



# Accounts at a Glance

2018-19



लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा  
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

**Government of Gujarat**



# **Accounts at a Glance**

**2018-19**

**Government of Gujarat**



## Preface

The Annual accounts of the State Government are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual accounts consist of Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

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

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

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



( Yashwant Kumar )  
Principal Accountant General (A&E)  
Gujarat

Place: Rajkot

Date: 14/08/2020



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### 1.1 Introduction

The Accountant General (AG) (A&E), Gujarat collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies, and prepares the accounts of the Government of Gujarat. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by the 33 District Treasuries, 157 Public Works Divisions, 71 Forest Divisions, compiled accounts of Pay and Accounts Offices at Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Every month a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the office of the Accountant General (A&E) to the Government of Gujarat. The office of Accountant General (A&E) also submits a quarterly Appreciation Note on the important financial indicators and quality of expenditure of the Government. The A.G. (A&E) also prepares, annually, Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General (G&SSA), Gujarat and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

### 1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

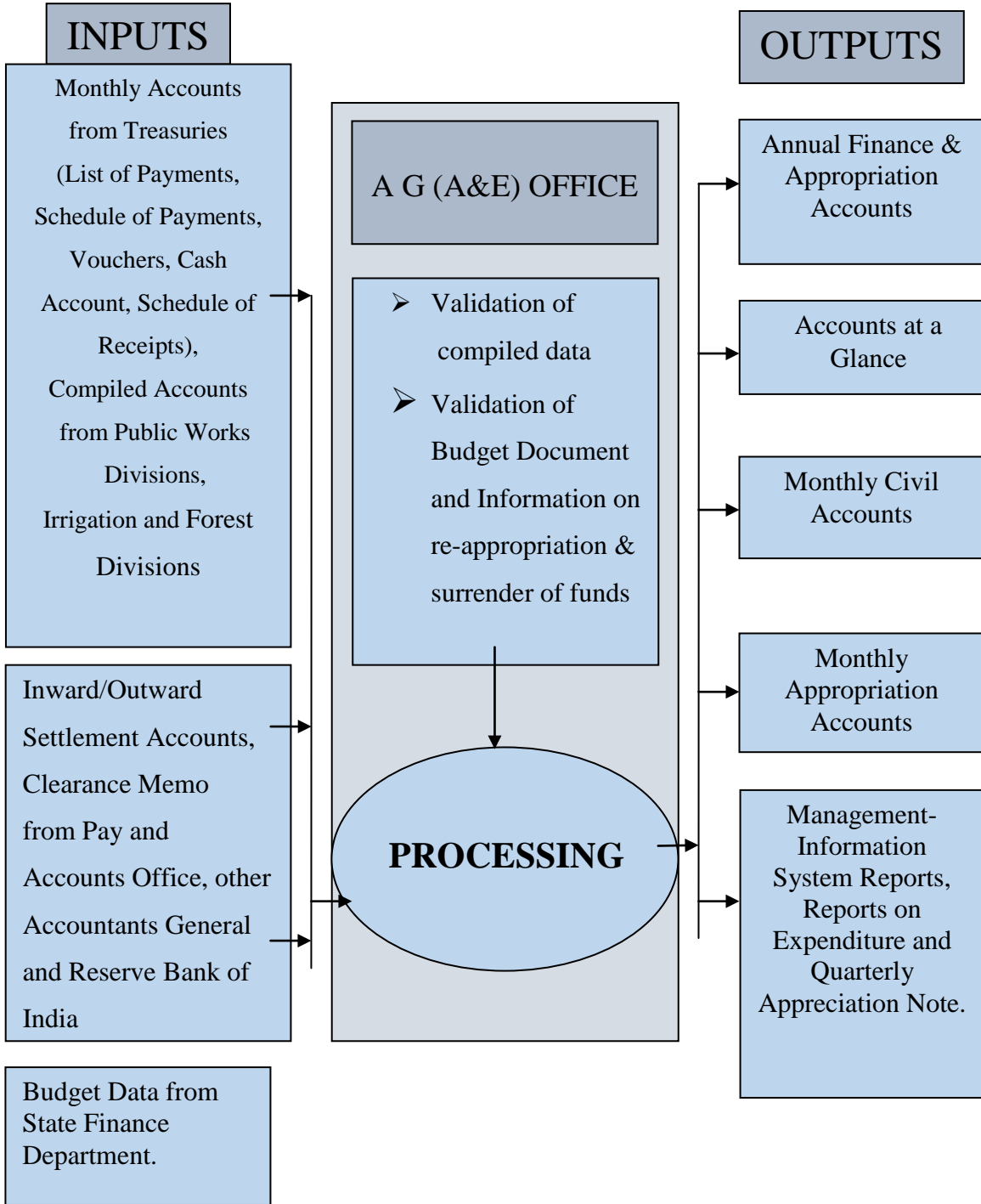
#### 1.2.1 Government accounts are kept in three parts:

#### Structure of Government Accounts

<b>Part 1</b> <b>CONSOLIDATED FUND</b>	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.
<b>Part 2</b> <b>CONTINGENCY FUND</b>	The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund. The corpus of this fund for the Government of Gujarat is ₹ 200 crore.
<b>Part 3</b> <b>PUBLIC ACCOUNT</b>	All public moneys received, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund, are accounted for under the Public Account. In respect of such receipts, Government acts as a banker or trustee. The Public Account comprises: repayable like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Reserve Fund, Deposits and Advances, Suspense and Miscellaneous transactions (adjusting entries pending booking to final heads of account), Remittances between accounting entities, and Cash Balance.

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

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/Non-Governmental Organisations for implementation of various schemes and programmes. During the year 2018-19, the Government of India (GoI) released ₹ 10,026 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Gujarat. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

**1.3.2 Financial highlight of year 2018-19** The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-à-vis budget estimates for the year 2018-19.

Sl. No	Component	Budget Estimate. 2018-19 (₹ in crore)	Actuals 2018-19 (₹ in crore)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP (#)
1.	Tax Revenue (including central share) [a]	1,14,536	1,03,592	90.45	7
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	11,705	13,417	114.63	1
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	15,890	18,993	119.53	1
4.	<b>Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)</b>	<b>1,42,131</b>	<b>1,36,002</b>	<b>95.69</b>	<b>9</b>
5.	Recovery of Loans & Advances	285	151	52.98	0
6.	Other Receipts	0	65	00	0
7.	Borrowings and other liabilities (b)	25,584	26,365	103.05	2
8.	<b>Capital Receipts (5+6+7)</b>	<b>25,869</b>	<b>26,581</b>	<b>102.75</b>	<b>2</b>
9.	<b>Total Receipts (4+8)</b>	<b>16,8000</b>	<b>1,62,583</b>	<b>96.78</b>	<b>11</b>
10.	<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>1,48,123</b>	<b>1,32,790</b>	<b>89.65</b>	<b>9</b>
11.	Expenditure on Interest Payments (out of Revenue Expenditure)	20,478	20,183	98.56	1
12.	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>33,247</b>	<b>28,062</b>	<b>84.40</b>	<b>2</b>
13.	<b>Loans and Advances Disbursed ( c)</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>84.65</b>	<b>0</b>
14.	<b>Total Expenditure(10+12+13)</b>	<b>1,83,415</b>	<b>1,62,583</b>	<b>88.64</b>	<b>11</b>
15.	<b>Revenue Deficit (-) / Revenue Surplus (+)(4-10)</b>	<b>(-5,992)</b>	<b>3212</b>	<b>-53.60</b>	<b>0</b>
16.	<b>Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-14)</b>	<b>(-40,999)</b>	<b>(-26365)</b>	<b>64.31</b>	<b>2</b>

(a) Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursement) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts – Disbursement) of Public Account + Net of opening and closing balance.

# GSDP of 2018-19 was ₹ 14,96,013 crore (advance)

### 1.3.3 Appropriation Accounts

Under the Constitution, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with authorization of the Legislature. Barring certain expenditure specified in the Constitution as “charged” on the Consolidated Fund, which can be incurred without vote of the Legislature, all other expenditure requires to be “voted”. The budget of the Gujarat has 2 charged Appropriation and 77 voted and 29 combined (Charged and Voted) Grants. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure compiled with the appropriation authorized by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

### 1.3.4 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the government of Gujarat against the budget (₹ 200576 crore) approved by the Legislature, showed a net saving of ₹ 20096 crore (10.02 per cent) as the result of savings of ₹ 22490.53 crore in 87 grants and 23 appropriations under the revenue section and 56 grants and nine appropriation under the capital section, offset by an excess of ₹ 2394.24 crore in four grants and one appropriation under the revenue section.

## 1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

### 1.4.1 Fund flow statement

The state had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 3212 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 26365 crore as on 31 March 2019. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net Public Debt (₹ 27714 crore) increase in Public Account (₹ 993,33 crore) and net increase of opening and closing cash balance (₹ 0.12 crore). Around 48.96 per cent of the revenue receipts (₹ 136002 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 10836 crore), interest payments (₹ 20183 crore), pensions (₹ 18295 crore) and subsidies (₹ 17269 crore).

<b>Sources and Application of Funds</b>		<b>(₹ in crore)</b>
<b>SOURCES</b>	<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
	Opening Cash Balance as on 1 April 2018	(-)355
	Revenue Receipts	136002
	Capital Receipts	65
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	151
	Public Debt	43146
	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	2310
	Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds	2170
	Deposits Received	55337
	Suspense Account	193531
	Remittances	20768
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>453125</b>
	Revenue Expenditure	132790
	Capital Expenditure	28062

<b>APPLICATION</b>	Loans Given	1731
	Repayment of Public Debt	15432
	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	2102
	Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds	2617
	Deposits Repaid	53335
	Suspense Account	195956
	Remittances	21100
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2019	0.12
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>453125</b>

During the year 2018-19 revenue surplus of ₹ 3212 crore (₹ 5232 crore Surplus in 2017-18) and fiscal deficit of ₹ 26365 crore in 2018-19 (₹ 21366 crore deficit in 2017-18) represent 0.21 *per cent* and 1.76 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The fiscal deficit constituted 16.21 *per cent* of total expenditure.

#### *What do the deficits and surpluses indicate?*

<b>Deficit</b>	<b>Refers to the gap between receipts and expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in financial management</b>
<b>Revenue Deficit/ Surplus</b>	<b>Refers to the gap between revenue receipt and revenue expenditure. Revenue expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of government and ideally, should be fully met from revenue receipts.</b>
<b>Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus</b>	<b>Refers to the gap between total receipts (excluding borrowings) and total expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings and ideally should be invested in capital projects.</b>

### **1.5 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act. 2005**

The Government of Gujarat has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. As per this Act, the State Government was required to achieve certain fiscal targets by specified periods. Achievements during the year 2018-19 against fiscal targets laid down in the Act and rules framed there under, were as follows:-.

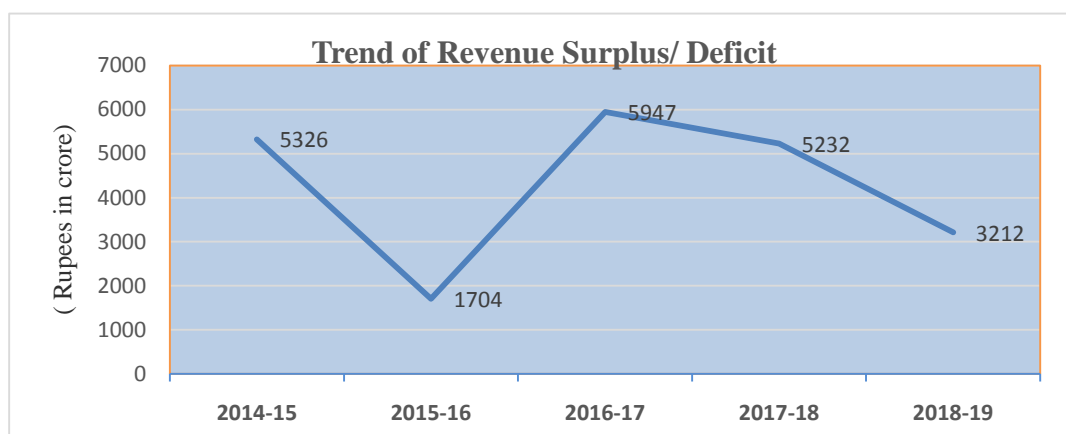
Sr. No.	Financial Parameter	Actual (₹ in crore)	Ratio to GSDP*	
			Target	Achievement
1	Revenue Surplus	To be maintained at 3212	To be maintained at ₹ 5998 crore	Achieved during the year
2	Fiscal Deficit	26365	₹ 25584 crore (1.71% of GSDP*)	Achieved during the year
3	Debt and other obligation	240305	₹ 238702 crore (15.96% of GSDP)	Not achieved
4	Outstanding Guarantees	4699	Below ₹ 16000 crore	Achieved

\* Source: GSDP figure ( ₹ 1496013 crore) is taken from Economic and Statistics Department, Government of Gujarat as the same was not available on the web site of Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India .

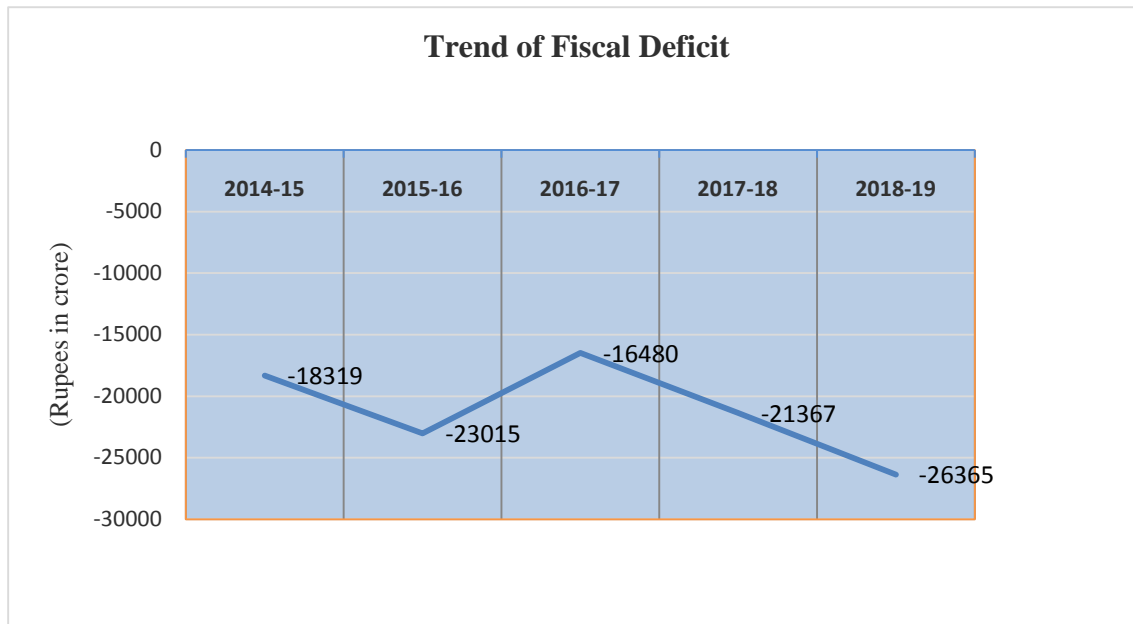
The State Government had made disclosures to the Legislature required under the Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2005.

The State Government had revenue surplus of ₹ 3212 crore in 2018-19 and ₹ 5232 crore during the year 2017-18 which was as per the target of FRBM Act. Fiscal deficit increased by ₹ 26365 crore from ₹ 21366 crore in 2017-18 and was to 1.76 per cent of GSDP which confirm the target of 3.00 per cent of FRMB Act. Against the target of reducing outstanding debt to 32.82 per cent of GSDP by the year 2017-18, the outstanding debt stood at ₹ 285844 crore as on 31 March 2019, being 19.10 per cent of GSDP. The amount of outstanding guarantees was ₹ 4699 crore (0.31 per cent of total GSDP) as on 31 March 2019 equaling 7 per cent of total revenue receipt (₹ 71549 crore) of previous year i.e. 2017-18.

### 1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



### 1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2014-15	19454	24158
2015-16	23486	24169
2016-17	27668	22355
2017-18	26953	26313
2018-19	43146	28062

The governments usually run fiscal deficits and borrow funds for capital/ assets formation or for creation of economic and social infrastructure, so that assets created through borrowings could pay for themselves by generating an income stream. Thus it is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government, however, spent only 65 *per cent* of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 43146 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 28062 crore). It would therefore appear that balance of borrowings in the public debt was utilized to repay the principal (₹ 15432 crore) and part of interest on public debt of previous years.

## *Chapter II*

### **Receipts**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

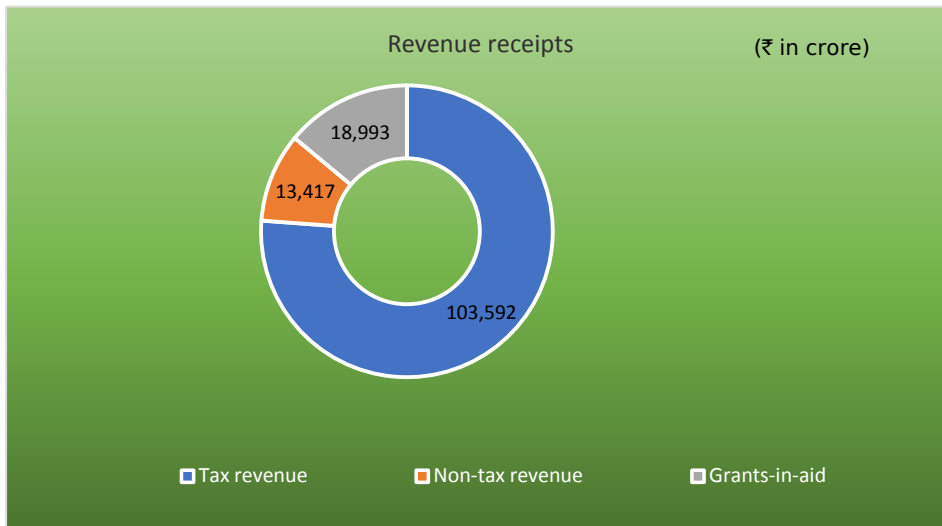
Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts for 2018-19 was ₹ 1,36,218 crore.

#### **2.2 Revenue Receipts**

The revenue receipts of the government comprise three components viz. Tax Revenue, Non-tax Revenue and Grants-in-aid received from the Union Government.

Tax Revenue	Comprises taxes collected and retained by the state and State's share of Union Taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
Non-Tax Revenue	Includes interest receipts, dividend, profits, departmental receipts etc.
Grants-in -aid	Grants-in-aid represent central assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It also includes "External Grant Assistance" received from Foreign Government and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institution, Autonomous bodies etc.





### 2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2018-19)

(₹ in crore )

Components	Actuals
<b>A. Tax Revenue *</b>	<b>103592</b>
Goods and Service Tax	41148
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	14486
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	10451
Taxes on Commodities and Services	37507
Components	Actuals
<b>B. Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>13,417</b>
Interest Receipts, Dividend and Profits	1732
General Services	660
Social Services	2345
Economic Services	8680
<b>C. Grants-in-aid &amp; Contribution</b>	<b>18,993</b>
<b>Total –Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>136002</b>

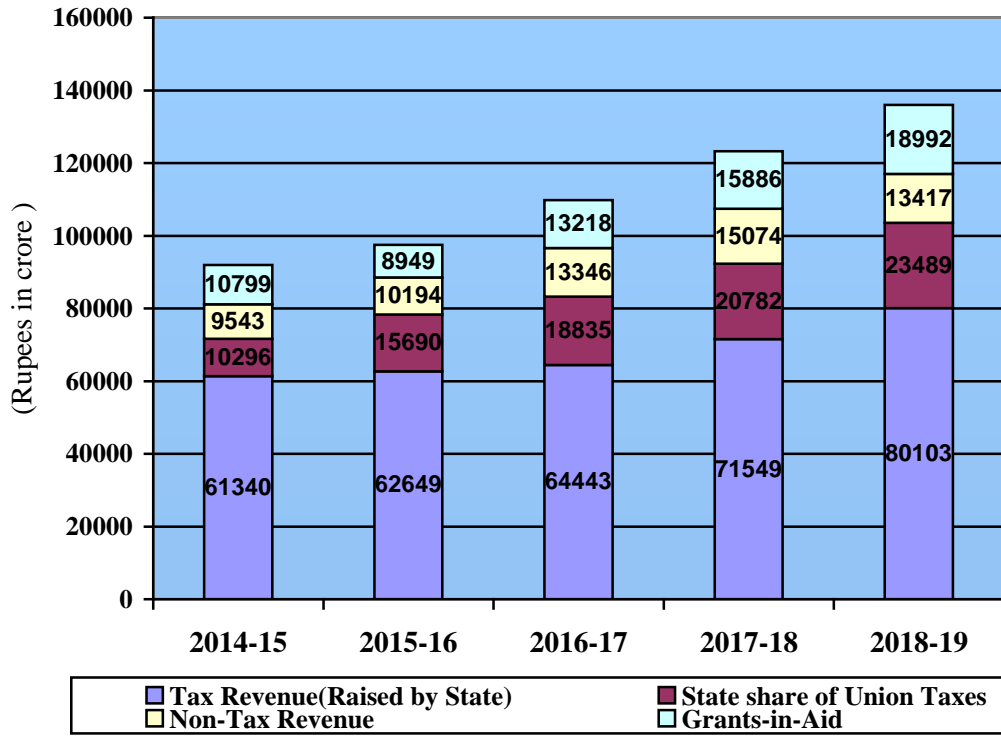
## 2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Tax Revenue (Raised by the State)	61,340	62,649	64,443	71,549	8,01,03
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	10,296	15,691	18,835	20,782	23,489
Non-Tax Revenues	9,543	10,194	13,346	15,074	13,417
Grants-in-aid	10,799	8,949	13,218	15,886	18,993
<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>91,978</b>	<b>97,483</b>	<b>1,09,842</b>	<b>1,23,291</b>	<b>1,36,002</b>
<b>GSDP</b>	9,21,773	10,29,010	11,53,327	13,14,680	14,96,013

Though the GSDP increased by 14 *per cent* in 2018-19 compared to previous year, growth in revenue receipt was only 10 *per cent*. The tax revenue increased by 12 *per cent*, the non-tax revenue decreased by 11 *per cent* and the grants-in-aid decreased by 1 *per cent* compared to previous year, thus impacted the revenue receipt of the State adversely.

**Trend of components of Revenue Receipts**



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

## 2.3 Tax Revenue

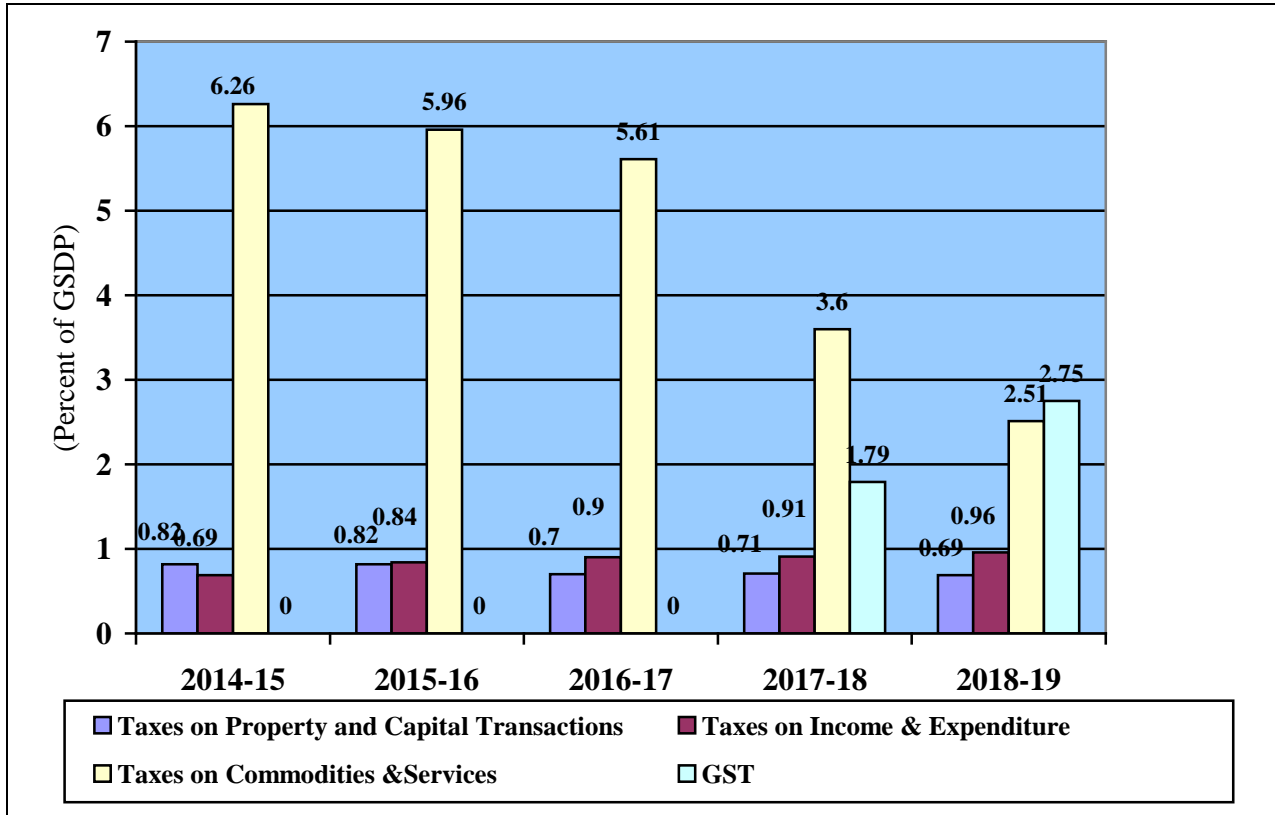
₹ (in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
a. Goods and Service Tax	NA *	NA *	NA *	23,640	41,148
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	6,394	8,593	10,465	11,992	14,486
c. Taxes on Property and Capital Transaction	7,566	8,421	8,055	9,400	10,451
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services	57,676	61,326	64,758	47,299	37,507
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>71,636</b>	<b>78,340</b>	<b>83,278</b>	<b>92,331</b>	<b>1,03,592</b>
<b>GSDP</b>	9,21,773	10,29,010	11,53,327	13,14,680	14,96,013

\* Not Applicable.

The increase in total tax revenue during 2018-19 was mainly attributable to allocation of State share from Govt. of India under CGST (₹ 5505 crore), Corporation Tax (₹ 1806 crore), Taxes on Income other than corporation Tax (₹ 644 crore).

### Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to Gross State Domestic product



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

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes/Duties	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Tax revenue	Percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2014-15	71,636	10,296	61,340	6.65
2015-16	78,339	15,690	62,649	6.09
2016-17	83,278	18,835	64,443	5.59
2017-18	92,331	20,782	71,549	5.44
2018-19	1,03,592	23,489	80,103	5.33

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

(₹ in crore )

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
State's own Tax collection	61340	62649	64443	71549	80103
Transfer of Union Taxes	10296	15690	18835	20782	23489
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>71636</b>	<b>78339</b>	<b>83278</b>	<b>92331</b>	<b>103592</b>
Percentage of State's own tax to total tax revenue	86	80	77	77	77

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue Increase 86 percent during the year 2014-15, decreased to 80 percent in 2015-16 and stable at 77 percent in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

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

(₹ in crore )

Taxes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
State Goods and Service Tax	NA*	NA*	NA*	21,251	34,889
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	44145	44091	46314	29,639	22,414
State Excise	140	123	152	85	131
Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land	160	342	259	287	259
Taxes on Vehicles	2695	3008	3213	3885	4119
Stamp and Registration fees	5503	5549	5783	7255	7781
Taxes and Duties on electricity	5878	6000	5833	6484	7348
Land Revenue	1893	2528	1999	1859	2408
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	211	265	66	131	116
Other Taxes	715	743	824	673	638
<b>Total State's own Taxes</b>	<b>61340</b>	<b>62649</b>	<b>64443</b>	<b>71549</b>	<b>80103</b>

\* Not applicable

## 2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1. Taxes on property and capital transactions					
Revenue collection	7566	8421	8055	9400	10451
Expenditure on collection	220	224	227	263	276
Cost of tax collection	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
2. Taxes on commodities and services					
Revenue collection	57676	61326	64758	47299	37507
Expenditure on collection	378	388	414	460	463
Cost of tax collection	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Central Goods & Service Tax (CGST)	NA*	NA*	NA*	292	5797
Integrated Goods & Service Tax (IGST)	NA*	NA*	NA*	2097	463
Corporation Tax	3596	4929	6027	6361	8168
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2568	3424	4189	5371	6015
Other taxes on Income and Expenditure	0.09	0.12	0	0	42
Taxes on Wealth	10	1	14	0	3
Customs	1665	2506	2593	2096	1665
Union Excise Duties	940	2087	2960	2191	1106
Service Tax	1518	2732	3052	2373	218
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0	11	0.06	0	12
<b>State's share of Union Taxes/Duties</b>	<b>10296</b>	<b>15690</b>	<b>18835</b>	<b>20782</b>	<b>23489</b>
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>71636</b>	<b>783340</b>	<b>83278</b>	<b>92331</b>	<b>103592</b>
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	14%	20%	23%	23%	23%

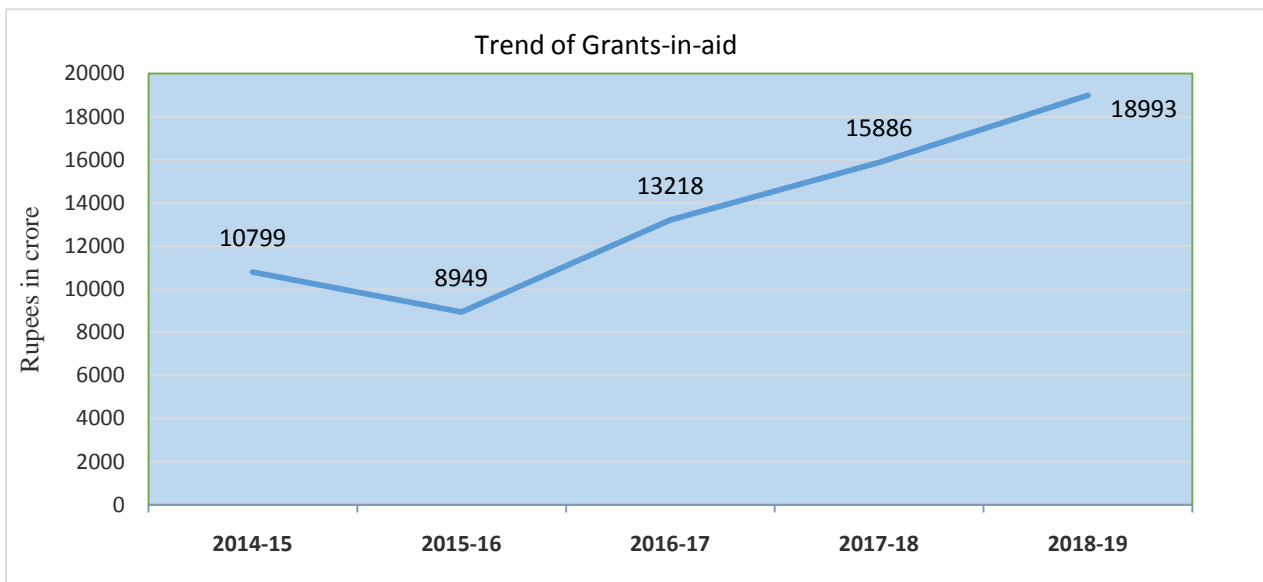
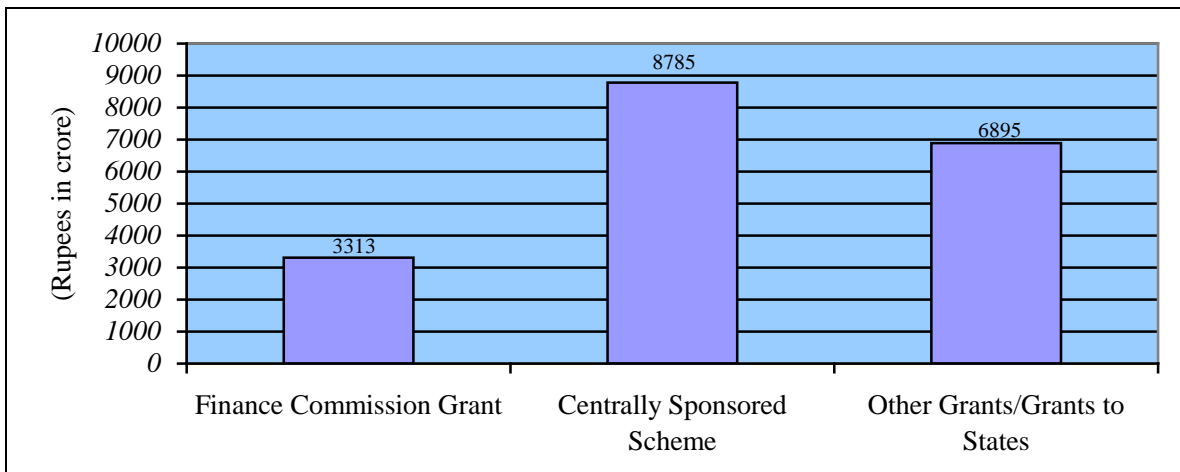
\*Not applicable

Government of Gujarat received ranging between 14 per cent to 23 per cent share of total Tax Revenue from the net proceeds of all shareable Union taxes during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19.

## 2.6 Grants -in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise Centrally Sponsored Schemes Finance Commission Grants and other grants Total receipts during 2018-19 under Grants -in-aid were ₹ 18993 crore as shown below:

**Grants-in-Aid**



## 2.7 Public Debt

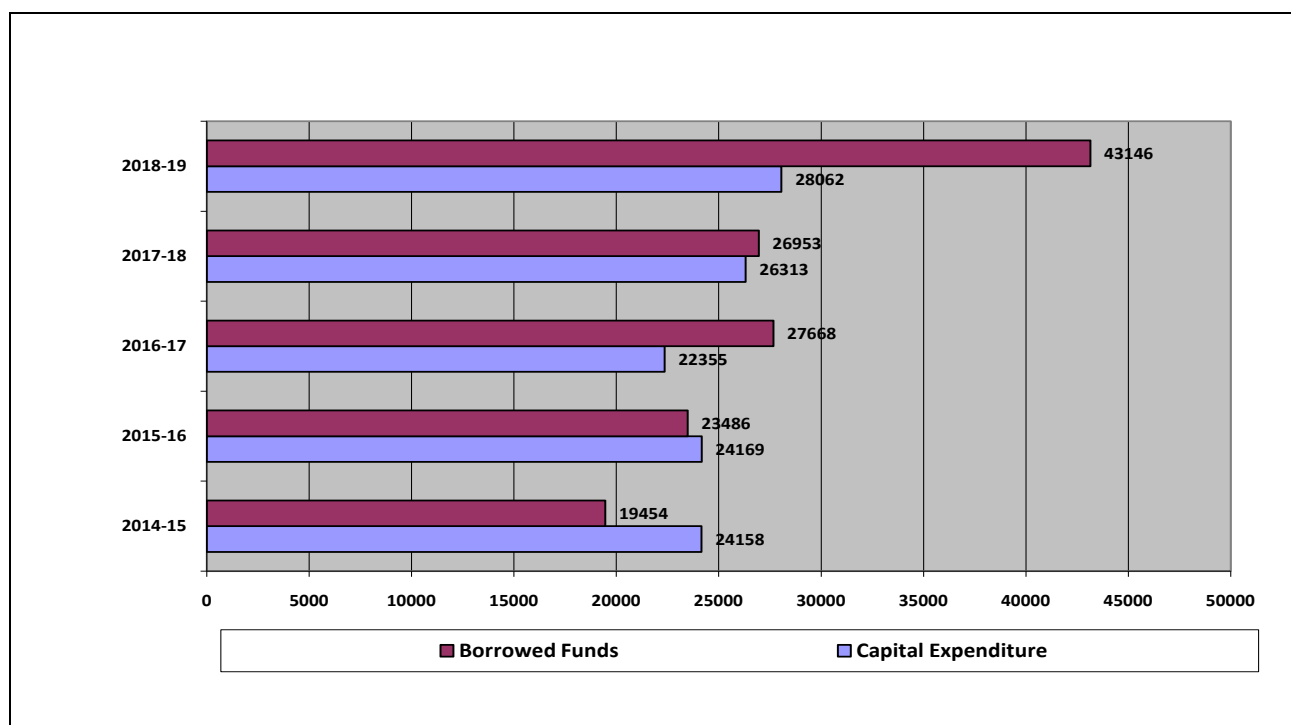
Trend of position of Public Debt over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Internal Debt	155981	173681	192772	206644	232875
Central Loans	7470	7062	6566	5947	7430
<b>Total</b>	<b>163451</b>	<b>180743</b>	<b>199338</b>	<b>212591</b>	<b>240305</b>

### Borrowed funds viz-a-viz Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)





## Chapter III

### Expenditure

#### 3.1 Introduction

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

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

General Services	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, PWD, Interest, Pension etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.

#### 3.2 Revenue Expenditure

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

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Budget Estimates</b>	101896	108198	116493	135638	148123
<b>Actuals</b>	86652	95779	103895	118060	132790
<b>Gap</b>	15244	12419	12598	17578	15333
<b>Percentage of variation of Actuals against BE</b>	14.96	11.48	10.81	12.96	10.35

( Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years)

Around 50 *per cent* of the total revenue expenditure was incurred on committed expenses viz. on Salaries (₹ 10836 crore) Interest payment (₹ 20183 crore) and Pensions (₹ 18295 crore) and subsidies (₹ 17269 crore) which is the committed liability of the State Government.

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

(₹ in crore)

Component	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total revenue expenditure	86652	95779	103895	118060	132790
Committed revenue expenditure #	41081	42908	48691	56846	66583
<i>Percentage of committed revenue expenditure to total revenue expenditure</i>	47	45	47	48	50
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	45571	52871	55204	61214	66207

# Committed revenue expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries & Wages, Interest Payments, Pensions and Subsidies.

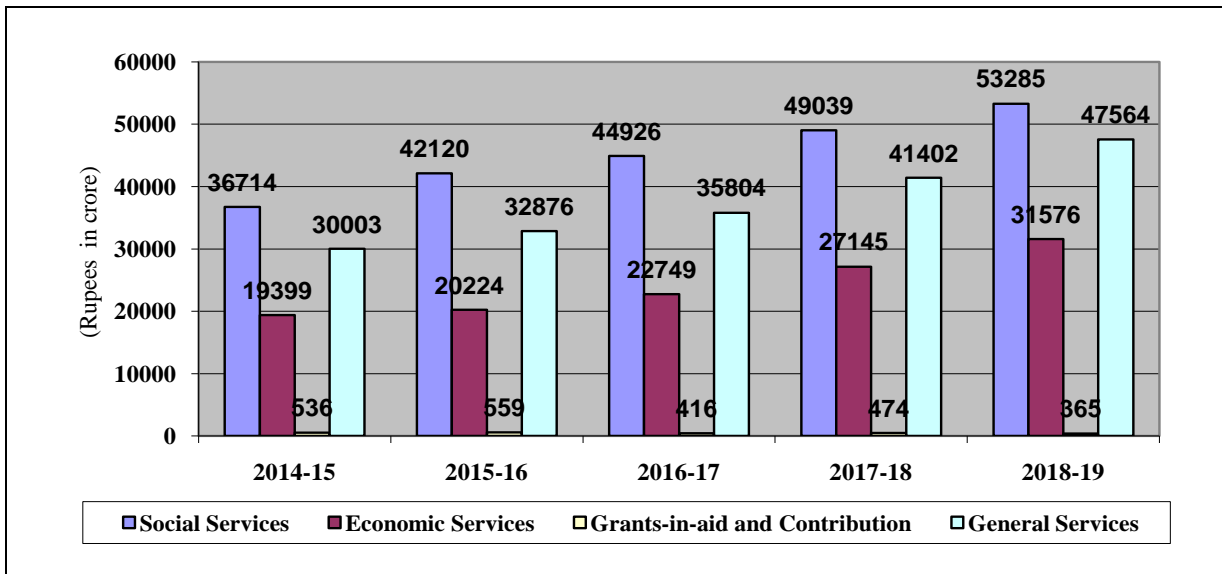
It may be seen that the uncommitted revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 45.28% from ₹ 45571 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 66206 crore in 2018-19. The total revenue expenditure increased by 53.25 per cent from ₹ 86652 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 132790 crore in 2018-19 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 62.08 per cent over the same period.

### 3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2018-19)

(₹ in crore)

Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
General Services	30003	32876	35804	41402	47564
Social Services	36714	42120	44926	49039	53285
Economic Services	19399	20224	22749	27145	31576
Grants-in-aid and Contribution	536	559	416	474	365

### 3.3.2. Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years



## 3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for 2018-19 were 2 per cent of GSDP. It was less than the Budget Estimates by ₹ 5244 crore.

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Components	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Budget (B.E.)	18738	18864	27602	29370	33247
2	Actual Expenditure (#)	24157	24169	22355	26313	28062
3	Percentage of Actual Exp. to B.E.	128.92	128.12	80.99	89.59	84.40
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	6.53%	0.05%	(-)7.51%	17.71%	6.65%
5	GSDP	921773	1029010	1153327	1314680	1496013
6	Yearly growth in GSDP	14.13%	11.63%	12.08%	13.99%	13.79%

### 3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2018-19, the Government spent ₹ 10,350 crore on Irrigation and Flood Control (₹ 3,886 crore on Major Irrigation and ₹ 5,062 crore on Medium Irrigation). Apart from above, the Government spent ₹ 3,090 crore on construction of roads and bridges.

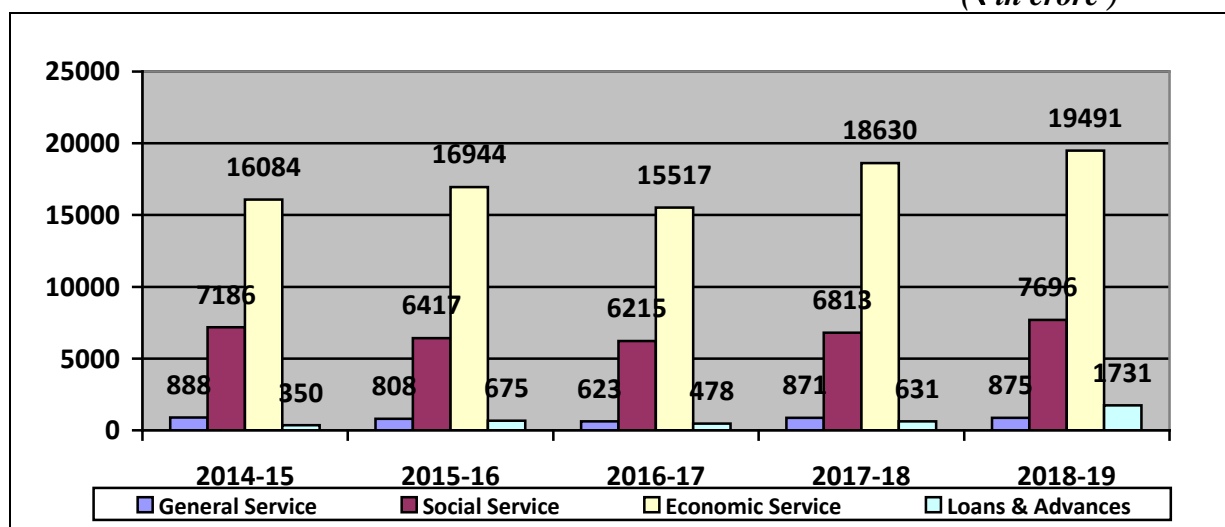
### 3.3.2. Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
General Services	888	808	623	871	875
Social Services	7186	6417	6215	6813	7696
Economic Service	16084	16944	15517	18630	19491
Loans and Advances	350	675	478	631	1731

### Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)



### 3.3.3. Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue Expenditure

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

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Sector		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(A)	General Services	Capital	888	808	623	871	875
		Revenue	30003	32876	35804	41402	47564
(B)	Social Services	Capital	7186	6417	6215	6813	7696
		Revenue	36714	42120	44926	49039	53285
(C)	Economic Service	Capital	16084	16944	15517	18630	19491
		Revenue	19399	20224	22749	27145	31576
(D)	Grants-in-aid and Contribution	Revenue	536	559	416	474	365

## Chapter IV

### Appropriation Accounts

#### 4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of expenditure	Original grant / Appropriation	Supplementary grant/ Appropriation	Total	Actual Expenditure	Saving(-) / Excess(+)
	I- Revenue	11,56,21.04	1,31,62.28	12,87,83.33	11,41,48.67	(-)1,46,34.66
	II- Capital	3,05,64.04	28,03.99	3,33,68.04	2,85,83.72	(-)47,84.31
	III- Loans and Advances	15,35.92	5,08.60	20,44.52	17,31.47	(-)3,13.05
<b>Total Voted</b>		<b>14,77,21.00</b>	<b>1,64,74.08</b>	<b>16,41,95.89</b>	<b>14,44,63.86</b>	<b>(-)1,97,32.02</b>
	IV- Revenue	2,04,66.98	3,27.83	2,07,94.82	2,04,53.96	(-)3,40.86
	V- Capital	44.10	1,01.30	1,45.4	1,29.82	(-)15.58
	VI- Public Debt- Repayment	1,54,34.28	5.55	1,54,39.83	1,54,32.02	(-)7.8.1
	VII- Loans and Advances					
<b>Total Charged</b>		<b>3,59,45.36</b>	<b>4,34.68</b>	<b>3,63,80.05</b>	<b>3,60,15.80</b>	<b>(-)3,64.25</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>18,36,66.36</b>	<b>1,69,09.59</b>	<b>20,05,75.94</b>	<b>18,04,79.66</b>	<b>(-)2,00,96.27</b>

#### 4.2 Trend of Saving / Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-)/Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2010-11	(-) 3,204	(-) 1,219	(-) 20	(-) 70	(-) 4,513
2011-12	(-) 4,500	(-) 1,347	(+) 471	(-) 144	(-) 5,520
2012-13	(-) 7,048	(-) 989	(-) 1	(-) 251	(-) 8,289
2013-14	(-) 8,942	(-) 3,469	(-) 14	(-) 318	(-) 12,743

2014-15	(-) 15,336	(-) 5882	(-) 3	(-) 393	(-) 21,614
2015-16	(-) 1,22,94	(-) 5,308	(+) 267	(-) 56	(-) 17,391
2016-17	(-) 1,33,15	(-) 52,81	(-) 43,61	(-) 6,29	(-) 2,35,86
2017-18	(-)1,66,34	(-)29,89	(-)21,00	(-)1,85	(-)2,19,08
2018-19	(-)1,49,76	(-)48,00	(-)8	(-)3,13	(-)2,00,97

### 4.3 Significant savings

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

(Per cent)

GR	Grant description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
0019	Other Expenditure Pertaining to Finance Department	98.75	98.52	86.33	99.11	99.17	99.31
0076	Revenue Department	41.61	43.49	35.41	32.99	33.67	27.08
0077	Tax Collection Charges (Revenue Department)	39.69	45.33	30.76	22.57	16.61	7.04
0078	District Administration	35.27	22.95	19.40	12.96	11.29	12.71
0084	Non-Residential Buildings	30.84	33.76	29.01	44.63	32.79	31.76
0085	Residential Buildings	46.90	22.03	25.49	17.42	15.03	34.33

During 2018-19, Supplementary Grants totaling ₹ 16,909.59 crore ( 9.37 per cent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. Few instances are given below:

#### **Annexure –B**

GR	NOMENCLATURE	SECTION	ORIGINAL	SUPPLEME NTARY	ACTUAL_EXP ENDITURE
18	Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	Revenue	11335.3	2	10981.77
20	Repayment of Debt Pertaining to Finance Department and its servicing	Capital	15434.27	5.56	15432.02
26	Forests	Revenue	457.24	7.53	442.3

26	Forests	Capital	457.51	4.13	457.03
39	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	5040.39	203.4	5005.84
44	Jails	Revenue	154.31	9.63	144.15
46	Other Expenditure Pertaining to Home Department	Capital	611.11	15.08	555.14
52	Other Expenditure Pertaining to Industries and Mines Department	Capital	126.7	1.38	106.44
55	Other expenditure pertaining to Information and Broadcasting Department	Revenue	15.75	0.43	6.17
57	Labour and Employment	Revenue	1212.05	1.4	878.95
65	Narmada Development Scheme	Capital	4950	5.78	3324.55
70	Community Development	Revenue	2282.28	192	2210.79
71	Rural Housing and Rural Development	Revenue	2252.1	39.73	1299.24
80	Dang District	Revenue	52.78	0.35	50.65
83	Roads and Buildings Department	Revenue	21.09	1.95	20.26
84	Non-Residential Buildings	Capital	1398.86	0.33	745.84
85	Residential Buildings	Revenue	192.97	18.11	165.23
95	Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	Revenue	3892.53	260.92	3506.03
96	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Revenue	8298.85	0.85	7094.65
98	Youth Services and Cultural Activities	Revenue	402.65	1.78	380.29
101	Urban Housing	Revenue	1198.9	8.9	881.2
102	Urban Development	Revenue	8833.42	516.2	8677.92
102	Urban Development	Capital	622	10	488.79

## Chapter V

### Assets and Liabilities

#### 5.1 Assets

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

Total investment as share capital in non-financial public sector undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 92804 crore at the end of the year of 2018-19. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 120 crore (i.e. 0.13 per cent) on total investment (₹ 92804 crore). At the end of the year 2018-19, investments increased by ₹ 6690 crore and dividend income increased by ₹ 24 crore.

#### 5.2 Debt and Liabilities

Article 293 of the Constitution of India empowers the State Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund. Government of India determines, from time to time, the limit up to which State Government can borrow from the market. .

Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:

*(₹ in crore)*

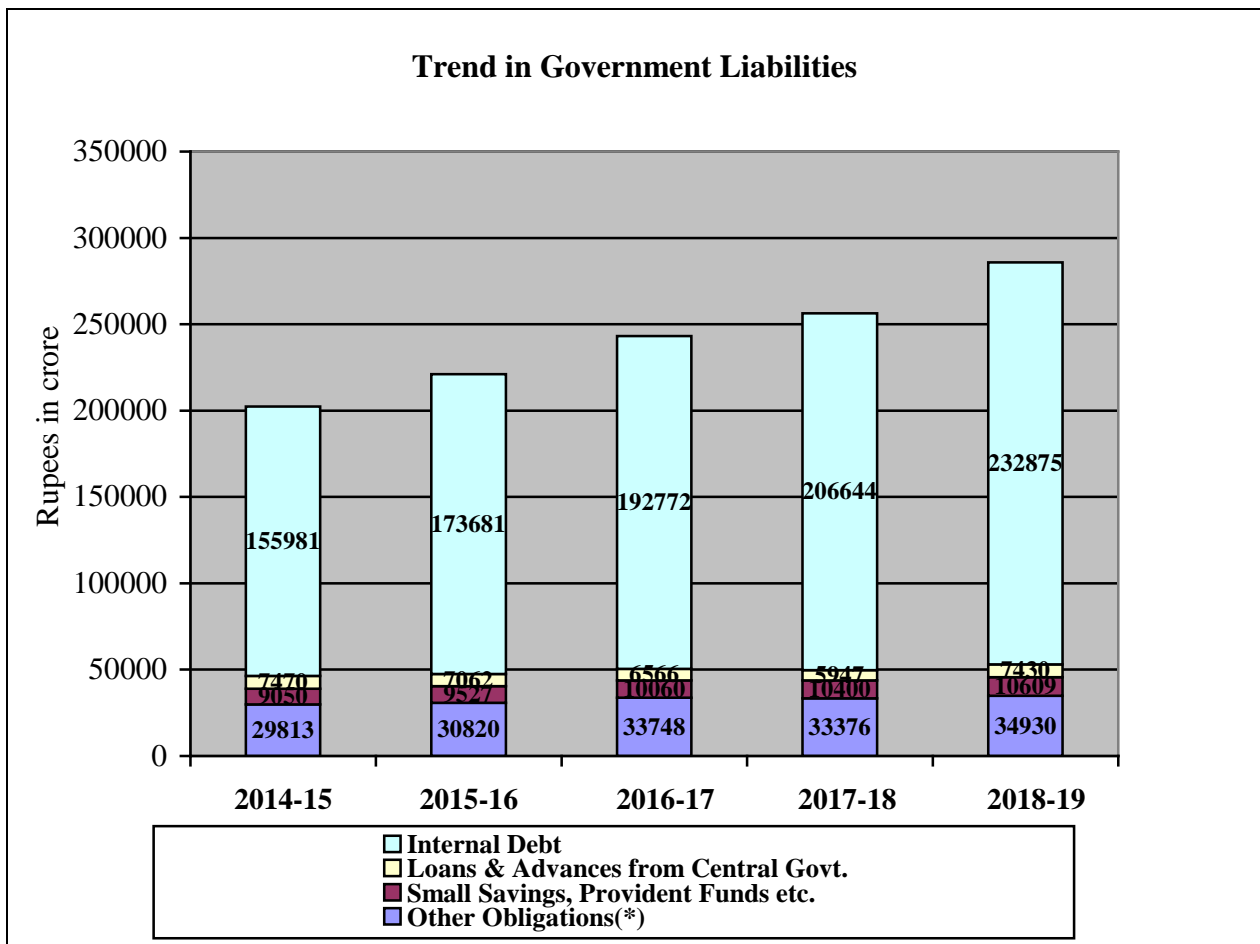
Year	Public Debt	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account*	Per cent of GSDP	Total Liabilities	Per cent of GSDP
2014-15	1,63,451	18	38,862	4	2,02,313	22
2015-16	1,80,743	18	40,347	4	2,21,090	21
2016-17	1,99,338	17	43,807	4	2,43,145	21
2017-18	2,12,590	16	43,776	3	2,56,366	19
2018-19	2,40,305	16	45,539	3	2,85,844	19

\* Excludes suspense and remittance balance.

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

Public Debt and other liabilities showed a net increase of ₹ 29478 crore (11.50 per cent) over the previous year.





### 5.3 Guarantees

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

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the end of the year
2014-15	11235	5,984
2015-16	11333	5,236
2016-17	11333	4,804
2017-18	11796	4,834
2018-19	11796	4,699

## 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 plan schemes and programmes which are projected outside the State Budget.

#### 6.2 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances given by the State Government outstanding at the end of 2018-19 was ₹ 9,503 crore. During the year 2018-19 the State Government disbursed loans and advances amounting to ₹ 1,731 crore and recovered outstanding loans amounting to ₹ 151 crore.

#### 6.3 Financial assistances to local bodies and others

During the past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies etc, increased from 39,964 crore in the year 2014-15 to 59,611 in 2018-19, Grants to Zilla Parishads, Municipal Corporation and Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis (₹24313 crore) represented 41 per cent of total grants given during the year. Details of Grants-in-aid for the past 5 years are as under:

<i>(₹ in crore)</i>						
S. No	Name of Institutions	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Zilla Parishads	12,229	14,499	2,554	2,655	2,875
2	Municipal Corporations & Municipalities	5,852	6,350	6570	7020	7,482
3	Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samities	5,274	7586	13,570	17,032	16,770
4	Other Institute	16609	15613	25361	28100	32,484
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,964</b>	<b>44,048</b>	<b>48,055</b>	<b>54,807</b>	<b>59,611</b>

#### 6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

( ₹ in crore )

Component	As on 1 April 2018	As on 31 March 2019	Net increase(+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	-355	0.12	+355
Investment from cash balance (GoI treasury bills)	5,198	6,896	+1698
Investment from earmarked fund balances	11,686	12,704	+1018
(a) Sinking Fund	11,280	12,265	+985
(b) other Funds	406	439	+33
Interest realized during the year	554	234	-320

#### 6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

In terms of the Gujarat Budget Manual, Controlling Officers are required to reconcile the Receipts and Expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Office of the Accountant General (A&E). Such reconciliation has been completed in 2018-19 in respect of 72 out of 80 Controlling Officers for receipts of ₹ 1,75,675.35 crore (97.94.% of total receipts of ₹ 1,79,364.01 crore) and for expenditure in respect of the 527 Controlling Officers for an expenditure of ₹ 1,75,484.10 crore (98.58% of total expenditure of ₹1,78,014.97 crore ).

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

The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Gujarat have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 33 District Treasuries, 157 Public Works Divisions and 71 Forest Divisions compiled accounts of Pay and Accounts Offices at Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. No accounts remained excluded at the end of the Financial Year.

#### 6.7 Advance payments

As per the provisions of Gujarat Treasury Rules 2000, Drawing and Disbursing Officers/Controlling Officers are authorized to draw money in advance for emergent purposes by preparing Abstract Contingent (AC) bills by debiting Service Heads. They are required to submit Detailed Contingent (DC) bills containing supporting vouchers of final expenditure to the Office of the Accountant General (A&E) within three months from the drawal of the AC bills. As of 31

March 2019, 4496 DC bills for ₹ 439.97 crore were not received by the Office of the Accountant General.

## 6.8 Status of Suspense Balances and Remittances Balances

Significant suspense items shown as gross debit and credit balances under Major Head-8658-Suspense Account and 8782-Remittances for the last five years, are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Name of Minor Head	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
<b>8658-Suspense Accounts</b>										
101-Pay and Accounts Office-Suspense	119	-6	147	0	166	30	189	4	221	9
Net	125 Dr.		147 Dr.		136 Dr.		186 Dr.		212 Dr.	
102-Suspense Account (Civil)	121	50	67	0	91	0	74	0	98	8
Net	71 Dr.		67 Dr.		91 Dr.		74 Dr.		90 Dr.	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense -Central Account Office	152	-91	244	0	353	111	242	0	242	0
Net	244 Dr.		244 Dr.		242 Dr.		242 Dr.		242 Dr.	
<b>8782-Cash Remittances and adjustments</b>										
102-Public Works Remittances	16440	17065	16559	17371	14920	15655	17666	18642	20045	20711
Net	625 Cr.		812 Cr.		735 Cr.		976 Cr.		666 Cr.	
103-Forest Remittances	778	786	676	768	807	906	892	961	942	988
Net	8 Cr.		91 Cr.		99 Cr.		70 Cr.		46 Cr.	
108-Othe Remittance	87	88	167	181	112	127	118	127	113	124
Net	1 Cr.		14 Cr.		15 Cr.		9 Cr.		11 Cr.	

## 6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificate

In terms of the Gujarat Financial Rules, 1971 and Finance Department notification dated 12 April 1985, Controlling Officers who draw Grants-in-aid bills are required to submit Utilization Certificates (UCs) to the Accountant General (A&E) within 12 months after the end of the financial year in which the grant is released. At the end of 2018-19, **2,573** UCs for an amount of ₹ **4,234** crore were outstanding.

## 6.10 New Pension Scheme

The State Government incurred an expenditure of ₹ 17,560.20 crore (13.22 *per cent* of the total revenue expenditure) on “Pension and other Retirement Benefits” of employees who were recruited on or before 31 March 2005. The details are given in Statement No. 15. The State Government employees recruited on or after 1 April 2005 are covered under the New Pension Scheme which is a Defined Contributory Pension Scheme. In terms of this Scheme, the employee contributes 10 *per cent* of his 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. The State Government has not estimated the actual amount payable by the employees and the matching Government contribution over the years.

During 2018-19, the State Government credited an amount of ₹ 1,464.69 crore to MH 8342-117-Defined Contributory Pension Scheme, wherein the Employer’s contribution and Employees’ contribution were ₹ 740.47 crore and ₹ 724.22 crore respectively. During the year, the Government transferred ₹ 1481.28 crore to NSDL/Trustee Bank, whereas ₹ 15.74 crore were pending for transfer to NSDL/Trustee Bank as on 31 March 2019. The matter was stated to be under reconciliation.

## 6.11 Personal Deposit Accounts

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

The status of PD accounts as of 31 March 2019 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance		Addition during the year		Closed during the year		Closing Balance	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
482	447.41	13	1610.57	11	1476.97	484	581.01

## 6.12 Investment

The State Government invests in the equity and share capital of Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Institutions etc. As on 31 March 2019, the Government invested ₹ 92,803.90 crore in 2108 PSUs and other entities of which ₹6689.94 crore was invested during 2018-19 in 14 entities.

## 6.13 Rush of Expenditure

Uniform flow of expenditure during the year is essential to ensure that the primary requirement of budgetary control is maintained. Rush of expenditure in the last quarter of the Financial year should be avoided.

During 2018-19, 34.79% (₹ 42,030.01 crore) of the total expenditure (both revenue and capital) of ₹ 1,20,815.66 crore was incurred during the last quarter of the current financial year, whereas, 28.79% (₹ 17,027.72 crore ) of the total receipts (₹ 59,144.24 crore ) was received during last quarter. Comparison of month wise receipt corresponding to expenditure for the last quarter (January 2019 to March 2019) is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Month	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure Increase(+)/ Decrease (-) Same month of previous year
01/01/2019	10,631.61	4,392.12	24.31
01/02/2019	8,961.32	4,366.61	6.37
01/03/2019	22,437.08	8,268.99	6.81
Total	42,030.01	17,027.72	10.65

(\*)The figures are pertains to transactions occurred at the treasury level only

However, during this period of the previous year the expenditure was 35.44% (₹ 37,983.24 crore) of the total expenditure (₹ 1,07,185.16 crore).

## 6.14 Status of Reserve Funds

**Reserve Funds:** There were **15 Reserve Funds** earmarked for specific purpose during 2018-19 out of which 3 Reserve Funds bearing interest were having a balance of ₹1504.58 crore, and 12 Funds are not interest bearing having balance of ₹13998.70 crore. In addition to 15 Funds, two new Reserve Funds Viz. State Compensatory Afforestation Funds (as interest bearing) and Consumer Welfare Fund (under not bearing interest) were opened during the year but no transaction had taken place till March 31, 2019.

**Inoperative Reserve Funds:** The Accounts had five inoperative Reserve Funds with a balance of ₹ 2.11crore.

### 6.14.1 Consolidated Sinking Fund

The CSF was created in 2003-04 for redemption of open market loans. Based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, the RBI issued guidelines enlarging the scope of the CSF for including all liabilities (Internal Debt + Public Account liabilities) of the Government from the financial year 2007-08. Latest Guidelines for Consolidated Sinking Fund Scheme issued by the State Government the minimum corpus of the fund should be 5 per cent of State's liabilities from the year 2018-19 and thereafter to maintain it on a rolling basis. Details of CSF for the year 2018-19 are given below.

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance As on 01/04/2018	Accrued Interest Credited during 2018-19	Closing Balance as on 31/03/2019	Minimum Corpus of the Fund	Short fall in Contribution
₹ 11,609.81	₹ 985.05	₹ 12594.82	₹ 12,818.32	₹ 223.50

### 6.14.2 Guarantee Redemption Fund

The Twelfth Finance Commission recommended setting up GRF to meet the contingent liabilities arising from the guarantees given by the Government. The Government of Gujarat has created a GRF for guarantees extended by it on loans taken by various entities like State Public Sector Undertakings, State Co-operative Societies etc. In terms of the guidelines of the RBI, which administers the Fund, the corpus of the Fund is to be gradually increased to the desirable level of 5 per cent of outstanding guarantees. Details of GRF for the year 2018-19 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance As on 01/04/2018	Accrued Interest Credited during 2018- 19	Closing Balance as on 31/03/2019	Minimum Corpus of the Fund	Short fall in Contribution
₹666.46	₹33.17	₹ 699.63	₹234.93	---

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

The State Government had been operating the SDRF with effect from 2011-12 as recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. The aggregate size of the SDRF is as per the recommendations of XIV Finance Commission. In terms of GOI guidelines, of the total size of the Fund the Central and State Governments are required to contribute in the ratio of 75:25. Accordingly, the State Government transferred ₹ 518 crore (₹ 450 crore Central share and ₹ 68 crore State share) to the Fund in 2018-19.

In terms of the guidelines, balances lying in the Fund are required to be invested, which was not done. The interest payable on the un-invested balances of earlier years has also not been estimated. Details of SDRF for the year 2018-19 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance As on 01/04/2018	Amount transferred to the Fund during 2018- 19	Expenditure incurred on natural calamities during 2018- 19	Closing Balance as on 31/03/2019	Short fall in transfer
₹2,355.12	₹518.34	₹1368.93	₹ 1504.53	₹ 82

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

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



*cent* but not less than one *per cent* of total cost of construction of projects. This cess would be applicable on all establishments whether Central Government or State Government Departments/ Organisation or Semi Government or Private Organisations. As per Rule 5 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Rules, 1998, the amount collected from cess shall be transferred to the Board within 30 days of its collection.

In terms of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, the State Government levied and collected Cess amounting to ₹ 2,506.13 crore during the period 2006-07 to 2018-19. Out of this amount, ₹ 18,48.57 crore was transferred to the Gujarat Housing and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board as Grants-in-aid, leaving a balance of ₹ 657.56 crore which had not been transferred as of 31 March 2019. During the year 2018-19 cess of ₹518.01 crore was collected, whereas ₹235.49 crore was transferred to the Board leaving a untransferred balance of ₹ 282.52 crore pertaining to 2018-19. The Bank account of the Gujarat Building and other construction Workers welfare Board is being maintained by The Chairman of the Board. Non-transferred amount of ₹ 657.56 crore represents the liabilities of the State Government under the scheme.

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

Three Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGASs) have been notified by Government of India. They are mainly:

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



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