



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

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2024-25



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU



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PREFACE

This is the twenty seventh issue of our annual publication “**Accounts At A Glance**”.

The Annual Accounts (Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts) of the Government of Tamil Nadu are prepared under the directions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General’s (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, for being laid on the table of the Legislature of the State.

“**Accounts At A Glance**” provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. It has been our endeavour to rely on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts. In case of any doubt, the figures in the certified annual accounts should be referred to.

We look forward to the readers’ views and suggestions that would help us in further improving the publication.



ANIM CHERIAN
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
(ACCOUNTS & ENTITLEMENTS)

Place: Chennai

Date: 19.12.2025

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CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Tamil Nadu compiles the monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Tamil Nadu. This compilation is based on (a) initial accounts rendered by 38 District Treasuries, 9 Pay and Accounts Offices, 01 Pension Pay Office and (b) Inter State transactions and advices of the Reserve Bank of India. The initial accounts include the receipts and payments in respect of Public Works and Forest Divisions.

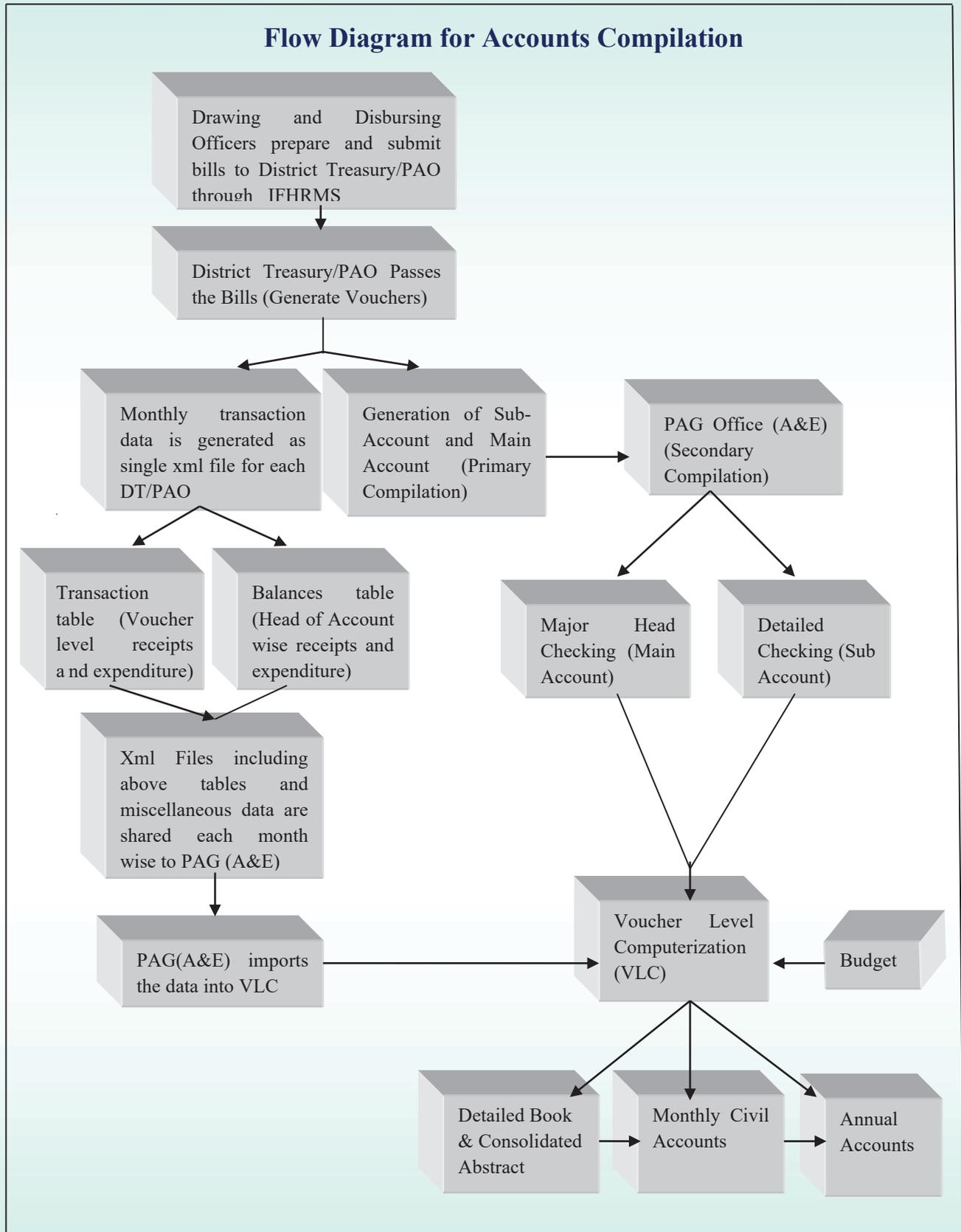
Following such monthly compilation, the Principal Accountant General (A&E) prepares the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts annually, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General (Audit-I) Tamil Nadu and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor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

1.2. Structure of Accounts

1.2.1. Government Accounts are maintained in the following three parts:

Part I Consolidated Fund	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans and Advances.
Part II Contingency Fund	Intended to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. Expenditure from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
Part III Public Account	Comprises of Debts, Deposits, Advances, Remittances and Suspense transactions. Debts and Deposits represent repayable liabilities of the Government. Advances are receivables of the Government. Remittances and Suspense transactions are adjusting entries that are required to be cleared eventually by booking to final heads of account.

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts



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. The Finance Accounts are presented in two Volumes.

Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the Summarised Statements of Receipts & Disbursements (Revenue Expenditure, Capital Expenditure, Loans and Advances and Public Debt), Investments, Guarantees, Grants-in-aid and 'Notes to Accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, disclosures, etc; Volume II contains Detailed Statements (Part-I) and Appendices (Part-II).

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Tamil Nadu as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2024-25 are given below:-

1.3.2. Receipts and Disbursements

<i>(₹ in crore)</i>			
Receipts (Total: ₹3,88,032)	Revenue (Total: ₹2,82,829) (1+2+3)	Tax Revenue	2,32,717
		Non-tax Revenue	33,603
		Grants-in-aid	16,509
	Capital (Total: ₹1,05,203) (1+2+3)	Misc. Capital Receipts	43
		Recovery of Loans and Advances	3,816
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	1,01,344
Disbursements (Total: ₹3,88,032)	Revenue		3,28,669
	Capital		47,108
	Appropriation to Contingency Fund (7999)		350
	Loans and Advances		11,905

* Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Account + Net (Opening-Closing) of Cash Balance.

1.3.3 Direct Release of Funds by Government of India to Implementing Agencies

During 2024-25, ₹28,075 crore was released directly to implementing agencies. These transfers are exhibited in **Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts**. Majority of direct transfers, during 2024-25, were made to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (₹6,034 crore), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (₹6,019 crore), Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority and Equity Capital in respect of Chennai Metro (₹5,556 crore), Madras Fertilizers Limited and Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation (₹4,279 crore), Department of Agriculture (₹1,432 crore), Tamil Nadu State Water and Sanitation Mission and Gramalaya Trust (₹732 crore).

1.3.4 Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts which supplement the Finance Accounts depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts '*charged*' on the Consolidated Fund or '*voted*' by the State Legislature. There are 2 *charged* and 55 *voted* grants. The Appropriation Act, 2024-25 provided for gross expenditure of ₹4,81,821 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹5,321 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹4,37,489 crore and the reduction of total expenditure was ₹8,773 crore.

1.4. Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1. Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to enable State Governments to maintain their liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹3.25 crore) maintained with the RBI. During 2024-25, the Government of Tamil Nadu did not resort to overdraft facilities and Ways and Means Advances.

1.4.2. Funds Flow Statement

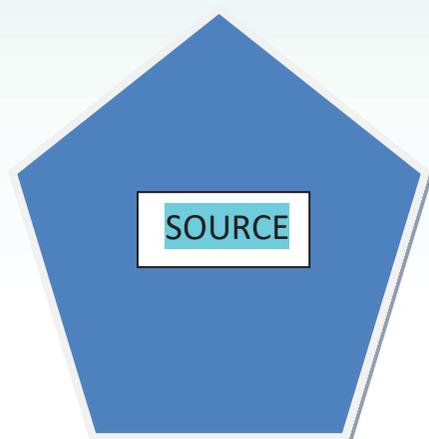
The State had a revenue deficit of ₹45,840 crore which represents 1.48 *per cent* of GSDP*. The fiscal deficit of ₹1,01,344 crore accounted for 3.26 *per cent* of the GSDP and 26.12 *per cent* of total expenditure. The fiscal deficit was met from Public Debt receipts (₹1,45,203 crore).

Around 85.58 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹2,82,829 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure (₹2,42,047 crore) like Salaries (₹46,426 crore), Interest Payments (₹59,909 crore), Pensions (₹37,916 crore), Subsidies (₹52,603 crore), Salary Grants (₹10,216 crore), Social Security and other Pension (₹1,800 crore), Wages (₹25 crore), Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions (₹742 crore) and Dearness Allowances (₹32,410 crore).

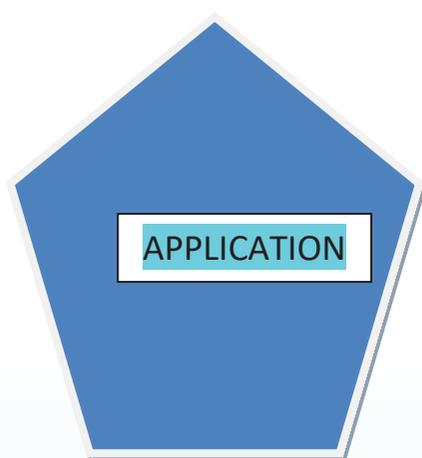
* The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time. The GSDP for the year 2024-2025, ₹31,03,151 crore used in this publication is adopted from the Economic Survey of the Planning Department, Government of India as reflected in Page No.520 of Statement No.20 (Finance Accounts – Vol.II).

1.4.3. Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in crore)



PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
❖ Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2024 ^{\$}	(-) ⁹³
❖ Revenue Receipts	2,82,829
❖ Capital Receipts	43
❖ Recovery of Loans and Advances	3,816
❖ Public Debt	1,45,203
❖ Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	9,184
❖ Reserve Funds	12,089
❖ Deposits Received	1,25,703
❖ Contingency Fund	355
❖ Suspense Account*	7,30,833
TOTAL	13,09,962



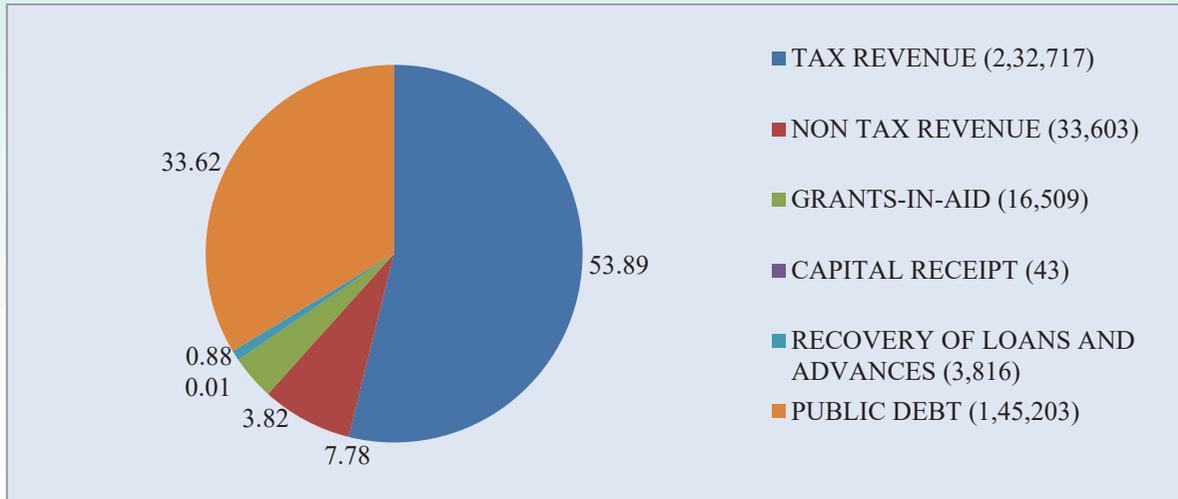
PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
❖ Revenue Expenditure	3,28,669
❖ Capital Expenditure	47,108
❖ Loans Given	11,905
❖ Repayment of Public Debt	40,684
❖ Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	8,171
❖ Reserve Funds	10,920
❖ Deposits Disbursed	1,36,725
❖ Suspense Account*	7,25,453
❖ Remittances	(-) 6
❖ Appropriation to Contingency Fund	350
❖ Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2025 ^{\$}	(-) 17
TOTAL	13,09,962

* The suspense account includes ₹2,81,218 crore invested in treasury bills which is shown on the “Application” side, and ₹2,76,717 crore worth of treasury bills sold through the RBI (a process known as “re-discounting”) which is shown on the “Sources” side.

^{\$} The minus balance denotes excess of expenditure over the receipts due to non-reporting of receipts by the Banks to the Treasuries.

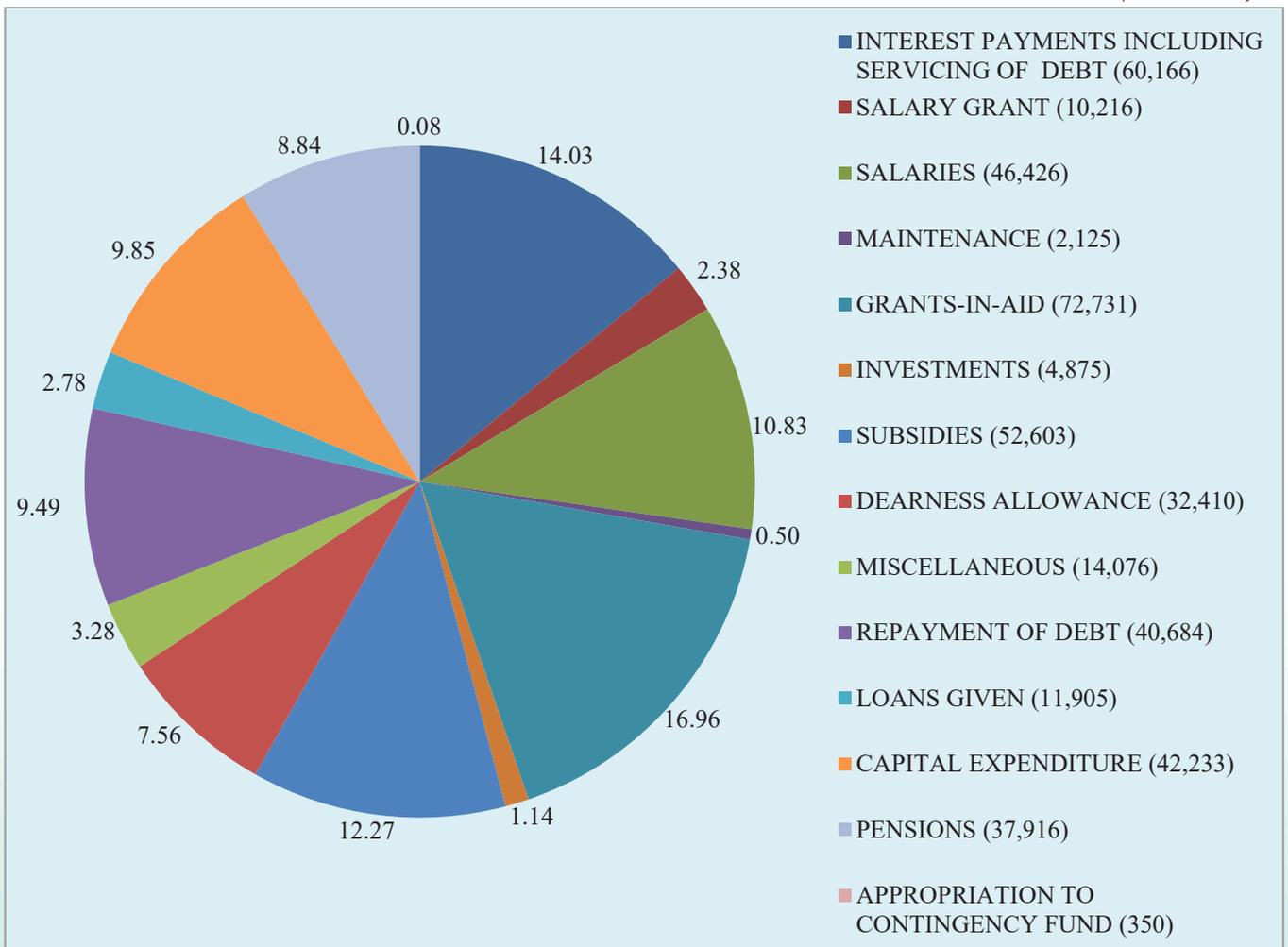
1.4.4. Where the Rupee came from :

(₹ in crore)



1.4.5. Where the Rupee went :

(₹ in crore)



1.4.6. Total Receipts and Expenditure

Sl. No.	Components	Budget Estimates (B.E) 2024-25	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to B.E	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP@
<i>(₹ in crore)</i>					
1.	Tax Revenue*	2,44,928	2,32,717	95.01	7.50
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	30,728	33,603	109.36	1.08
3.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	23,354	16,509	70.69	0.53
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	2,99,010	2,82,829	94.59	9.11
5.	Receipts on Capital Account	3	43	..	..
6.	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	4,800	3,816	79.50	0.12
7.	Net Borrowings and Other Liabilities	1,08,690	1,01,344	93.24	3.27
8.	Total Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	1,13,493	1,05,203	92.70	3.39
9.	Total Receipts (4+8)	4,12,503	3,88,032	94.07	12.50
10.	Expenditure on Revenue Account	3,48,289	3,28,669	94.37	10.59
11.	a) Expenditure on Capital Account	47,681	47,108	98.80	1.52
	b) Appropriation to Contingency Fund	..	350	..	..
12.	Loans and Advances	16,534	11,905	72.00	0.38
13.	Total Expenditure (10+11+12)	4,12,504	3,88,032	94.07	12.50
14.	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) ** (4-10)	(-) 49,279	(-)45,840	..	..
15.	Fiscal Deficit** [13-(4+5+6)] = 7	(-)1,08,691	(-)1,01,344	..	..

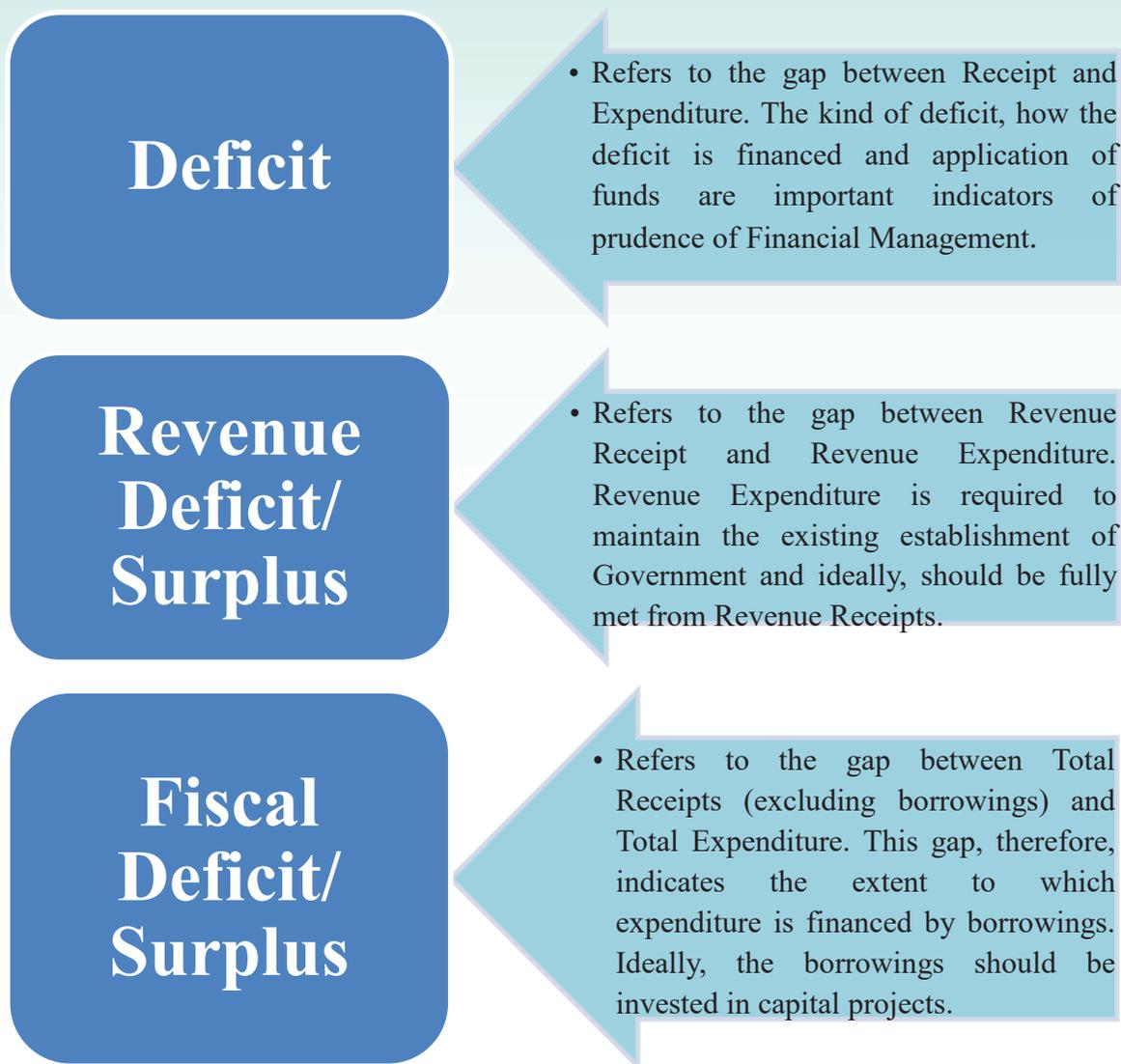
(₹ in crore)

@ Broadly, sum of the products of all goods and services rendered by the State in monetary terms during a year before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital (C.F.C.) is known as Gross State Domestic Product GSDP at current prices is ₹31,03,151 crore.

* Includes share of net proceeds assigned to State (₹52,492 crore) received from the Government of India.

** The Revenue Deficit is the excess of Revenue Expenditure over Revenue Receipt. The Fiscal Deficit may be defined as the excess of Revenue and Capital Expenditure (including Loans and Advance Disbursed) over the Revenue Receipts, Recoveries of Loans and Advances and Other Receipts.

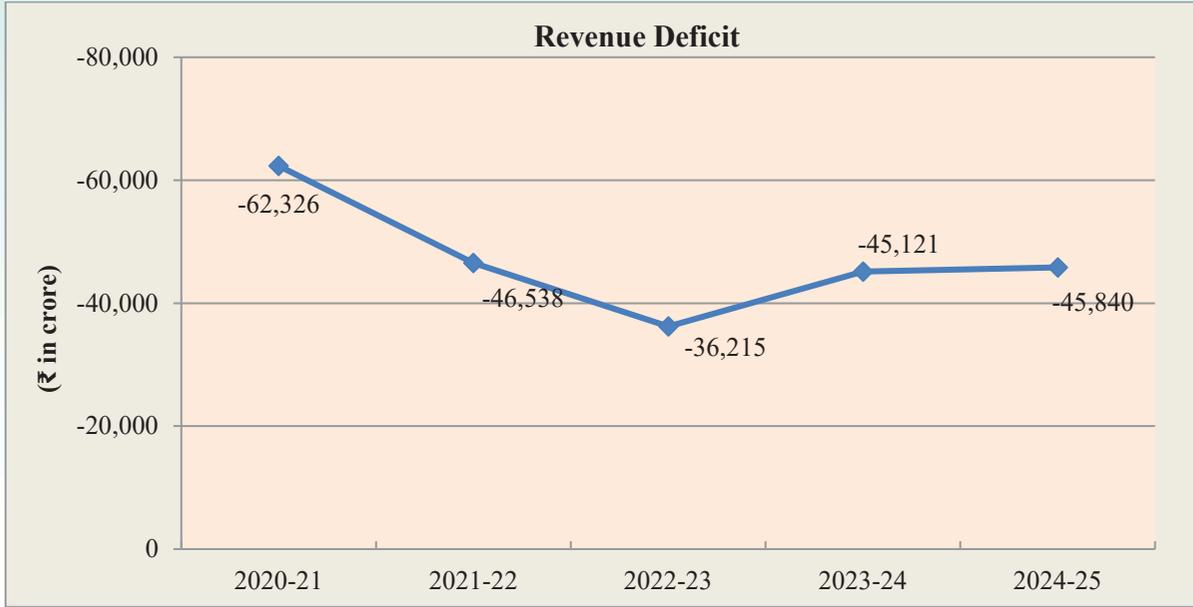
1.4.7. What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?



1.4.8. Revenue Deficit / Surplus

There is a Revenue Deficit trend from 2013-14 onwards. The Government of Tamil Nadu had a Revenue Deficit of ₹45,840 crore in 2024-25 (1.48 *per cent* of GSDP). The Revenue Deficit during 2024-25 has increased from ₹45,121 crore (2023-24) to ₹45,840 crore, registering an increase of 1.59 *per cent* over previous year. It would be pertinent to note that as per the Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2003 the Government of Tamil Nadu presented the Medium Term Fiscal Policy and Strategy Statement to eliminate Revenue Deficit by 2025-26 and adhere to it, thereafter as per TNFR (Amendment) Act 2023.

1.4.9. Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus



1.4.10. Fiscal Deficit

As per Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2003, (Amendment 2023) the Government has committed to reduce Fiscal Deficit to 3 *per cent* of GSDP to be attained by 31 March 2025 and adhere to it thereafter.

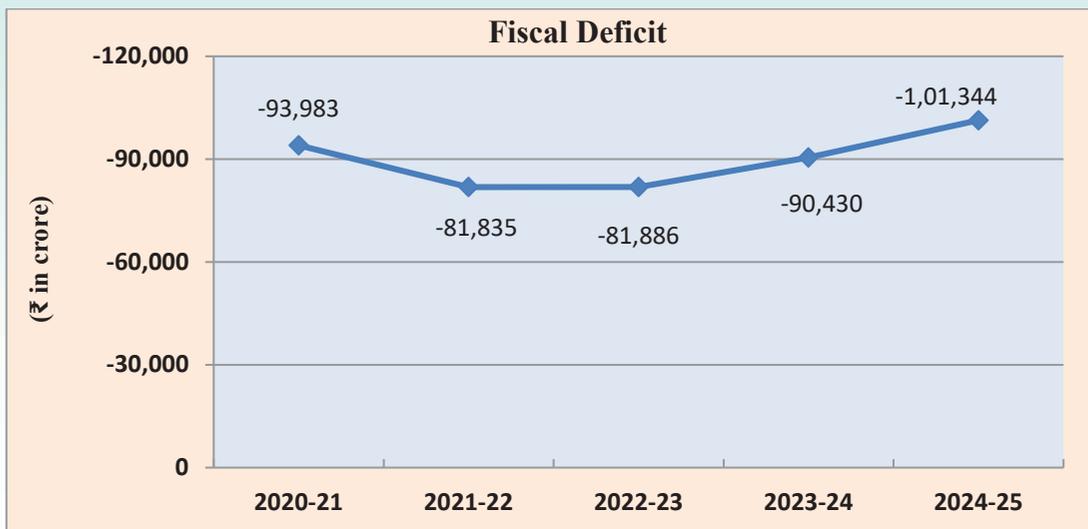
The Fiscal Deficit of the State during the year increased from ₹ 90,430 crore (2023-24) to ₹1,01,344 crore (2024-25). This constituted 3.26 *per cent* of GSDP.

Fiscal deficit compared to GSDP and trend of fiscal deficit for the years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is indicated below :-

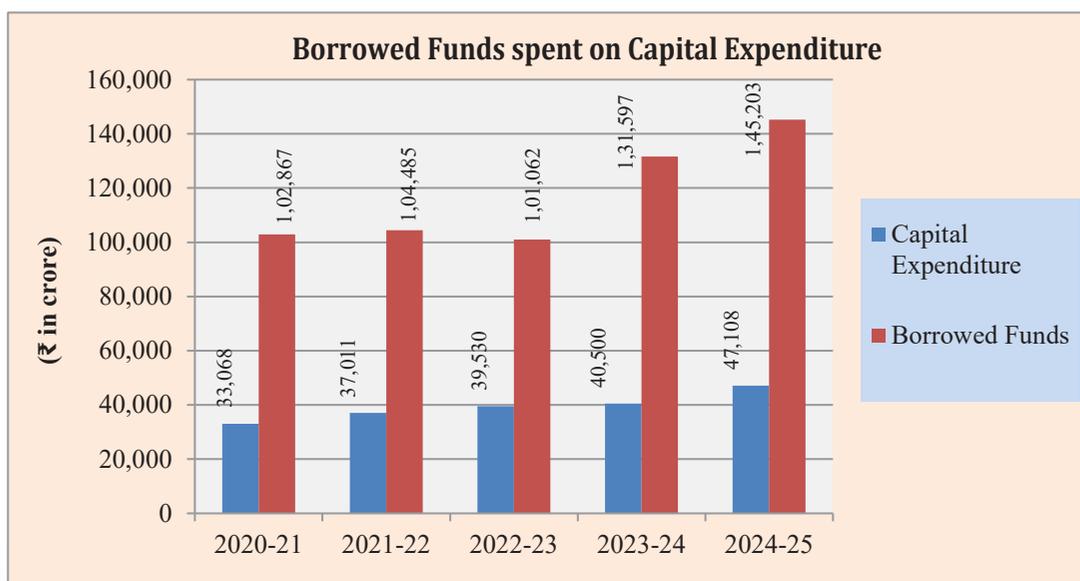
Fiscal Deficit compared to GSDP

Year	Percentage of Fiscal Deficit to GSDP	Increase/Decrease
2020-21	4.94	(+)1.68
2021-22	3.96	(-)0.98
2022-23	3.46	(-)0.50
2023-24	3.32	(-)0.14
2024-25	3.26	(-)0.06

Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.4.11. Trend of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

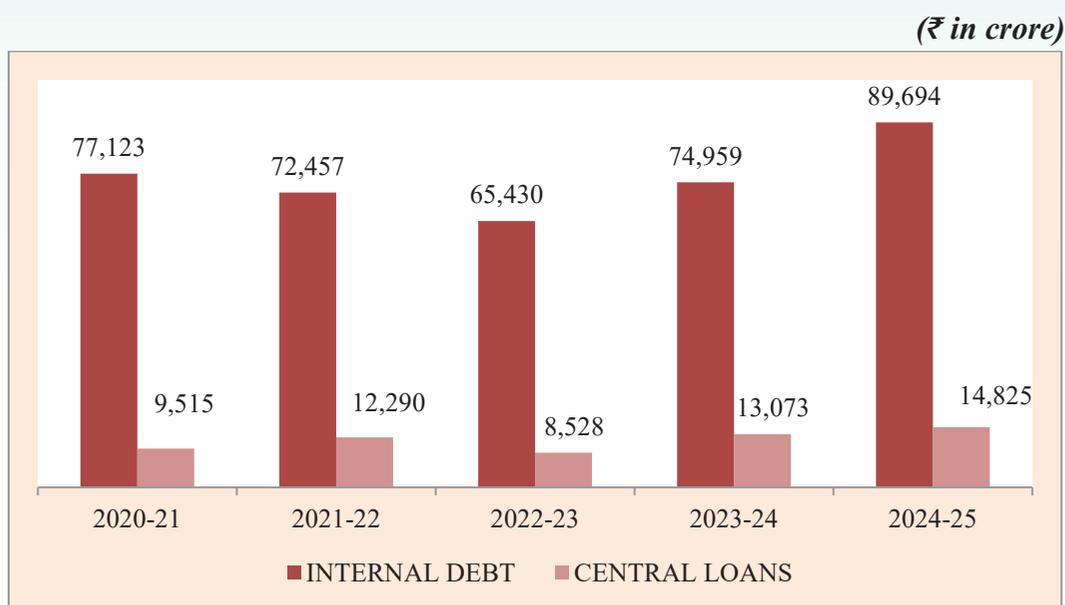


It is prudent to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest thereon. However, the State Government had spent less expenditure on Capital account (₹47,108 crore) out of the borrowings of current year (₹1,45,203 crore) and remaining borrowings of (₹98,095 crore) were mainly utilized to disburse loans and advances (₹11,905 crore), repayment of Public Debt (₹40,684 crore) and other revenue expenditure (₹45,506 crore).

1.4.12 . Trend of Public Debt

In 2024-25, loans totalling ₹1,23,625 crore were raised at par at interest rates varying from 6.87 per cent to 8.53 per cent. Out of these loans, 1 loan in 2026, 5 loans in 2028, 12 loans in 2029, 4 loans in 2030, 2 loans in 2031, 8 loans in 2032 and 4 loans in 2033 will redeem.

Trend of Public Debt (net) over the past five years is as follows:



CHAPTER 2

RECEIPTS

2.1. Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts for 2024-25 were ₹3,88,032 crore.

2.2. Revenue Receipts

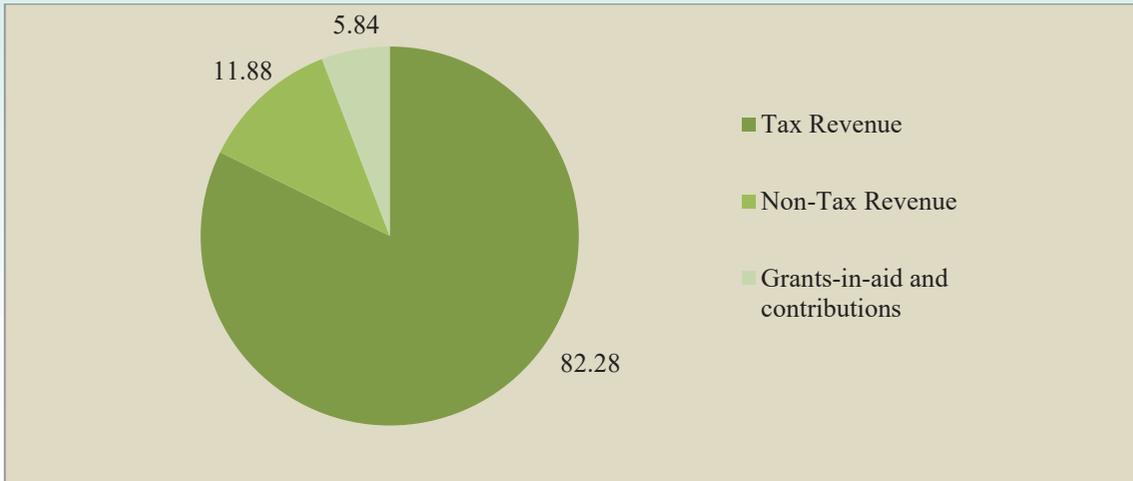
Tax Revenue	Comprises taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of union taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
Non-Tax Revenue	Includes interest receipts, dividends, profits, royalties etc.
Grants-in-Aid	Essentially, a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government includes 'External Grant Assistance' received from Foreign Governments 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.

2.2.1. Components of Revenue Receipts (2024-25)

Components	Actuals	Percentage to Total Revenue Receipt
A. Tax Revenue *	2,32,717	82.28
Goods and Service Tax (GST)	86,218	30.48
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	33,890	11.98
Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions	22,166	7.84
Taxes on Commodities and Services Other than GST	90,443	31.98
B. Non-Tax Revenue	33,603	11.88
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	21,406	7.57
General Services	3,219	1.14
Social Services	5,939	2.10
Economic Services	3,039	1.07
C. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	16,509	5.84
Total- Revenue Receipts(A+B+C)	2,82,829	100.00

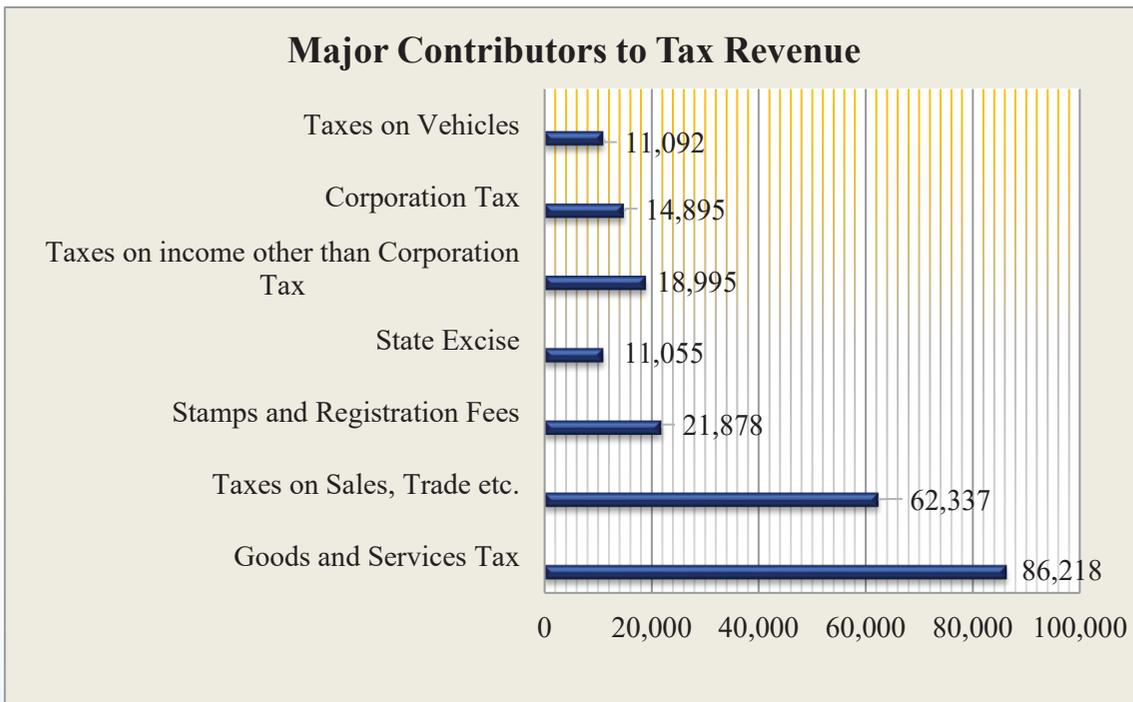
* Includes share of net proceeds (₹52,492 crore) assigned to State received from the Government of India.

2.2.1.a. Components of Revenue Receipts



2.2.2. Major contributors to Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)



2.3. Trend of Receipts

During the year, the GSDP increased by 14.02 *per cent* and the increase in total revenue collection was 6.89 *per cent* in comparison to previous year. The Tax Revenue increased by 9.08 *per cent*, Non Tax Revenue increased by 29.72 *per cent* and Grants-in-aid decreased by 34.86 *per cent* respectively in comparison to previous year.

	(₹ in crore)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Tax Revenue	1,31,077 (6.89)	1,60,325 (7.76)	1,88,954 (7.99)	2,13,351 (7.84)	2,32,717 (7.50)
Non-Tax Revenue	10,422 (0.55)	12,116 (0.59)	17,061 (0.72)	25,904 (0.95)	33,603 (1.08)
Grants-in-aid	32,577 (1.71)	35,051 (1.70)	37,734 (1.60)	25,342 (0.93)	16,509 (0.53)
Total Revenue Receipts	1,74,076 (9.15)	2,07,492 (10.05)	2,43,749 (10.31)	2,64,597 (9.72)	2,82,829 (9.11)
GSDP	19,02,689	20,65,436	23,64,514	27,21,571	31,03,151

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP at current prices during the respective years.

2.3.1. Sector-wise Tax Revenue

	(₹ in crore)				
Revenue Receipts	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Goods and Services Tax	45,349 (2.38)	55,585 (2.69)	64,768 (2.74)	75,943 (2.79)	86,218 (2.78)
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	15,230 (0.80)	21,824 (1.06)	25,661 (1.09)	29,799 (1.09)	33,890 (1.09)
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	11,894 (0.63)	14,553 (0.70)	17,818 (0.75)	19,280 (0.71)	22,166 (0.71)
Taxes on Commodities and Services and other than Goods and Services Tax	58,604 (3.08)	68,363 (3.31)	80,707 (3.41)	88,329 (3.25)	90,443 (2.91)
Total Tax Revenue	1,31,077 (6.89)	1,60,325 (7.76)	1,88,954 (7.99)	2,13,351 (7.84)	2,32,717 (7.50)
GSDP	19,02,689	20,65,436	23,64,514	27,21,571	31,03,151

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP at current prices during the respective years.

2.4. Performance of State's Own Tax Revenue Collection

Tax Revenue of the State Government comes from two sources viz. State's Own Tax Collections and Devolution of Union Taxes. The growth rate of Tax Revenue from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is 77.54 per cent. The State's own Tax Revenue collection with reference to GSDP showed increasing trend from 5.58 per cent in 2020-21 to 5.81 per cent in 2024-25.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	State's Own Tax Revenue as Percentage to GSDP
2020-21	1,31,077	24,925	1,06,153	5.58
2021-22	1,60,325	37,459	1,22,866	5.95
2022-23	1,88,954	38,731	1,50,223	6.35
2023-24	2,13,351	46,073	1,67,278	6.15
2024-25	2,32,717	52,492	1,80,225	5.81

2.4.1. Efficiency of Tax Collection

Efficiency of tax collection implies cost of collecting tax should be as minimum as possible.

Taxes on commodities and services form a major chunk of tax revenue (i.e 38.86 per cent). Tax collection efficiency in respect of Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions has marginally increased and the tax collection efficiency in respect of taxes on commodities and services has marginally decreased during 2024-25.

A. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Revenue Collection	11,894	14,553	17,818	19,280	22,166
Expenditure on Collection	596	688	751	807	877
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in per cent)	5.01	4.73	4.21	4.19	3.96

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)					
Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Revenue Collection	58,604	68,363	80,707	88,329	90,443
Expenditure on Collection	821	846	939	980	1,290
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in per cent)	1.40	1.24	1.16	1.11	1.43

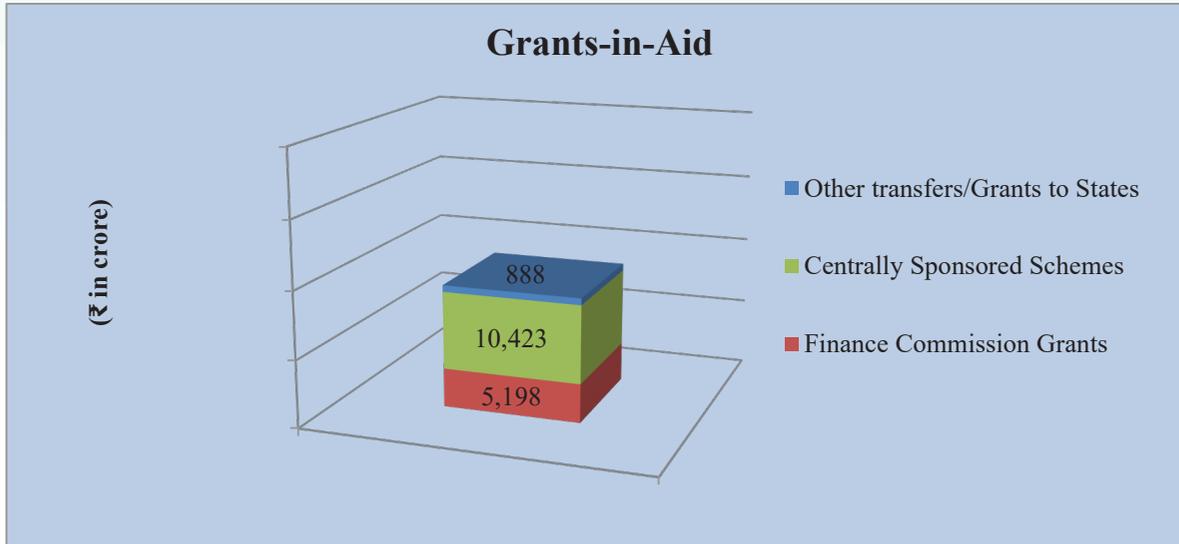
2.5. Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes during the past Five years

The State share of Union Taxes to the Total Tax Revenue has increased from 21.59 per cent during 2023-24 to 22.56 per cent during 2024-25.

(₹ in crore)					
Major Head Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Goods and Services Tax (CGST+IGST)	7,407	10,308	10,945	13,982	15,331
Corporation Tax	7,520	10,913	12,983	13,829	14,895
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,710	10,911	12,678	15,970	18,995
Taxes on Wealth	..	3	..	..	..
Customs	1,324	2,920	1,523	1,615	2,671
Union Excise Duties	838	1,754	478	611	514
Service Tax	108	610	60	9	2
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	18	40	64	57	84
State Share of Union Taxes	24,925	37,459	38,731	46,072	52,492
Total Tax Revenue	1,31,077	1,60,325	1,88,954	2,13,351	2,32,717
Per cent of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	19.02	23.36	20.50	21.59	22.56

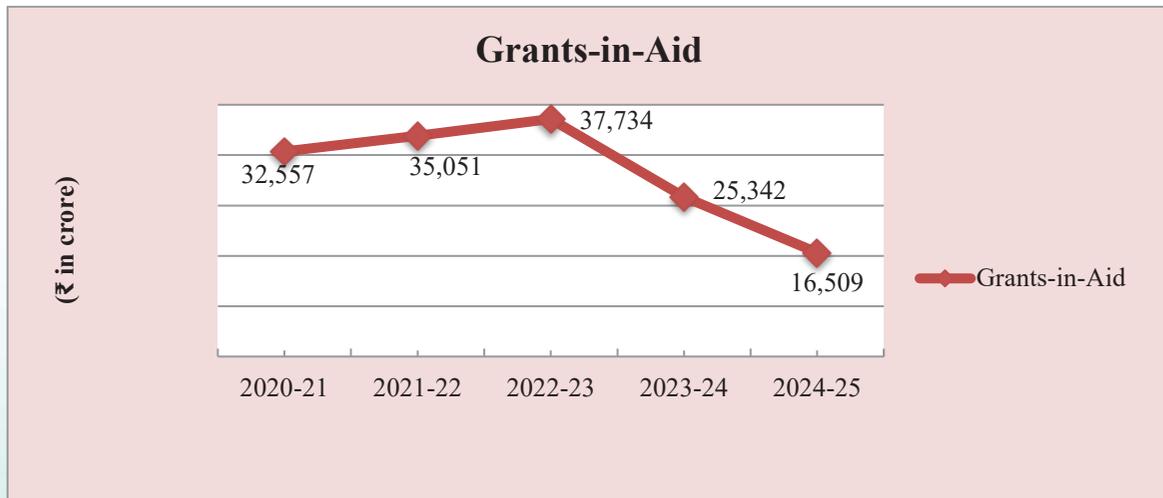
2.6. Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the NITI Aayog, Finance Commission Grants recommended by the Finance Commission and other transfers/Grants to States. During 2024-25 total receipts under Grants-in-aid were ₹16,509 crore.



2.6.1. Trend of Grants-in-Aid from Central Government

The Trend of Grants-in-Aid received from Central Government has decreased by ₹8,833 crore (34.86 per cent) during 2024-25 from that of 2023-24.



CHAPTER 3

EXPENDITURE

3.1. Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is incurred for the day-to-day management of the Government. Capital Expenditure is incurred to create permanent assets like buildings, roads and bridges or to enhance the utility of such assets or to reduce liabilities like Loans from Government of India, Open Market Loans, etc. Further, expenditure is distributed among the sectors, viz., General Services, Social Services and Economic Services as follows:

General Services	Includes Justice, Interest Payments, Police, Jail, PWD, Pension, etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Classes and Minorities, Social Security, Nutrition and Relief on account of Natural Calamities, etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, Science and Technology, etc.

3.2. Revenue Expenditure

The total estimates for Revenue Expenditure stood at ₹3,68,610 crore during 2024-25. (The Original Budget for Revenue expenditure was estimated at ₹3,53,598 crore and the State had obtained provision for Supplementary Grant of ₹2,373 crore in December 2024 and ₹12,639 crore in March 2025). However, the actual Revenue Expenditure was ₹3,28,669 crore only which was less than the estimated Original Budget Estimates by ₹24,929 crore. The shortfall/excess of Revenue Expenditure against Original Budget Estimates during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Original Budget Estimates	2,40,993	2,61,189	2,84,188	3,12,534	3,53,598
Actuals	2,36,402	2,54,030	2,79,964	3,09,718	3,28,669
Gap	4,591	7,159	4,224	2,816	24,929
Percentage of gap over BE	1.91	2.74	1.49	0.90	7.05

Around 73.64 per cent of the Revenue Expenditure was "committed" to Salaries (₹46,426 crore), Interest Payments (₹59,909 crore), Pensions (₹37,916 crore), Subsidies (₹52,603 crore), Salary Grants (₹10,216 crore), Social Security and other Pensions (₹1,800 crore), Wages (₹25 crore), Dearness Allowances (₹32,410 crore) and Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies (₹742 crore).

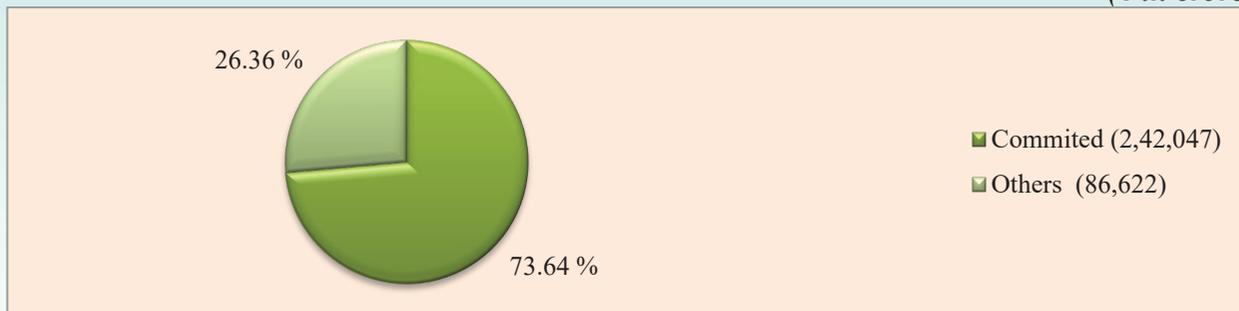
The position of Committed and Other Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Revenue Expenditure	2,36,402	2,54,030	2,79,964	3,09,718	3,28,669
Revenue Receipts	1,74,076	2,07,492	2,43,749	2,64,597	2,82,829
Committed Revenue Expenditure	1,49,399	1,54,491	1,84,029	2,12,115	2,42,047
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	87,003	99,539	95,935	97,603	86,622
Committed Revenue Expenditure to Revenue Receipts (in per cent)	85.82	74.46	75.50	80.17	85.58
Committed Revenue Expenditure to total Revenue Expenditure (in per cent)	63.20	60.82	65.73	68.49	73.64

3.2.1. Total Revenue Expenditure Vs Committed Revenue Expenditure

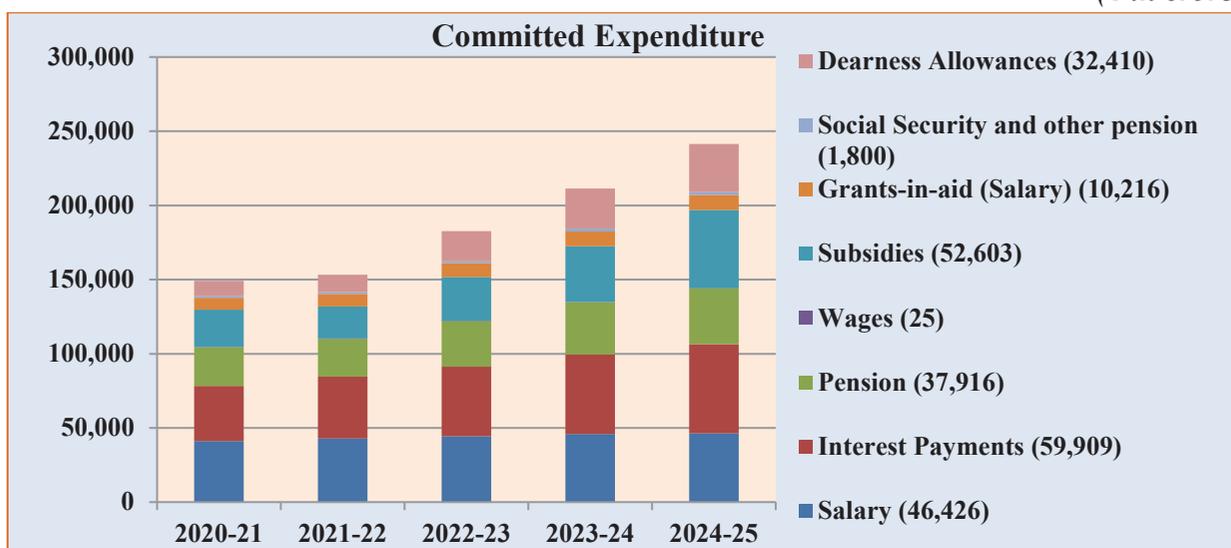
(₹ in crore)



The committed revenue expenditure was ₹2,42,047. This works out to 85.58 per cent of total revenue receipts.

3.2.2. Trend of Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

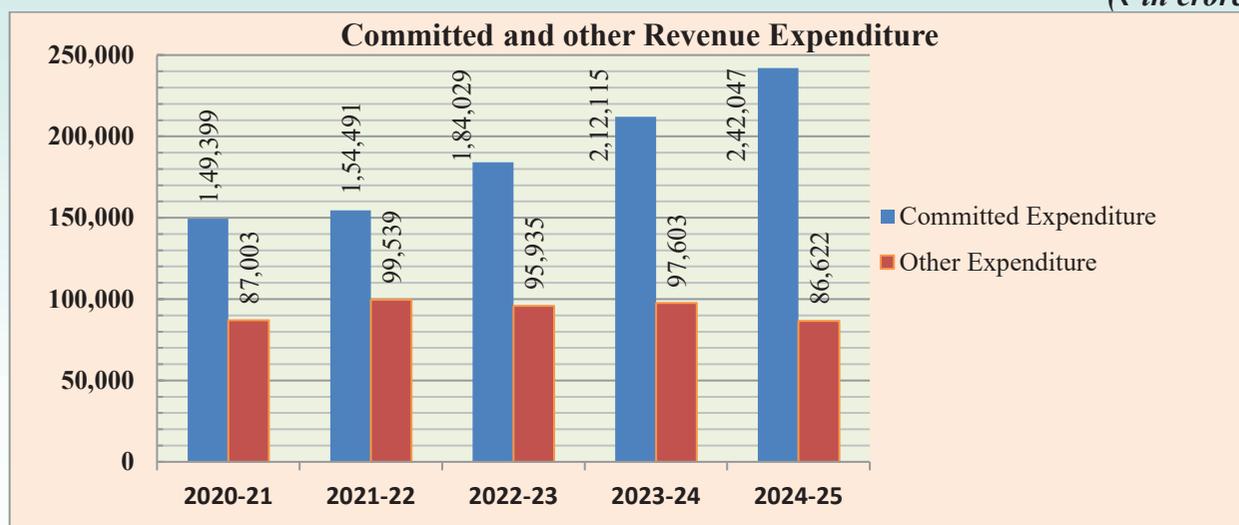


The upward trend on Committed Expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.

3.2.3. Trend of Committed Revenue Expenditure and Other Revenue Expenditure

The total Revenue Expenditure during 2024-25 was ₹3,28,669 crore which consists of Committed Revenue Expenditure of ₹2,42,047 crore and Other Revenue Expenditure of ₹86,622 crore. The Committed Revenue Expenditure are for Salaries, Interest Payments, Pensions etc., which are committed to be spent by the Government.

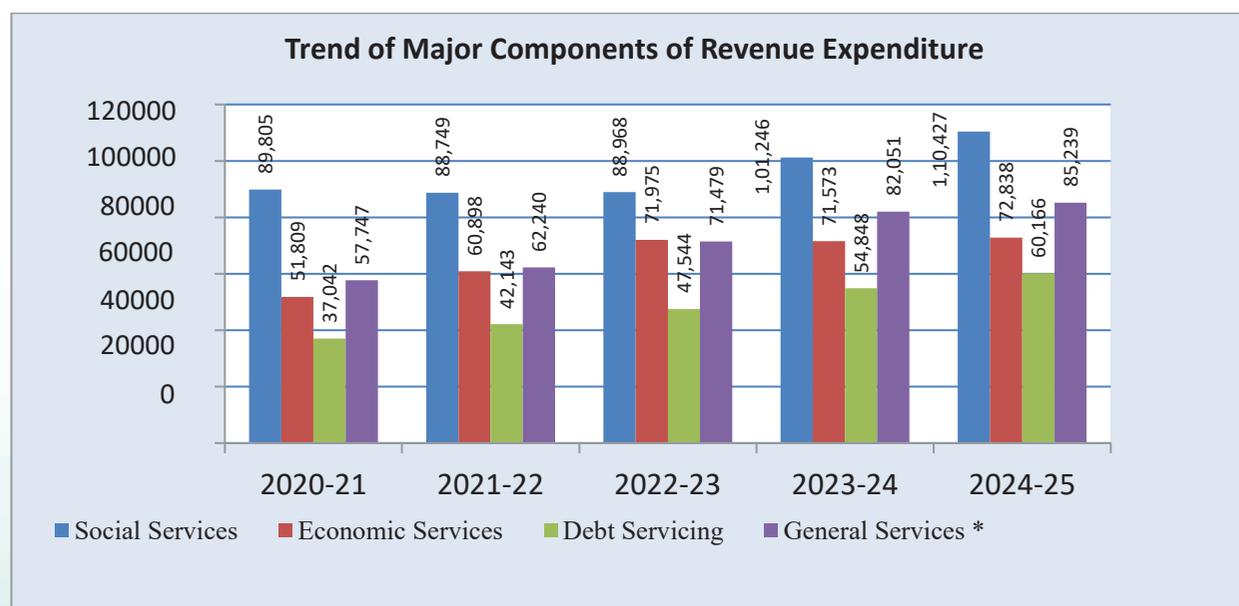
(₹ in crore)



3.2.4. Major Components of Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Social Services	Economic Services	Debt Servicing	General Services
2020-21	89,805	51,809	37,042	57,747
2021-22	88,749	60,898	42,143	62,240
2022-23	88,968	71,975	47,544	71,479
2023-24	1,01,246	71,573	54,849	82,051
2024-25	1,10,427	72,838	60,166	85,239



* General Services excludes Debt Servicing (MH 2048, 2049) and includes MH 3604 (Compensation and assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions).

3.2.5. Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure

The Revenue Expenditure is distributed among fiscal services, Organs of State, Interest payment, Pension payment and Social, General and Economic Services. The State Government during the year 2024-25 has spent ₹2,174 crore on collection of taxes, ₹3,330 crore on Legislature, Governor's Office and Administration of Justice, ₹60,166 crore on Interest Payment and Servicing of debt, ₹15,861 crore on Administrative Services, ₹41,801 crore on Pension and Miscellaneous General Services, ₹1,10,427 crore on Social Services, ₹72,838 crore on Economic Services and ₹22,072 crore on Grants-in-aid and Contributions. Thus, the total sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure works out to ₹3,28,669 crore.

Components	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage
A. General Services		
a. Organs of State	3,330	1.01
b. Fiscal Services	2,174	0.66
Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	876	0.27
Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,290	0.39
Other Fiscal Services	8	..
c. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	60,166	18.31
d. Administrative Services	15,861	4.83
e. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	41,801	12.72
B. Social Services	1,10,427	33.60
C. Economic Services	72,838	22.16
D. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	22,072	6.72
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	3,28,669	100

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Disbursements of ₹59,013 crore (includes Loans and Advances disbursed ₹11,905 crore) for 2024-25 at 1.90 *per cent* of GSDP, fell short of Original Budget Estimates by ₹5,205 crore.

3.3.1 Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

The Capital Expenditure is distributed among General Services, Economic Services, Social Services and Loans and Advances. During 2024-25, the total sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure was ₹59,013 crore which increased by ₹9,668 crore over the previous year.

3.3.2. Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
General Services	937 (2.54)	780 (1.92)	1,041 (2.23)	950 (1.93)	1,037 (1.76)
Social Services	10,831 (29.35)	14,985 (36.86)	14,324 (30.61)	14,398 (29.18)	16,224 (27.49)
Economic Services	21,300 (57.72)	21,246 (52.26)	24,165 (51.64)	25,152 (50.97)	29,847 (50.58)
Loans and Advances	3,834 (10.39)	3,641 (8.96)	7,261 (15.52)	8,845 (17.92)	11,905 (20.17)
Total	36,902	40,652	46,791	49,345	59,013

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to total Capital Expenditure.

3.4. State Fund Expenditure

Due to the merger of Non-plan/Plan Schemes during 2017-18, the expenditure has been classified as State Fund Expenditure and Central Assistance Schemes.

State Fund expenditure during 2024-25 was ₹3,06,410 crore (93.23 per cent of total revenue expenditure), ₹39,722 crore (84.32 per cent of total capital expenditure) and ₹11,905 crore (100 per cent total loan disbursements) under Revenue, Capital and Loans and Advances respectively. The Central Assistance during 2024-25 was ₹22,260 crore (6.77 per cent of total revenue expenditure) under 'Revenue' and ₹7,386 crore (15.68 per cent of total capital expenditure) under 'Capital' section.

CHAPTER 4

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The demands for grants are prepared by the State Government for incurring expenditure by each service department annually. The funds for the demands for grant are allocated through the Appropriation Act approved by the State Legislature. The grants are prepared by each department as “Voted” and “Charged” for obtaining approval of the Legislature.

The Appropriation Act of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the year 2024-25 provided for gross expenditure of ₹4,81,820 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹5,321 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹4,37,488 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹8,773 crore. The actual expenditure resulted in a net saving of ₹44,332 crore (9.20 per cent).

Appropriation Accounts is comprehensive presentation of Grant-wise information of sums expended for any particular year with respect to the Appropriation Act. These accounts list the Original budget estimates, supplementary grants, surrenders and reappropriations and indicate the actual expenditure, excess/saving under the schemes authorised by the Appropriation Act and are complimentary to the Finance Accounts. The funds indicated in the Budget are appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

4.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts

(₹ in crore)

Nature of expenditure	Original grant	Supplementary grant	Total	Actual expenditure	Net Saving	Surrender
Revenue						
Voted	2,89,343	14,902	3,04,245	2,76,439	27,806	27,010
Charged	64,255	110	64,365	60,855	3,510	3,509
Capital						
Voted	47,684	6,816	54,500	47,123	7,377	7,620
Charged	8	132	140	132	8	8
Public Debt						
Charged	41,178	..	41,178	40,684	494	494
Loans and Advances						
Voted	16,534	508	17,042	11,905	5,137	5,137
Appropriation to Contingency Fund						
Voted	..	350	350	350	..	..
Total	4,59,002	22,818	4,81,820	4,37,488	44,332	43,778

4.2. Trends of saving / excess during the past Five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-) / Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2020-21	(-)33,363	(-)8,084	(-)75	(-)3,696	(-)45,219
2021-22	(-)17,649	(-)9,769	(-)120	(-)2,840	(-)30,378
2022-23	(-)24,357	(-)8,733	(-)23	(-)1,977	(-)35,090
2023-24	(-)21,779	(-)6,636	(-)261	(-)4,626	(-)33,302
2024-25	(-)31,316	(-)7,385	(-)494	(-)5,137	(-)44,332

4.3. Significant saving in the approved grants

The Appropriation Accounts provide explanations for excess/saving incurred under sub-heads i.e., on the schemes for each grant, which are selected based on Public Accounts Committee norms, Tamil Nadu. The term 'Saving' indicate spending less than the allotment either because of non-implementation or delay in implementation of certain schemes/programmes. The term 'Excess' indicates spending more than the budget allotment.

4.3.1. Grants with significant persistent saving

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
01	State legislature (Revenue) (Charged)	0.22	0.28	0.17	0.14	0.13
02	Governor and Council of Ministers (Revenue) (Voted)	12.78	12.07	7.08	3.69	3.84
06	Animal Husbandry (Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department) (Revenue) (Voted)	272.95	124.12	124.93	72.70	117.12
	(Capital) (Voted)	50.70	282.28	9.37	74.91	11.91
11	Stamps and Registration (Commercial Taxes and Registration Department) (Revenue) (Voted)	69.59	35.92	31.53	59.72	32.44

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
14	Energy Department (Loan) (Voted)	1,148.30	485.72	1,464.18	1,286.17	568.83
16	Finance Department (Capital) (Voted)	500.00	572.64	675.45	238.42	102.08
	(Loan) (Voted)	64.26	62.43	71.89	33.68	36.71
20	Higher Education Department (Capital) (Voted)	132.17	169.08	172.49	277.53	371.99
22	Police (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department) (Capital) (Voted)	178.17	274.21	126.83	41.13	275.53
	(Loan) (Voted)	1.69	4.81	11.94	17.67	13.84
26	Housing and Urban Development Department (Revenue) (Voted)	1,547.16	1,332.75	2,816.21	508.09	1,215.56
27	Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce Department (Revenue) (Voted)	1,180.33	372.68	574.59	1,244.60	754.99
28	Information and Publicity (Tamil Development and Information Department) (Revenue) (Voted)	22.49	40.58	28.90	16.41	26.57
29	Tourism, Art and Culture (Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department) (Revenue) (Voted)	26.93	13.51	10.03	12.86	33.93
	(Capital) (Voted)	56.65	8.98	60.51	28.15	60.24
30	Stationery and Printing (Tamil Development and Information Department) (Capital) (Voted)	1.98	0.66	1.25	6.15	17.82
31	Information Technology Department (Revenue) (Voted)	45.00	19.70	109.17	43.63	92.76
32	Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department (Capital) (Voted)	19.57	14.31	56.47	80.30	22.70
38	Public Department (Revenue) (Voted)	58.50	94.99	51.14	96.06	177.45
	(Revenue) (Charged)	0.36	6.67	0.31	1.26	1.17
40	Water Resources Department (Capital) (Voted)	1,534.52	1,329.78	819.66	1,431.83	861.59

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
42	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department (Capital) (Voted)	633.65	711.14	1,661.80	359.90	1,767.90
43	School Education Department (Capital) (Voted)	145.59	26.53	327.42	246.43	472.63
46	Tamil Development (Tamil Development and Information Department) (Revenue) (Voted)	9.59	11.86	13.03	11.09	11.71
47	Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department) (Revenue) (Voted)	125.30	38.66	32.62	33.13	60.26
49	Youth Welfare and Sports Development Department (Revenue) (Voted)	121.15	63.54	69.64	121.69	156.04

The reasons for saving are detailed grant wise in the Appropriation Accounts. Persistent saving indicates the need for critical review of budgeting process.

Further, notwithstanding above under utilization, even supplementary grants proved to be unnecessary under certain schemes where there were significant saving at the end of the year against original allocations, the details of major items are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant & Head of Account	Original Estimate	Supplementary Estimate	Actual Expenditure
3	Administration of Justice			
	2014.00.102.I.AI (Charged)	75.78	7.41	75.61
	2014.00.103.I.AB	2.32	1.05	2.15
9	Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department			
	2225.03.277.I.AA	206.75	3.61	183.62
	2225.03.277.I.BC	126.52	0.51	113.27
	2225.04.277.I.JB	4.96	0.39	4.72
	2225.80.101.I.AF	42.79	*	40.76

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant & Head of Account	Original Estimate	Supplementary Estimate	Actual Expenditure
11	Stamps and Registration (Commercial Taxes and Registration Department)			
	2030.03.001.I.AB	254.29	*	245.16
19	Health and Family Welfare Department			
	2210.01.110.I.EY	21.68	*	15.99
22	Police (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)			
	2055.00.001.I.AA	161.36	*	150.66
	2055.00.101.I.AB	371.82	*	353.92
	2055.00.108.I.AB	1,374.39	*	1,320.02
	2055.00.109.I.AA	5,304.49	*	4,914.12
	2055.00.109.I.AL	1,761.93	0.37	1,726.35
24	Prisons and Correctional Services (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)			
	2056.00.101.I.AA	352.15	10.02	334.89
28	Information and Publicity (Tamil Development and Information Department)			
	2220.01.105.I.AJ	10.30	0.39	10.01
	2220.60.106.I.AC	30.08	2.94	29.82
	2235.60.102.I.AH	4.49	0.31	3.01
29	Tourism – Art and Culture (Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department)			
	2205.00.103.I.AB	18.02	2.11	16.36
30	Stationery and Printing (Tamil Development and Information Department)			
	2058.00.103.I.AA	53.90	*	50.46
32	Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department			
	4250.00.203.I.JG	100.03	*	69.41

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant & Head of Account	Original Estimate	Supplementary Estimate	Actual Expenditure
35	Human Resources Management Department			
	2052.00.090.I.AT	25.04	1.00	24.11
	2062.00.105.I.AA	98.78	4.32	96.77
38	Public Department			
	2235.01.105.I.AC	161.63	0.45	156.51
40	Water Resources Department			
	2701.80.001.I.AF	471.31	*	315.69
41	Revenue and Disaster Management Department			
	2029.00.102.I.AE	15.81	*	14.89
	2029.00.102.I.AG	230.87	*	216.63
	2053.00.094.I.AB	491.14	0.30	479.54
43	School Education Department			
	2202.02.108.I.AA	131.45	1.67	127.06
46	Tamil Development (Tamil Development and Information Department)			
	2202.05.001.I.AA	15.89	*	15.63
48	Transport Department			
	2070.00.114.I.AA	74.37	*	73.27
49	Youth Welfare and Sports Development Department			
	2204.00.102.I.AF	65.57	*	59.42
54	Forest (Environment, Climate Change and Forests Department)			
	2406.01.001.I.AB	278.82	19.88	272.24
	2406.01.800.I.AB	72.46	10.59	72.37

* Token provision provided in Supplementary Estimates.

4.4. Expenditure on New Service

In respect of the heads mentioned below, expenditure has been incurred without provision either in the Budget or in the supplementary estimates and exceeded the limits prescribed in the "New Service Rules" constituting "New Service/New Instrument of Service". Failure to observe the prescribed procedure had led to incurring of the expenditure on the schemes without the authority of the Legislature.

(₹ in lakh)

Grant No.	Head of Account	Total Grant (Reappropriation)	Actual expenditure
21	3024.80.001.AR	12.25	12.24
43	2202.02.109.KX	7.28	7.28
TOTAL		19.53	19.52

4.5. Expenditure without budget provision/re-appropriation

In respect of the heads mentioned below, expenditure was incurred without provision / reappropriation or after withdrawal of provision through reappropriation which led to unauthorized expenditure.

(₹ in lakh)

Grant No.	Head of Account	Expenditure
42	2505.01.702 JP	6.57
51	2245.02.112 AC	1.34
56	2049.03.107 AB (C)	0.00 *
TOTAL		7.91

* Actuals works out to ₹420.

CHAPTER 5

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

5.1. Assets

The accounts represent the actual cash receipts and disbursement during the accounting period. Physical Assets and Financial Assets such as Government Investments, etc., are shown at historical cost, i.e., the value at the year of acquisition/purchase. The Physical Assets are neither depreciated nor amortized.

Liabilities and retirement benefits disbursed during the current accounting period have been reflected in the accounts. The pensionary liability of the Government i.e., the liability towards payment of retirement benefits for the past service of its employees is not, however included in the accounts. The details of Assets and Liabilities of Government of Tamil Nadu are exhibited in Statement No. 1 of Finance Accounts Vol.I.

5.1.1. Investments and Returns

As per the details furnished by the Companies/Corporations and included in the Finance Accounts, total investments as share capital in non-financial Public Sector Undertakings (PSU's) stood at ₹61,735 crore at the end of 2024-25. Dividends received during the year as per accounts was ₹517 crore (0.84 per cent) on investment. During 2024-25, investments increased by ₹16,805 crore (net) and income from dividend decreased by ₹183 crore. The major investment was made in Chennai Metro Rail Limited (₹3,232 crore).

(₹ in crore)

Nature	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Investments	41,578	42,167	44,526	44,930	61,735
Dividends	205	272	301	700	517
Returns in percentage	0.49	0.65	0.68	1.56	0.84

5.1.2. Cash Balance and investment of Cash Balances

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹(-)93 crore on 1 April 2024 and increased to ₹(-)17 crore at the end of 31 March 2025. The cash balance investment in Treasury Bills decreased from ₹10,103 crore on 1 April 2024 to ₹5,601 crore as of 31 March 2025. The interest realised on Cash Balance Investments made during the year was ₹97 crore.

The position of cash balance and investment of cash balance was as under:

Cash Balances and Investments

(₹ in crore)

Components	As on 1 st April 2024	As on 31 March 2025	Net increase(+)/ decrease(-)
Cash Balances*	(-)93	(-)17	(+) 76
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	10,103	5,601	(-)4,502
Other cash balances	11	11	..
(a) Departmental Balances	4	4	..
(b) Permanent Cash Imprest **	7	7	..
Investment from earmarked fund balances	75,313	96,778	(+) 21,465
(a) Guarantee Redemption Fund	3,269	4,177	(+) 908
(b) Other Funds	72,044	92,601	(+) 20,557
Interest realized during the year	99	97	(-)2

* The minus balance on 31 March 2025 denotes excess of expenditure over the receipts due to non-reporting of receipts by the Banks to the Treasuries.

** This permanent cash imprest is maintained by drawing officers namely Tahsildars, Treasury Officers.

5.1.3. Loans and Advances made by the State Government

Total loans and advances made by the State Government during 2024-25 was ₹11,905 crore.

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise services/loanees	2024-25
Social Sector	9,186
Economic Sector	2,356
Loans to Government Servants	363

5.1.4. Summary of Loans and Advances by the State Government Sector wise

(₹ in crore)

Sector	Balance as on 1 April 2024	Disbursements during the year	Repayments during the year	Loans and advances written off	Balance as on 31 March 2025	Net increase(+)/ Decrease(-) during the year
Social	24,132	9,186	509	..	32,809	(+)8,677
Economic	22,906	2,356	3,063	..	22,199	(-)706
Government servants	1,437	363	244	..	1,556	(+)119
Miscellaneous	(-)599	..	..	..	(-)599	..
Total	47,876	11,905	3,816	..	55,965	(+)8,089

5.1.5. Significant disbursement of Loans and Advances by State Government

As on 31 March 2025, a sum of ₹55,965 crore was due to be received by the State Government. The summary of Loans and Advances by the State Government are given in Statement 7 of Vol. I of Finance Accounts with analysis of increase/decrease in the quantum. The detailed statements are given in Statement 18 of Vol. II of Finance Accounts.

(₹ in crore)

Heads	Purpose	Amount
Urban Development	Loans to Chennai Metro Rail Corporation Limited and Loans to Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund	9,137
Co-operation	Ways and Means Advance to various Co-operative Sugar Mills	110
Power Projects	Tamil Nadu Transmission System Improvement Project with Loan assistance from JICA, Loans to TANTRANSCO	115
Road Transport	Ways and Means Advance to various Transport Corporations	1,360

5.1.6. Repayment of Loans and Advances by Government Servants and Public Sector Undertakings

During 2024-25 ₹3,816 crore has been received towards repayment of loans and advances.

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise services/loanees	2024-25
Social Sector	509
Economic Sector	3,063
Repayment by Government Servants	244

The major repayments received were from Urban development (₹507 crore) and repayment by Government servants (₹244 crore). Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans (₹55,965 crore) would help the Government's fiscal position.

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 from time to time by the State Legislature.

The target fixed by the Tamil Nadu State Government as per the Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2003, is to maintain the ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP with medium term goal of not being more than 25.20 *per cent* during 2015-16 and thereafter maintain such *per cent* as may be prescribed.

The outstanding debt for 2024-25 ₹8,57,202 crore was 27.62 *per cent* of GSDP. Repayment of back to back loan in lieu of GST Compensation paid by Central Government from GST Compensation Fund in Public Account of India to the tune of ₹10,900 crore was corrected by proforma adjustment in the opening balance.

Details of Public Debt and other liabilities of the State Government are as under (Figures are progressive balances to end of the year):

Government Liabilities to GSDP

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt*	Percentage to GSDP	Public Account**	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Percentage to GSDP
2020-21	4,57,188	24.02	61,608	3.24	5,18,796	27.27
2021-22	5,41,936	26.24	68,731	3.33	6,10,667	29.57
2022-23	6,15,893	26.05	75,698	3.20	6,91,591	29.25
2023-24	7,03,928	25.86	68,497	2.52	7,72,423	28.38
2024-25	7,97,544 [§]	25.70	59,658	1.92	8,57,202	27.62

* Taken as net of balances.

** Excludes Advances, Suspense & Miscellaneous and Remittance balances.

§ Opening Balance was adjusted to the tune of ₹ 10,900 crore towards back-to-back loan.

5.3. Government Liabilities

The Liabilities of the Government comprise repayments of the market loans raised by it (Internal Debt) and Loans and Advances received from the Government of India. 'Other Liabilities' comprise of 'Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.', 'Reserve Funds' and 'Deposits'. The details of liabilities are noted below to show the increasing trend of components of the total Government liabilities shown under Para 5.2.

Trends of outstanding Fiscal Liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Liabilities	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Internal Debt	4,29,748	5,02,205	5,67,635	6,42,594	7,32,288
Loans and Advances from Central Government	27,440	39,731	48,258	61,332	65,257
Small Savings and Provident Funds	29,352	32,033	33,884	35,199	36,213
Reserve Funds	2,144	2,386	3,411	3,067	4,236
Deposits and Advances	30,111	34,312	38,403	30,231	19,209



Public debt and other liabilities of the Government slightly decreased from 28.38 *per cent* of GSDP at the end of 2023-24 to 27.62 *per cent* of GSDP at the end of 2024-25. This was not within the TNFR target of 25.20 *per cent*.

5.4. Guarantees (Contingent Liabilities)

The Government Companies and Corporations raise loans for financial necessities. The State Governments in addition to directly raising loans, also guarantee loans raised by Government Companies and Corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various plan schemes and programmes.

Guarantee Redemption Fund was constituted by Government in March 2003. The Fund is meant for meeting the expenditure incurred towards discharging the 'Guarantees invoked'. The investment as on 31 March 2025 was ₹4,177 crore.

The position of guarantees issued by the State Government for repayment of loans (payment of principal and interest thereon) raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies, etc., is given below:

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed	Guarantees outstanding at the end of year
2020-21	4,465	65,659
2021-22	64,176	91,975
2022-23	40,565	90,709
2023-24	70,567	1,22,270
2024-25	72,057	1,45,011

Note: Details are available in Statement No. 20 of Finance Accounts and these are based on information received from the Government.

During 2024-25, the State Government received an amount of ₹721 crore as Guarantee Fee. The receipt is accounted for under the major head “0075-Miscellaneous General Services”. Out of total balance of ₹4,198 crore in the Guarantee Redemption Fund, ₹4,177 crore was invested in Treasury Bills.

CHAPTER 6

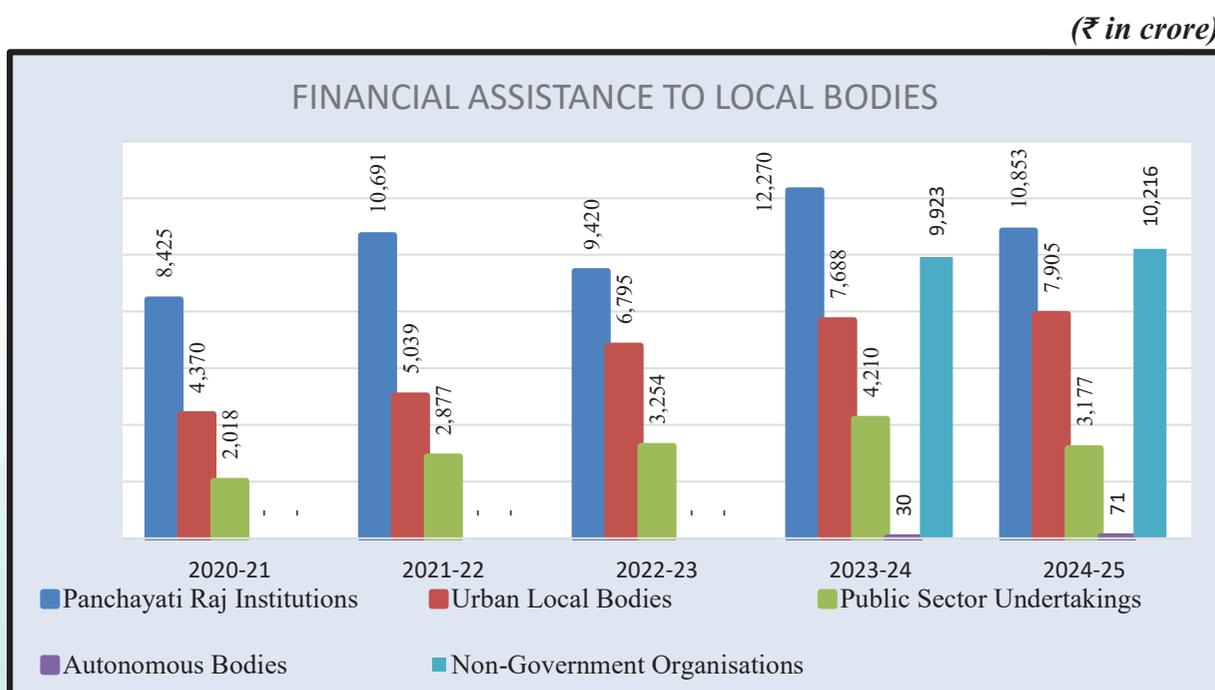
MISCELLANEOUS - OTHER ITEMS

6.1. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

During the past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies etc., increased from ₹70,679 crore in 2020-21 to ₹82,948 crore in 2024-25. The grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies (₹18,758 crore) represented 22.61 per cent of total grants given during the year. Details of Grants-in-aid released in last 5 years are as under -

(₹ in crore)

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Panchayati Raj Institutions	8,425	10,691	9,420	12,270	10,853
Urban Local Bodies	4,370	5,039	6,795	7,688	7,905
Public Sector Undertakings	2,018	2,877	3,254	4,210	3,177
Autonomous Bodies	..	..	..	30	71
Non-Government Organisations	..	..	..	9,923	10,216
Others	55,866	63,979	59,534	59,248	50,726
Total	70,679	82,586	79,003	93,369	82,948



6.2. Goods and Service Tax

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced with effect from 1 July 2017. During the year 2024-25, the State GST collection was ₹70,886.77 crore compared to ₹61,960.29 crore in the year 2023-24, registering an increase of ₹8,926.48 crore (14.41 per cent). In addition, the State received ₹15,330.92 crore as its share of net proceeds assigned to the State under Central Goods and Services Tax. The total receipts under GST were ₹86,217.69 crore.

During the year 2024-25, there was no difference between the RBI's figures and figures booked in the Finance Accounts for State GST.

6.3. (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 and Other Reserve Funds' which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the Fund in the proportion of 75 and 25 *per cent*. During the year 2024-25, the State Government received ₹944.80 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹315.20 crore. The State Government transferred ₹1,260 crore (Central share ₹944.80 crore, State share ₹315.20 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122-SDRF. The entire amount of ₹1,260 crore was defrayed from the Fund, leaving a 'NIL' balance as on 31 March 2025.

The State also received ₹360.09 crore towards NDRF and transferred ₹388.09 crore (Central Share ₹360.09 crore and State Share ₹28.00 crore) was transferred to the Fund under Major Head 8235-125-AA-NDRF. ₹281.52 crore was set off in the Major Head 2245 as expenditure met from the NDRF leaving a balance of ₹106.56 crore as on 31 March 2025.

(b) State Disaster Mitigation Fund(SDMF)/National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF)

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is to be constituted under section 48 (1) (c) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This Fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation project in respect of disaster covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines and the State specific local disaster notified by the State Government from time to time. The State Government has created the SDMF vide Finance Departments Government Order No.G.O.N(D) No.274 dated 26.08.2022 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 75 and 25 *per cent*. During the year 2024-25, the State Government received ₹461.20 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹153.80 crore. The State Government transferred ₹615 crore (Central share

₹461.20 crore and State share ₹153.80 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-130-SDMF.

In addition, ₹114.75 crore was received by the State from the Central Government towards NDMF. The State transferred ₹128.82 crore (Central share ₹114.75 crore, State share ₹14.07 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8235-145-AA NDMF as on 31 March 2025.

An amount of ₹334.72 crore and ₹128.82 crore was set off in the Major Head 2245 as expenditure met from the SDMF and NDMF and no amount was invested from the Funds. As on 31 March 2025, there is ₹280.28 crore balance in the Fund under SDMF while the balance in NDMF is 'NIL', as on 31 March 2025.

(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 user agencies deposited ₹46.06 crore into National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits. Out of this, ₹41.46 crore (₹20.81 crore in the previous year) was received by the State Government in State Compensatory Afforestation Fund. ₹14.66 crore was deposited into the fund by the State government as interest on outstanding balance of previous year. The Government incurred ₹19.71 crore expenditure from the Fund during the year. The balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2025 is ₹170.63 crore.

6.4. National Pension System (NPS) :

The State Government employees recruited on or after 1 April 2003 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS) which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme. In terms of the Scheme, the employee contributes 10 *per cent* of his/her basic pay and dearness allowance, and 10 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance is contributed by the State Government (in respect of All India Services employees the Government contribution is at 14 *per cent*). As per the provisions of Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (DCPS) (GO No.430 of Govt. of Tamil Nadu dated 6 August 2004), the total accumulation of the Fund (including interest if any) needs to be transferred to the Third Party Fund Manager, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) or any other agency authorized by PFRDA. However, even after lapse of 22 years, the State Government has not transferred Fund accumulation of Defined Contribution Pension Scheme of State Government Employees (other than AIS) to the PFRDA; instead, the State Government has invested the amount in Auction Treasury Bills and in LIC (GO No.158 of Govt. of Tamil Nadu dated 24 May 2019) since 2019-20. As on 31 March 2025, the total accumulations in the Fund is

₹88,060.79 crore, out of which ₹89,084.64 crore has been invested in LIC (₹36,510.00 crore during 2021-22, ₹20,128.65 crore during 2022-23, ₹11,625.97 crore during 2023-24 and ₹20,820.02 crore during 2024-25). The interest amount of ₹8,876.48 crore received from the LIC for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 and ₹6,198.69 crore received from LIC for the year 2024-25 has been reinvested in the same Fund after adjusting the management charges of ₹152.96 crore and ₹102.20 crore respectively.

During the year 2024-25, total contribution to the NPS was ₹8,389.99 crore (Employees' contribution ₹4,244.25 crore and Government's contribution ₹4,145.74 crore including ₹5.83 crore pertaining to AIS officers Tier-I contribution).

The Government transferred ₹14,148.12 crore (including (i) Employees Contribution: ₹4,244.25 crore (ii) Government Contribution ₹4,145.74 crore (iii) Interest paid by Government on DCPS fund balance ₹5,642.51* crore (iv) Contribution through treasuries and rectification transfer entries for earlier misclassification: ₹107.05 crore and (v) AIS Tier-2 Contribution ₹8.57 crore to the Public Account under Major Head 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension Scheme). The detailed information on Government Contribution is available in Statement No.15 of the Finance Accounts (Vol-II). The Government's contribution to the NPS was less by ₹100.71 crore, which resulted in understatement of Revenue Expenditure to that extent.

() Out of ₹5,642.51 crore paid by the State Government as Interest on DCPS fund balance, ₹5,637.27 crore has been booked under MH 2049 (along with ₹255.16 crore of Fund Management Charges) and ₹5.24 crore has been booked directly by State treasuries under MH 8342-117-DCPS.*

6.5. Utilization Certificates (UCs) not received for Grants-in-Aid given:

Article 210(A) of Tamil Nadu Financial Code Volume I-1991 specifies that Utilization Certificate should be submitted to the Accountant General and the dates should be fixed with reference to the nature of the expenditure for which grant is made. The sanctioning authority should make it incumbent upon the grantee institution to submit the statements within the stipulated period by including a clause to this effect in the sanction order itself. Since no timeline is mentioned in any G.O/Sanction orders issued by State Government, 12 months has been fixed as timeline for submission of Utilization Certificate which would be reckoned from the month of expenditure as per para 16.8(i) of MSO A&E, Vol-I wherein it is provided that if no time limit has been fixed by the sanctioning authority, the grant will be spent upon the object within a reasonable time (normally within one year from the date of issue of the letter sanctioning the grant). To the extent of non-submission of UCs, there is a risk that the amount shown in Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

During the year 2024-25, ₹6,632.30 crore pertaining to 310 outstanding UCs were due for the period upto 31 March 2025. Of these, ₹4,443.66 crore pertaining to 198 outstanding

UCs were cleared. Out of the outstanding 112 UCs amounting to ₹2,188.65 crore, 37 UCs amounting to ₹336.28 crore pertains to Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The position of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2025 is given below:

Year	Number of UCs Outstanding	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2023-24	47	1,303.25
2024-25	65	885.40
Total	112	2,188.65

6.6. Unadjusted [Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills] Temporary Advances:

Financial Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules envisage that no money 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.

The Government of Tamil Nadu does not follow the system of drawal of Abstract Contingency (AC) bills in emergent situations followed by submission of Detailed Contingency (DC) bills. Under Article 99 of Tamil Nadu Financial Code, Volume I, DDOs have been empowered to draw Temporary Advances and it is mandatory on the part of DDOs to submit adjustment bills within three months from the date of drawal of such advances.

1,562 TA bills amounting to ₹403.40 crore drawn upto 31.12.2024 were due for adjustment bills (as per the requirement of the Tamil Nadu Financial Code, Volume I). Adjustment bills in respect of a total of 50 TA bills drawn upto December, 2024 amounting to ₹73.20 crore due for adjustment as on 31 March 2025 were not received.

Out of 2,184 TA bills amounting to ₹284.62 crore drawn during the year 2024-25, 557 TA bills amounting to ₹68.13 crore (24.07 per cent) were drawn during March 2025. Details of unadjusted TA bills due for adjustments are given below:

Year	Number of unadjusted TA Bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2023-24	23	31.78
2024-25	27	41.42
Total	50	73.20
TA bills adjusted before due date		
Year 2024-2025 (Jan 2025 to Mar 2025)	496	12.74

6.7. Transfer of funds to Single Nodal Agency (SNA):

Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide letter No.1(13)PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23.03.2021 had notified procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released through Single Nodal Agency (SNA). For each CSS, SNA is required to set up its own Bank Account in scheduled Commercial Bank authorized to conduct Government business by the State Government.

As per MoF, GoI's letter dated 16 February 2023, the State Government shall transfer the Central share as well as the commensurate State share to the SNA account within 30 days of receipt of Central share. Any delay beyond 30 days in transfer of Central share to the SNA account, interest on the number of days at the rate of 7% per annum has to be paid by the State Government with effect from 01.04.2023.

As per the SNA-01 report from the PFMS portal, the State Government received ₹9,080.03 crore being Central Share during the year in its Treasury account. As on 31 March 2025, the Government transferred Central share of ₹9,556.48 crore, State share of ₹10,130.68 crore to the SNAs. Detailed vouchers and supporting documents of actual expenditure were not received by AG office from the SNAs.

As per the SNA-01 report, ₹4,976.23 crore are lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2025.

6.8 Funds transferred to DDO Bank Account:

During the year 2024-25, 359 Bank Accounts have been opened by the DDOs of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

As per G.O.Ms.No.453 dated 7 June 1983 of the Government of Tamil Nadu, no money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent the lapse of budget grants. The details of funds transferred during 2024-25 to the Bank Accounts maintained by various Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) was not made available. However, as per information received from the State Government, as on 31 March 2025, an amount of ₹565.39 crore was still lying unspent in the Bank Accounts of 8,005 DDOs.

6.9 Remittance to National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET):

As per the new accounting procedure notified by Ministry of Mines, Government of India vide F.No. 8/1/2015-NMET dated 05.04.2018, the holder of the mining lease or prospecting license-cum-mining lease shall, while making payment of royalty to the State Government, pay to the Trust a sum equivalent to two percent of the royalty as NMET contribution by depositing the same in the Public Account of the State under Major Head 8449-123-NMET Deposits. The receipts collected by the State Government under Major

Head 8449-123-NMET Deposits will be transferred to Central Government on monthly basis by debiting the same HOA. The NMET Fund is non-lapsable and non-interest-bearing fund created under the Public Account of India.

During the year 2024-25, the State Government received an amount of ₹8.98 crore under Major Head 8449-Other Deposits-123-National Mineral Exploration Trust Deposits, being 2% of royalty as NMET contribution from mine holders. The State Government transferred an amount of ₹11.17 crore including opening balance of ₹2.08 crore to the National Mineral Exploration Trust.

6.10 Expenditure on Ecology and Environment:

The expenditure incurred by the State Government towards ecology and environment is depicted in the Finance Accounts to the level of Minor Head under various functional head of accounts. During the year 2024-25, the Government of Tamil Nadu incurred ₹150.61 crore against the budget allocation of ₹200.20 crore under Major Head '2406-Forestry and Wildlife', '3435-Ecology and Environment' and '5425-Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environmental Research'. During the previous year 2023-24 the Government of Tamil Nadu incurred ₹771.22 crore against the budget allocation of ₹1,038.69 crore under Major Head '2406-Forestry and Wildlife', '2700-Major Irrigation', '2701-Medium Irrigation', '3435-Ecology and Environment' and '5425-Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environmental Research'.

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