32	19,000.29	22,134.38	21,639.58	24,853.10	24,480.59
Net	Dr. 405.56		Dr. 310.16		Dr. 380.03		Dr. 494.80		Cr 372.51	
103 Forest Remittances	1,919.43	2,224.26	2,145.37	2,455.78	2,378.14	2,688.64	2,622.43	2,957.74	2,852.72	3,182.61
Net	Cr. 304.83		Cr. 310.41		Cr. 310.50		Cr. 355.31		Cr 329.89	

6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificates (UCs)

Institutions receiving Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Mizoram are required to furnish Utilisation Certificates (UCs) with 12 months of the closure of the financial year countersigned by the Controlling Authority after verification. To the extent of non-receipt of UCs, the expenditure shown in the accounts cannot be treated as final nor can it be confirmed that the amount has been expended /utilized for the intended purposes of sanction. At the close of March 2020 accounts, 141 UCs amounting to ₹ 228.76 crore, remained outstanding. Details are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of GIA sanctions	Amount sanctioned during the year	No. of UCs submitted	Clearance during the year	No of outstanding UCs	Outstanding Amount
2011-12	35	176.29	34	172.66	1	3.63
2012-13	46	219.58	46	219.58	0	0
2013-14	40	234.51	40	234.51	0	0
2014-15	47	278.66	47	278.66	0	0
2015-16	45	141.39	39	132.82	6	8.57
2016-17	47	59.25	20	41.17	27	18.08
2017-18	62	100.86	16	21.83	46	79.03
2018-19	76	179.66	12	58.84	64	120.82
Grand total	398	1,390.20	257	1,161.44	141	228.76

The entire outstanding 141 UCs amounting to ₹ 228.76 crore upto 2019-20 related to three Autonomous District Councils viz. Mara, Chakma and Lai.

6.10 Commitments of the Government - List of Incomplete Capital Works

A total expenditure of ₹1,174.66 crore was incurred upto the year ended 31 March 2020 by the State Government on various incomplete capital works against an original estimated cost of ₹997.97 crore.

Incomplete Capital Projects aged five years and above in respect of eight items projected cost of ₹287.32 crore. Details at Appendix IX of Finance Accounts Vol. II.

6.11 New Pension Scheme

The expenditure during the year on pension and other retirement benefits of State Government employees recruited on or before 31 August 2010 was ₹1,399.64 crore (15 *per cent* of the total Revenue Expenditure of ₹9,453.96 crore). State Government employees recruited on or after 1 September 2010 are covered under the 'New Pension Scheme' (NPS), which is a Defined Contributory Pension Scheme. In terms of the Scheme, employees contribute 10 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance, which is matched by the State Government and the entire amount is transferred to the designated Fund Manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/Trustee Bank.

As per the procedure adopted by the Government of Mizoram, the employees' contribution is initially credited to '**MH 0071 Contribution Recoveries towards Pension and Other Retirement Benefits**' and thereafter transferred along with the employer's contribution to a Current Account opened for this purpose, for eventual transfer to NSDL.

During 2019-20, the Government of Mizoram collected ₹32.79 crore being employees' contribution and ₹32.86 crore employers' contribution (₹32.79 crore being Government matching share for 2019-20 *plus* ₹0.07 crore previous years' Government matching share). Total amount of ₹65.72 crore was transferred to NSDL thereby leaving zero balance outstanding for the year 2019-20.

6.12 Personal Deposit Accounts

As per Rule 96 and 97 of General Financial Rules 2017, the Personal Deposit Account is a device intended to facilitate the Designated Officer thereof to credit receipts into and effect withdrawals directly from the account. The initial accounts of the moneys to be held in a personal deposit account and disbursed, shall be arranged to be maintained properly and shall be subject to audit. Every personal deposit account so authorized to be opened, shall form part of the Government Account and be located in the Public Account thereof. However, as per the information furnished by the Government of Mizoram, there is no Personal Deposit Account.

6.13 Investment

Information on Government investment appearing in Statement No. 8 and 19 of the Finance Accounts are based on the accounts and sanctions received by the Principal Accountant General (Accounts Wing). As on 31 March 2020, the total investment of the State Government in Government Companies, Co-operatives Banks, *etc.* was ₹42.77 crore.

6.14 Rush of Expenditure

In terms of Rule 62 (3) of General Financial Rules 2017, rush of expenditure particularly in the closing month of the financial year shall be regarded as breach of financial regularity and

should be avoided. State Government Departments, however, withdrew ₹2,416.79 crore in March 2020 and ₹ 1.73 crore on the last working day of March 2020 (Treasury-wise details of significant transactions are given (22.32 per cent and 0.02 per cent respectively of total expenditure ₹ 10,826.63 crore (Revenue and Capital) and corresponding quantum of Revenue Receipts of the State Government in March 2020 was ₹523.59 crore (5.42 per cent of total Revenue Receipts). End use of expenditure incurred in a few large departments/Major Heads with reference to the drawal of expenditure during March 2020 (₹ 2,416.79 crore) are **4055 Capital Outlay on Police 100 per cent, 4216 Capital Outlay on Housing 100 per cent, 4220 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity 100 per cent, 4250 Capital Outlay on Other Social Services 100 per cent, 5055 Capital Outlay on Transport 100 per cent, 2405 Fisheries 58 per cent and 3275 Other Communication Services 66 per cent** .

During 2019-20, of the total expenditure (₹ 10,826.63) ₹ 4,194.47 crore (38.74 per cent) was incurred during last quarter of the current financial year, whereas, of the total receipts (₹9,658.26 crore) ₹ 2,606.77 crore (26.99 per cent) were received during the last quarter. Comparison of month-wise receipts corresponding to expenditure for the last quarter (January 2020 to March 2020) is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Month	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure compared to Receipts Increase (+)/Decrease (-)
January 2020	628.79	1,393.29	(-)764.50
February 2020	1,148.89	689.89	459.00
March 2020	2,416.79	523.59	1,893.20
Total	4,194.47	2,606.77	1,587.70

However, during this period of previous year the expenditure was 26 per cent (₹2,818.09 crore) of total expenditure (₹10,826.63 crore Treasury wise details of amounts withdrawn on the last working day of March 2020:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.		
1.	Lunglei Treasury	0.01
2.	Aizawl South Treasury	0.04
3.	Chawngte Treasury	1.68
Total		1.73

6.15 Status of Reserve Funds

There are five Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes, out of which two funds have been inactive for 18 years and ten years respectively. The total accumulated balance at the end of 31 March 2020 in these funds was ₹568.24 crore (₹561.72 crore in active funds and ₹6.52 crore in inactive funds), out of which ₹341.54 crore (₹ seven crore for 2019-20) (60 per cent) was invested till 31 March 2020.

6.15.1 Reserve Funds bearing Interest

6.15.1.(i) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

The Government of India replaced the existing Calamity Relief Fund with the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in 2010-11 on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Under the guidelines of the Fund, in the case of the Special Category States like Mizoram the Centre and States are required to contribute to the Fund in the proportion of 90:10.

As on 1 April 2019, the Fund had a debit balance of ₹0.12 crore. During 2019-20, the Government of India released ₹18.00 crore towards SDRF to the State of Mizoram and the Government of Mizoram transferred ₹29.00 crore (₹18.00 crore plus ₹2.00 crore State's share for the year 2019-20 plus ₹9.00 crore previous year's un-transferred amount) to the Fund. During 2019-20, Government of Mizoram had withdrawn ₹21.68 crore from the Fund which was kept in the Saving Bank account (State Bank of India) operated jointly by the Additional Secretary, Finance Department (Economic Affairs) and Director, Disaster Management and Rehabilitation Department. As per the guidelines for operation of SDRF, expenditure on Natural Calamities are initially to be booked under MH 2245 Relief on Account of Natural Calamities which are finally to be met from the SDRF balance. As no expenditure towards natural calamities was booked under MH 2245, except those relating to transfer to fund and withdrawal for saving account, it was not possible to assess the extent to which the withdrawn amounts have actually been spent on natural calamities. As on 31 March 2020, the Fund had a closing balance of ₹7.19 crore. Non-transfer of ₹0.12 crore to the Fund during 2019-20 was due to non-production of relevant key documents by the State Government, which appeared as Central share under 2245-05-101 in Statement No. 15 (Vol. II).

As per the Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines dated 28 September 2010 (para 4), the State Government shall pay interest to the SDRF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under overdraft Regulation Guidelines of the RBI. The interest will be credited on a half yearly basis. The un-discharged interest liability as on 31 March 2020, worked out to ₹1.61 crore as detailed below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance for the year	Investment made during the year	Total uninvested balance	Interest due ^[*]	Un-discharged interest liability
2010-11	4.21	...	...	0.32	0.32
2011-12	(-)0.16	...	...	...	...
2012-13	(-)0.04	...	...	...	...
2013-14	5.53	...	...	0.41	0.41
2014-15	7.20	...	...	0.17 ^[**]	0.17 ^[**]
2015-16	6.03	...	...	0.45	0.45
2016-17	0.81	...	...	0.06	0.06
2017-18	(-)4.79	...	...	...	...
2018-19	2.64	...	...	0.20	0.20
2019-20	(-)0.12	...	...	...	...
Total				1.61	1.61

[*] Calculated at the rate 7.50 per cent (average of Ways and Means interest rate)

[**] Out of ₹ 0.54 crore, ₹ 0.37 crore was credited to the fund in 2014-15 and ₹ 0.17 crore was due as on 31 March 2020.

6.15.1(ii) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund :

During 2019-20, the State Government received ₹212.98 crore for credit into **State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits**. As per the guidelines of the Fund, ₹212.98 crore has been transferred to the **State Compensatory Afforestation Fund** leaving a closing balance of ₹212.98 crore as on 31 March 2020.

6.15.2 Reserve Funds not bearing Interest:

6.15.2.A Active Reserve Funds: Out of four Reserve Funds not bearing Interest, two are active, namely:

6.15.2.A.(i) Consolidated Sinking Fund:

In terms of the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission, the Government of Mizoram constituted a revised Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) Scheme in 2006-07 for redemption of outstanding liabilities.

As per the Scheme and in terms of the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, States are required to contribute a minimum of 0.50 *per cent* of their outstanding liabilities (Internal Debt *plus* Public Account liabilities) as at the end of the previous year. The Fund is administered by the Reserve Bank of India subject to such directions/instructions as the Government may issue from time to time.

In the year 2019-20, against the minimum required contribution of ₹ 36.58 crore (0.50 *per cent* of outstanding liabilities of ₹ 7,315.5 crore as on 1 April 2019), the State Government contributed ₹ Nil crore leaving a outstanding of ₹ 37.08 crore (including ₹ 0.50 crore previous year's outstanding contribution). Total accumulations in the Fund as on 31 March 2020 was ₹ 309.04 crore which has been invested in Government of India Securities.

6.15.2.A.(ii) Guarantee Redemption Fund:

The State Government created a Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) in the year 2009-10. As per the guidelines of the Scheme, the Government is required to contribute an amount equivalent to at least one fifth of the outstanding invoked guarantees plus an amount of guarantees likely to be invoked as a result of the incremental guarantees issued during the year. It is open to the Government to increase the contributions to the Fund at its discretion. The fund is administered by Reserve Bank of India. There were no outstanding invoked guarantees in 2019-20. The State Government transferred ₹ 7.00 crore during the year to the Fund. Balance of ₹ 32.50 crore remaining in the Fund as on 31 March 2020 has been invested in Government of India securities.

6.15.2.B Inactive Reserve Funds:

Out of four Reserve Funds not bearing Interest, two are inactive, namely:

6.15.2.B.(i) General Reserve Fund: 8235 General and Other Reserve Funds 101 General Reserve Funds of Government Commercial Departments/Undertakings:

The Fund is inactive with the closing balance of ₹ 2.83 crore since 2002-03

6.15.2.B.(ii) Other Funds: 8235 General and Other Reserve Funds 200 Other Funds

The Fund is inactive with the closing balance of ₹ 3.69 crore since 2010-11

6.16 Impact on Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit

Impact on Revenue Surplus and also on Fiscal Deficit of the State Government as per details in preceding paragraphs is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Paragraph No.	Item	Impact on Revenue Surplus		Impact on Fiscal Deficit	
		Understatement	Overstatement	Understatement	Overstatement
3.(v) A. (i) of Notes to Accounts	Short credit of contribution of State Government to the Consolidated Sinking Fund	...	36.58	36.58	...
3.(v) c. of Notes to Accounts	Non-adjustment of interest payment on Interest bearing Reserve Funds	...	1.61	1.61	...
	Non-adjustment of interest payment on Interest bearing Deposits	...	0.19	0.19	...
3 (vi) of Notes to Accounts	Non-transfer of Central Road Fund to MH-8449	...	0.56	0.56	...
Net Impact		...	38.94	38.94	...

6.17 Contingency Fund:

The Contingency Fund of the Government of Mizoram is set up under Article 267(2) of the Constitution of India for meeting unforeseen expenditure and is recouped when the State Legislature authorizes the additional expenditure. The corpus of the Fund is ₹0.10 crore. No amount was drawn from the Contingency Fund during the year and there is no outstanding balance remaining un-recouped as on 31 March 2020.

6.18 Opening of Bank Accounts by the Drawing and Disbursing Officers

The State Government's receipts and disbursement are done through Consolidated Fund of the State for which the Reserve Bank of India acts as a banker. It has been observed that most of the Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDOs) have opened Current/ Saving Accounts in Commercial Banks. As per information provided by the State Government, ₹474.04 crore was lying in the bank accounts of 328 number of DDOs (out of 688 DDOs) as on 31 March 2020. Drawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund and keeping in DDOs' Bank Account for further utilisation may result in fictitious expenditure.

6.19 Cess Levied by the State Government

Cess levied by the State Government : As per information furnished by the Government of Mizoram, during 2019-20, ₹17.55 crore was collected as Labour Cess and transferred to the Mizoram Building and Other Workers Welfare Board. However, no separate Rule for accounting of Labour Cess has been framed till date. Further, as per Accounts, ₹0.19 crore was booked as "Receipts under Labour Law" Minor Head 101 of Major Head 0230 Labour and Employment (Statement No. 14 of Finance Accounts Vo. II).

6.20 Booking under Minor Head “800 Other Receipts and Other Expenditure”

Minor Head 800 ‘Other Receipts’ and ‘Other Expenditure’ are intended to be operated only when the appropriate Minor head under the Major Head has not been provided in the accounts. Routine operation of Minor Head 800 is to be discouraged, since it renders the accounts opaque. During the year 2019-20, ₹ 427.76 crore was recorded under Minor Head 800 ‘Other Receipts’ under 44 Revenue Major Heads of accounts on the Receipt side constituting 4.43 *per cent* of the total Revenue Receipts of ₹ 9,658.26 crore. Similarly, ₹ 1,909.11 crore under 65 Revenue and Capital Major Heads of accounts on the expenditure side constituting 17.63 *per cent* of the total expenditure ₹ 10,826.63 crore (Revenue and Capital) was recorded under Minor Head 800 ‘Other Expenditure’ under the Major Heads concerned. Instances of substantial proportion (10 *per cent* and above) of bookings made under Minor Head 800 ‘Other Receipts’ and ‘Other Expenditure’ are given below:

(₹ in crore)

	Major Head	Total Receipts	Receipts Under Minor Head 800	Percentage
0041	Taxes on Vehicles	40.66	6.51	16.01
0047	Other Fiscal Services	2.05	2.05	100
0049	Interest Receipts	32.84	19.79	62.26
0055	Police	0.83	0.38	45.78
0056	Jail	0.05	0.04	80.00
0059	Public Works	1.09	1.09	100
0070	Other Administrative Services	12.12	4.40	36.30
0071	Contribution and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement	5.16	3.85	74.61
0216	Housing	1.79	0.70	39.11
0217	Urban Development	0.09	0.09	100
0230	Labour and Employment	0.73	0.45	61.64
0235	Social Security and Welfare	0.97	0.97	100
0401	Crop Husbandry	0.29	0.07	24.14
0403	Animal Husbandry	0.48	0.13	27.08
0404	Dairy Development	0.08	0.08	100
0405	Fisheries	1.13	0.91	80.53
0408	Food Storage and Warehousing	0.16	0.16	100
0435	Other Agricultural Programmes	2.88	2.87	99.65
0515	Other Rural Development Programmes	0.38	0.37	97.37
0801	Power	373.61	373.61	100
0851	Village and Small Industries	0.33	0.33	100
1054	Roads and Bridges	4.41	4.41	100
1055	Road Transport	2.20	2.20	100

(₹ in crore)

	Major Head	Total Expenditure	Expenditure under Minor Head 800	Percentage
2070	Other Administrative Services	106.53	33.29	31.25
2204	Sports and Youth Services	32.32	17.21	53.25
2216	Housing	43.71	10.22	23.38
2217	Urban Development	202.92	58.49	28.82
2225	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	466.07	466.07	100
2230	Labour, Employment and Skill Development	36.98	19.51	52.76
2235	Social Security and Welfare	173.85	25.16	14.47
2245	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	34.90	14.83	42.49
2401	Crop Husbandry	243.90	35.98	14.75
2403	Animal Husbandry	96.90	21.98	22.68
2405	Fisheries	23.89	4.82	20.18
2408	Food, Storage and Warehousing	56.86	12.00	21.10
2415	Agricultural Research and Education	15.42	9.89	64.14
2435	Other Agricultural Programmes	7.30	1.79	24.52
2501	Special Programmes for Rural Development	103.37	62.77	60.72
2801	Power	738.64	95.47	12.93
3054	Roads and Bridges	983.75	228.51	23.23
3055	Road Transport	30.27	4.45	14.70
3275	Other Communications Services	9.76	9.76	100
3435	Ecology and Environment	1.33	1.33	100
3451	Secretariat-Economic Services	21.94	6.92	31.54
3452	Tourism	12.58	4.54	36.09
4055	Capital Outlay on Police	5.64	5.45	96.63
4059	Capital Outlay on Public Works	87.31	49.78	57.02
4070	Capital Outlay on other Administrative Services	2.27	2.27	100

(₹ in crore)

	Major Head	Total Expenditure	Expenditure under Minor Head 800	Percentage
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	27.31	23.37	85.57
4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	31.29	9.97	31.86
4216	Capital Outlay on Housing	1.41	0.98	69.50
4217	Capital Outlay on Urban Development	319.85	76.25	23.84
4235	Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	58.28	58.28	100
4250	Capital Outlay on other Social Services	9.00	9.00	100
4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	19.10	19.10	100
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	7.14	7.14	100
4408	Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	92.19	11.49	12.46
4425	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	2.02	2.00	99.01
4515	Capital Outlay on other Rural Development Programmes	9.79	4.78	48.83
4801	Capital Outlay on Power Projects	128.82	128.82	100
5053	Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	8.00	1.47	18.38
5054	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	376.48	291.87	77.53
5055	Capital Outlay on Road Transport	6.90	6.90	100
5475	Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services	1.85	1.65	89.19

6.21 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

During 2019-20, the State's Goods and Services Tax collection was ₹1,388.58 crore as compared to ₹1,388.36 crore in 2018-19, registering an increase of ₹0.22 crore (0.02 per cent). This included Advance Apportionment of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) amounting to ₹6.37 crore. In addition, the State received ₹856.36 crore as its share of net proceeds assigned to the State under Central Goods and Services Tax as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. During 2019-20, no amount was received as share of net proceeds assigned to the State under Integrated Goods and Services Tax as against ₹69.00 crore in 2018-19. The State did not receive any amount as compensation on account of loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST during 2019-20.

6.22 Cash Balance of the State Government

The Cash Balance of the year 2019-20 as per Accounts of the Principal Accountant General (Accounts Wing), Mizoram was ₹30.50 crore (Cr) and ₹2.89 crore (Dr) as per the Reserve Bank of India. As such, there was an unreconciled difference of ₹27.61 crore (Cr) up to the year 2019-20. The difference was being reconciled.

This is mainly due to wrong reporting of figures by the Treasuries to the Banks, and Banks to the Reserve Bank of India which arose due to incomplete reconciliation of figures between Treasuries and Banks. Details of the bifurcation of differential Cash Balance for the last five years and differential figure/ amount prior to the years before these last five years are given below:

Bifurcation of differential Cash Balance for the last five years:

(₹ in crore)

Year	PAG figure		RBI figure	Difference	Balance as on closure of Monthly Civil Account September 2020
2018-19	166.50	(Cr)	179.39 (Dr)	12.89 (Dr)	4.64 (Dr)
2017-18	61.87	(Cr)	4.10 (Dr)	57.77 (Cr)	...
2016-17	212.92	(Cr)	146.33 (Dr)	66.59 (Cr)	5.88 (Cr)
2015-16	83.08	(Cr)	22.64 (Dr)	60.44 (Cr)	3.10 (Cr)
2014-15	233.45	(Cr)	175.85 (Dr)	57.60 (Cr)	0.21 (Cr)

Year and differential figure/amount prior to the last five years:

(₹ in crore)

Year	PAG figure		RBI figure	Difference	Balance as on closure of MCA September 2020.
2013-14	143.73	(Cr)	86.30 (Dr)	57.43 (Cr)	44.27 (Dr)
2012-13	101.64	(Cr)	42.76 (Dr)	58.88 (Cr)	39.64 (Cr)
2011-12	17.15	(Cr)	17.22 (Cr)	34.37 (Cr)	27.34 (Cr)
2010-11	106.94	(Cr)	99.70 (Dr)	7.24 (Cr)	1.45 (Dr)
2009-10	130.87	(Cr)	125.24 (Dr)	5.63 (Cr)	15.68 (Dr)

Reconciliation of Cash Balance of the accounting year 2019-20 with the RBI:

(₹ in crore)

Year	PAG figure		RBI figure	Different	Balance as on closure of MCA September 2020.
2019-20	30.50	(Cr)	2.89 (Dr)	27.61 (Cr)	26.38(Cr)

6.23 Improper accounting of transactions relating to the Central Road Fund:

The accounting procedure relating to the Central Road Fund (CRF) prescribes that the receipt of the grant from Government of India is first recorded under the Revenue Receipts Major head 1601 and thereafter transferred to the Fund (under Public Account Major Head 8449-Other Deposits-103 subvention from Central Road Fund), by operating the Revenue Expenditure Major Head 3054 in the same year of receipt. Further, expenditure on prescribed road works is first to be accounted for under the relevant Revenue or Capital Expenditure section and is to be reimbursed out of the Fund as a deduct expenditure to the concerned Revenue or Capital Major Head (3054 or 5054 as the case may be).

Government of India released ₹ 34.55 crore (₹ 11.57 crore: September 2019 plus ₹ 11.51 crore: January 2020 and ₹ 11.47 crore: March 2020) from Central Road Fund to the State Government in 2019-20. However, due to non-availability of budget provision under Major Head 3054-80-797- transfer to Deposit Accounts, no amount was transferred to the Public Account. As

per extant accounting procedure under Central Road Fund, the Central grants received are to be booked under MH 1601. On the expenditure side of the budget, an equivalent amount is provided under MH 3054 Roads and Bridges-797- Transfer to Reserve Fund/Deposit Accounts. This amount is credited to the Public Account (MH 8449, Other Deposits-103 Subventions from CRF). Expenditure on the prescribed road work is accounted for, either in revenue or capital section under MH 3054 or 5054, as the case may be, as deduct refund and by debit to MH 8449-103.

It was observed that the State Government received Gol grant of ₹34.55 crore under CRF in 2019-20 and booked it under MH 1601-08-108 Grants from CRF. However, since no corresponding budget provision was made under 3054-797-Transfer to Reserve Fund/Deposit Account under Central Assistance, the amount was not transferred to Public Account under 8449-Other Deposits. This is in violation of the Fund accounting procedure. It is further observed that an expenditure of ₹ 33.99 crore was shown under 5054 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges, Minor Head 800-Schemes under CRF, during 2019-20. Further, the balance funds of ₹ 0.56 crore was not booked/shown under MH 8449-Other Deposits, 103-Subvention from Central Road Fund, which has resulted in overstatement of Revenue Surplus and understatement of Fiscal Deficit to that extent.

6.24 Expenditure on Ecology and Environment under MH-3435:

The National Environment Policy, 2006 is intended to mainstream environmental concerns in all developmental activities. The Budget and Expenditure data relating to nomenclature *viz.*, “Environment”, “Waste Management”, “Prevention and Control of Pollution”, “Environment Research and Education” and “Environmental Protection” *etc.* are available in VLC system and Budget documents of State Government.

As a step towards depicting Natural Resource Accounts (NRA)/Environment Protection Expenditure in the Finance Accounts of State Government, the budget allocation vis-a-vis expenditure under **Major Head 3435- Ecology and Environment** of Mizoram State for three years upto the object Head level have been compiled based on vouchers/information received from the State Government and shown below: The table depicts Revenue Expenditure under Major Head **3435- Ecology and Environment** upto the Object Head level along with Budget allocations. The expenditure incurred under Major Head **3435-Ecology and Environment** during 2019-20 was ₹ 1.33 crore as against the budget allocation of ₹ 1.33 crore. The expenditure was 0.01 *per cent*, 0.01 *per cent* and 0.02 *per cent* of the expenditure (Total Revenue Expenditure) incurred during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively.

Expenditure under MH-3435 Ecology and Environment complied based on vouchers/information received from the State Government
(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Sub-Major Head	Minor Head	Sub-Head	Detailed Head	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		
					Budget (Original + Supplementary)	Expenditure	Budget (Original + Supplementary)	Expenditure	Budget (Original + Supplementary)	Expenditure	
3435	04 <i>Prevention and Control of Pollution</i>	800 Other Expenditure	01 Assistance to State Pollution Control Board	00	31 Grants-in-Aid (Salaries)	0.90	0.90	1.14	1.14	1.33	1.33
			02 Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station in Aizawl City	00	27 Minor Works	0.11	0.11	...	...	...	...
	Total					1.01	1.01	1.14	1.14	1.33	1.33