

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE
2013-14

GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND

Preface

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the State Legislature. The Annual accounts consist of (a) Finance Accounts and (b) Appropriation Accounts. Finance Accounts are summary statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts show the Grant-wise expenditure against provisions approved by the State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

The publication, 'Accounts at a Glance' is prepared annually and is intended to distil and make more accessible, the voluminous information contained in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs and provides a broad overview of Government activities. 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 will help us in improving this publication.



(Ashok Sinha)

Accountant General (A&E)

Uttarakhand

Place: Dehradun

Date: 24-12-2014

Table of Contents

Chapter 1	Overview	Page
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Structure of Accounts	1-2
1.3	Finance Accounts & Appropriation Accounts	3-4
1.4	Sources and Application of Funds	4-6
1.5	Highlights of Accounts	7
1.6	What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?	8-10
Chapter 2	Receipts	
2.1	Introduction	11
2.2	Revenue Receipts	11-12
2.3	Trend of Receipts	12-13
2.4	Performance of State's own Tax Revenue collection	14
2.5	Efficiency of Tax Collection	14
2.6	Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years	15
2.7	Grants-in-Aid	16
2.8	Public Debt	17
Chapter 3	Expenditure	
3.1	Introduction	18
3.2	Revenue Expenditure	18-20
3.3	Capital Expenditure	20-21
Chapter 4	Plan & Non-plan Expenditure	
4.1	Distribution of Expenditure (2013-14)	22
4.2	Plan Expenditure	22-23
4.3	Non-plan Expenditure	23
4.4	Committed Expenditure	23-24
Chapter 5	Appropriation Accounts	
5.1	Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2013-14	25
5.2	Trend of savings / excess during the past 5 years	26
5.3	Significant Savings	26-28
Chapter 6	Assets and Liabilities	
6.1	Assets	29
6.2	Debt and Liabilities	29-30
6.3	Guarantees	30
Chapter 7	Other Items	
7.1	Loans & Advances by the State Government	31
7.2	Financial Assistance to Local Bodies & Others	31
7.3	Cash Balances & Investment of Cash Balance	32
7.4	Reconciliation of Accounts	32-33
7.5	Submission of Accounts by Treasuries	33
7.6	Abstract Contingent Bills/ Detailed Contingent Bills	33-34

CHAPTER I

OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

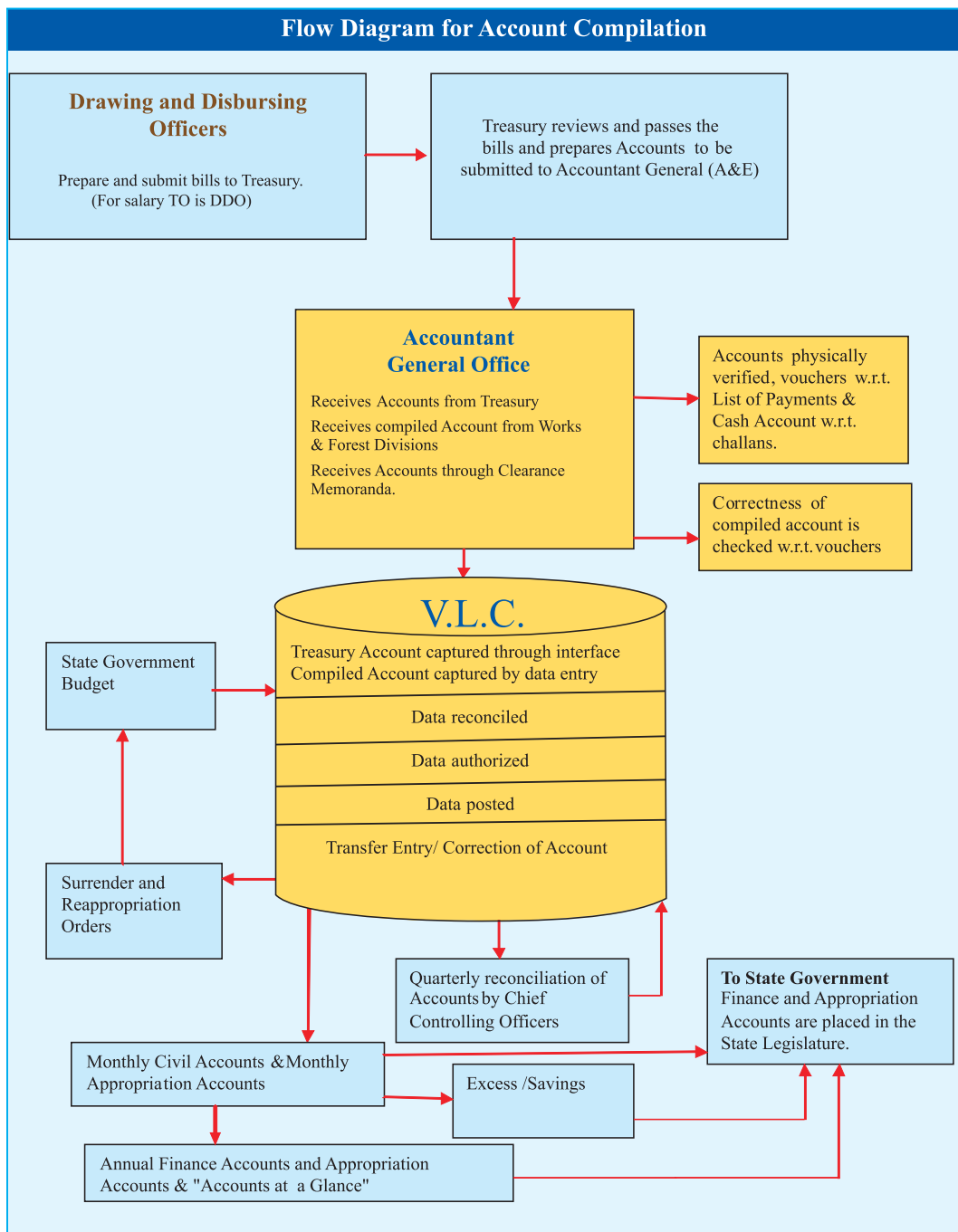
The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Uttarakhand compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Uttarakhand. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Following such compilation, the Accountant General (A&E) prepares, annually, the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit) Uttarakhand and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2 Structure of Accounts

1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in 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. Debt and Deposits represent repayable liabilities of the Government. Advances are receivables of the Government. Remittances and Suspense transactions are adjusting entities that are to be cleared eventually by booking to the final heads of account.

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts



VLC: Voucher Level Compilation

1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

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. To make the Finance Accounts more comprehensive and informative, it is prepared in two Volumes. Volume I contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items. Volume II contains other summarized statements (Part-I), detailed statements (Part II) and appendices (Part III). Receipts and disbursements of the Government of Uttarakhand as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2013-14 are given below.

(₹ in crore)

Receipts (Total: 2,02,06.43)	Revenue (Total 1,73,20.53)	Tax Revenue	1,09,28.72
		Non Tax Revenue	13,16.54
		Grant-in-Aid	50,75.27
	Capital (Total: 28,85.90)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	55.23
		Capital Receipts	1,80.40
		Borrowings and other Liabilities *	26,50.27
Disbursements (Total:2,02,06.43)	Revenue		1,62,16.41
	Capital		37,12.03
	Loans and Advances		2,77.99

* Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net of Public Account+ Net of opening and Closing Cash Balance and appropriation to Contingency Fund.

The Union Government transfers substantial fund directly to State implementing Agencies/ NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. This year, the Government of India directly released ₹ 19,02.65 crore. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are now exhibited in Appendix VII of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. They depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund or 'voted' by the State Legislature. There are 02 Charged Appropriation, 06 both Charged Appropriation and Voted Grants and 23 Voted Grants.

The Appropriation Act, 2013-14, had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 3,01,45.69 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 22,46.00 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 2,35,64.74 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 14,76.19 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹ 65,80.95 crore (21.83 per cent) and ₹ 7,69.81 crore (34.27 per cent) on both respectively. The Actual Gross expenditure includes ₹ 1.25 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills. Expenditure of AC Bill amounting to ₹ 7.74 crore is still outstanding at the end of the year for want of supporting Detailed Contingent Bills (DC Bills).

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 (₹ 0.16 crore) maintained with the RBI. During 2013-14, the Government of Uttarakhand maintained the minimum balance for 349 days without taking any advance, for 16 days Special Ways and Means Advance. No overdrafts were taken during the year 2013-14..

1.4.2 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 11,04.12 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 26,50.27 representing 0.83 percent and 1.99 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)*. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 13.12 percent of total expenditure. This deficit constituted of net of Public Debt (₹ +25,56.36 crore), net of Public Account (₹ +8,39.90 crore), net of Contingency Fund (₹ +2,17.53 crore), transfer

to the Contingency Fund (₹ 400 crore) and closing cash balance (₹ -5,63.52 crore). Around 61.44 percent of the revenue receipts (₹1,73,20.53 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 64,31.24 crore), interest payments (₹ 20,56.04 crore), pension (₹ 21,30.67 crore) and subsidies (₹ 23.63 crore).

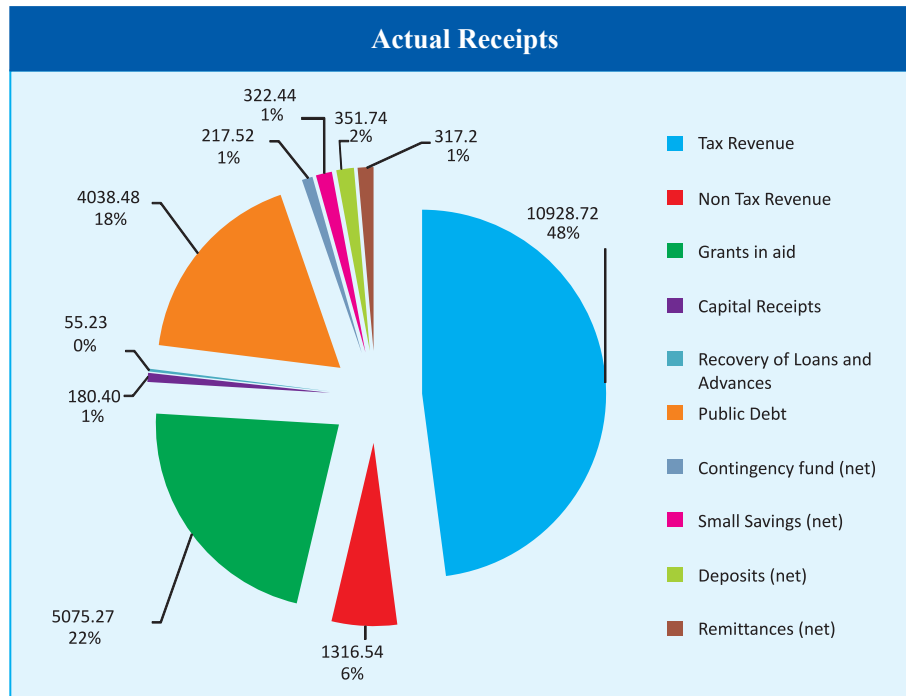
*Advance value of GSDP= 13,29,68.97 crore (as per Department of Economics and Statistics website-Govt. of Uttarakhand).

Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in crore)

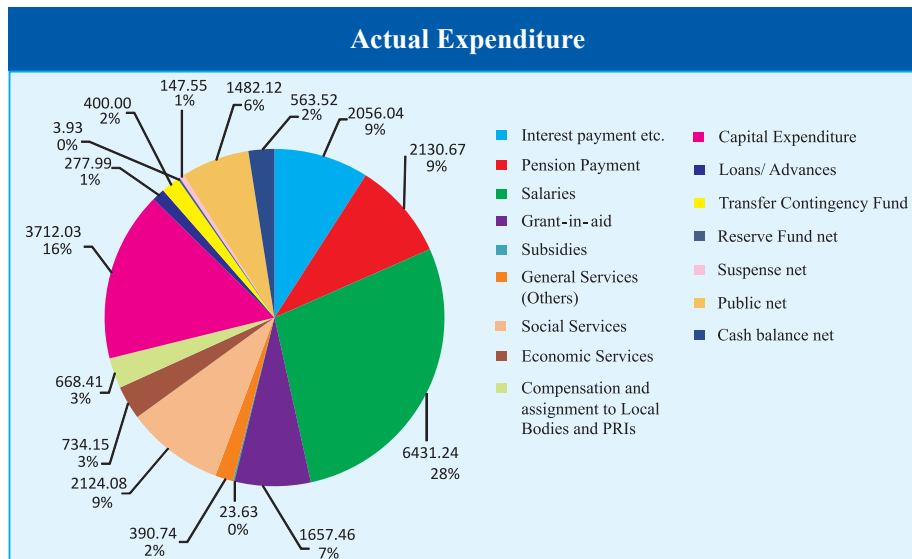
	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2013	(-) 5.21
	Revenue Receipts	1,73,20.53
	Capital Receipts	1,80.40
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	55.23
	Public Debt	40,38.48
	Small Savings Provident Fund and Others	13,13.17
SOURCES	Reserves & Sinking Funds	4,68.31
	Deposits received	29,66.81
	Civil Advances repaid	1,20.03
	Suspense Account	3,81,42.45
	Remittances	48,16.69
	Contingency Fund	4,12.00
	TOTAL	6,98,28.89
	Revenue Expenditure	1,62,16.41
	Capital Expenditure	37,12.03
	Loans Given	2,77.99
	Repayment of Public Debt	14,82.12
	Small Savings Provident Fund and Others	9,90.73
APPLICATION	Reserves & Sinking Funds	4,72.24
	Deposits spent	26,15.07
	Civil Advances given	1,20.03
	Suspense Account	3,82,90.00
	Remittances	44,99.49
	Contingency Fund	1,94.48
	Transfer to Contingency Fund	4,00.00
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2014	5,58.31
	TOTAL	6,98,28.89

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from



Note: Contingency Fund, Public Account and Cash Balance component above are taken as 'net' and not 'gross' as shown in the Source and Application Table.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee went



Note: Contingency Fund, Public Account and Cash Balance component above are taken as 'net' and not 'gross' as shown in the Source and Application Table.

1.5 Highlights of Accounts

	Budget Estimates 2013-14	Actuals 2013-14	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP (a)
1. Tax Revenue (b)	1,10,07.81	1,09,28.72	99.28	8.22
2. Non-Tax Revenue	12,16.26	13,16.54	1,08.24	1.00
3. Grant-in-Aid & Contributions	6731.65	50,75.27	75.39	3.82
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	1,89,55.72	1,73,20.53	91.37	13.03
4a. Capital Receipts Booked under Major Head- 4000	--	1,80.40	--	--
5. Recovery of Loans & Advances	6,84.59	55.23	8.07	0.04
6. Borrowings & Other Liabilities (c)	35,36.74	26,50.27	74.94	2.00
7. Capital Receipts (4a+5+6)	42,21.33	28,85.90	68.36	2.17
8. Total Receipts (4+7)	2,31,77.05	2,02,06.43	87.18	15.20
9. Non-Plan Expenditure	1,44,66.67	1,40,24.95	96.94	10.55
10. Non Plan Expenditure on Revenue Account	1,44,22.98	1,34,49.44	93.25	10.11
11. Non Plan Expenditure on Interest Payments out of 10	25,40.85	20,56.04	80.92	1.55
12. Non Plan Expenditure on Capital Account	43.70	5,75.51	13,16.96	0.43
13. Plan Expenditure	87,10.38	61,81.48	70.97	4.65
14. Plan Expenditure on Revenue Account	36,31.22	27,66.97	76.20	2.08
15. Plan expenditure on Capital Account	50,79.15	34,14.51	67.23	2.57
16. Total Expenditure (9+13)	2,31,77.05	2,02,06.43	87.18	15.20
17. Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	1,80,54.20	1,62,16.41	89.82	12.20
18. Capital Expenditure (12+15) (d)	51,22.86	39,90.02	77.89	3.00
19. Revenue Surplus (4-17)	9,01.52	11,04.12	1,22.47	0.83
20. Fiscal Deficit (4+4a+5-16)	3,536.74	26,50.27	80.02	2.13

- (a) GSDP figure of ₹ 13,29,68.97 crore (Advance Estimate at current Prices-base year 2004-05) for the year 2013-14 has been taken from the website of the Director Economics & Statistics Government of Uttarakhand.
- (b) Includes State's Share of Union Taxes of ₹ 35,73.38 crore.
- (c) Borrowings and Other Liabilities: Net (receipts- disbursements) of Public Debt, Contingency Fund, Public Account, Opening and Closing Cash Balance and transfer to Contingency Fund.
- (d) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 37,12.03 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹ 2,77.99 crore).

1.6 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

Deficit	Refers to the gap between Revenue and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in financial management.
Revenue Deficit/ Surplus	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipts.
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus	Refers to the gap between total Receipts (excluding borrowings) and total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings. Ideally, the borrowings should be invested in Capital Projects.

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. For proper financial management and prudence the Government of Uttarakhand enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, in 2005 and amended it in 2011 committing Government to reduce the Revenue Deficit beginning from 1 April, 2011 so as to eliminate it by 31 March, 2015 and generate revenue surplus thereafter.

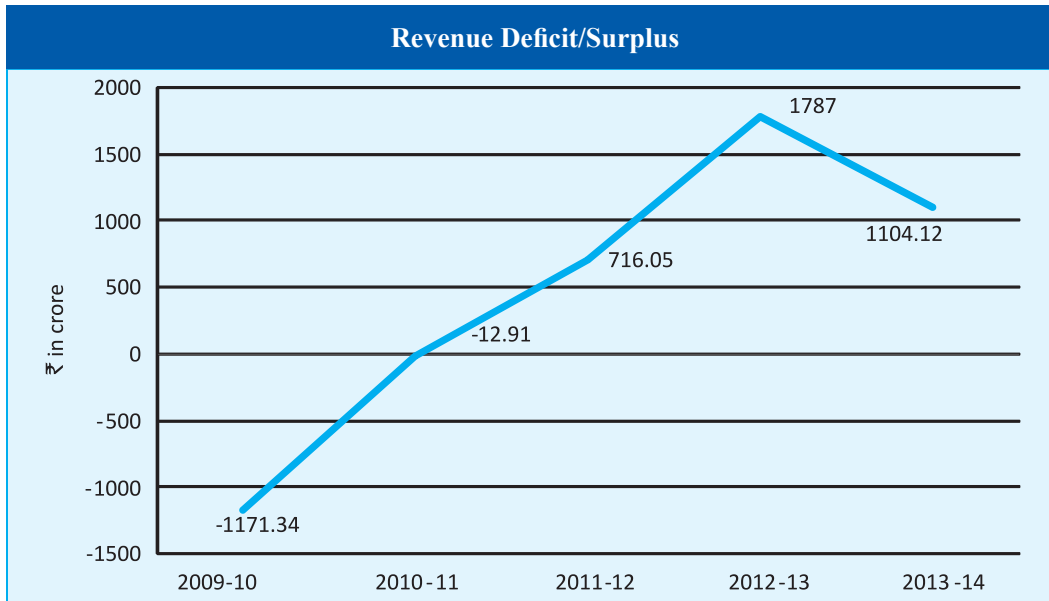
In the year 2013-14, there was a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 11,04.12 crore, and to that extent the provisions of modified FRBM Act have been complied with.

The amended section 4 (3c) of the FRBM Act provides that the State Government reduce Fiscal Deficit to less than three and a half *per cent* of the estimated Gross State Domestic Product for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13 and three *per cent* for the years 2013-14 & 2014-15. During the years 2013-14 the Fiscal Deficit at ₹ 26,50.27 crore was 2.13 *per cent* of GSDP (₹ 13,29,68.97 crore), which was below the 3 *per cent* stipulation of the amended FRBM Act.

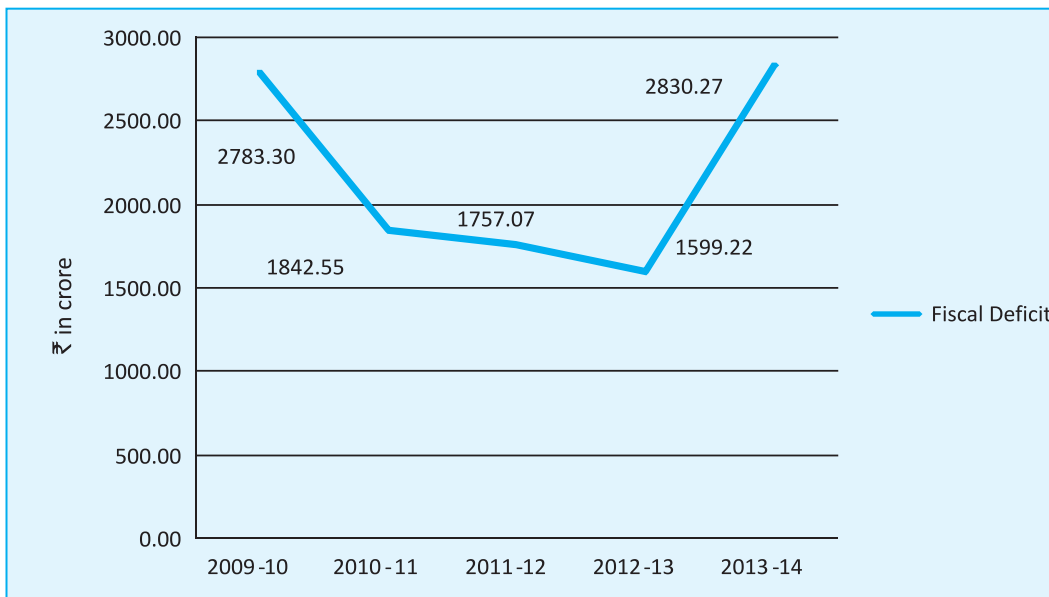
Section 4 (3e) envisages the State Government not to give guarantees for any amount exceeding the limits stipulated under any rule or law of the State Government existing at the time of the coming into force of the Act or any other rule or law to be made by the State Government subsequent to the coming into force of this Act.

The State Government has not intimated whether any law has been passed in this regard.

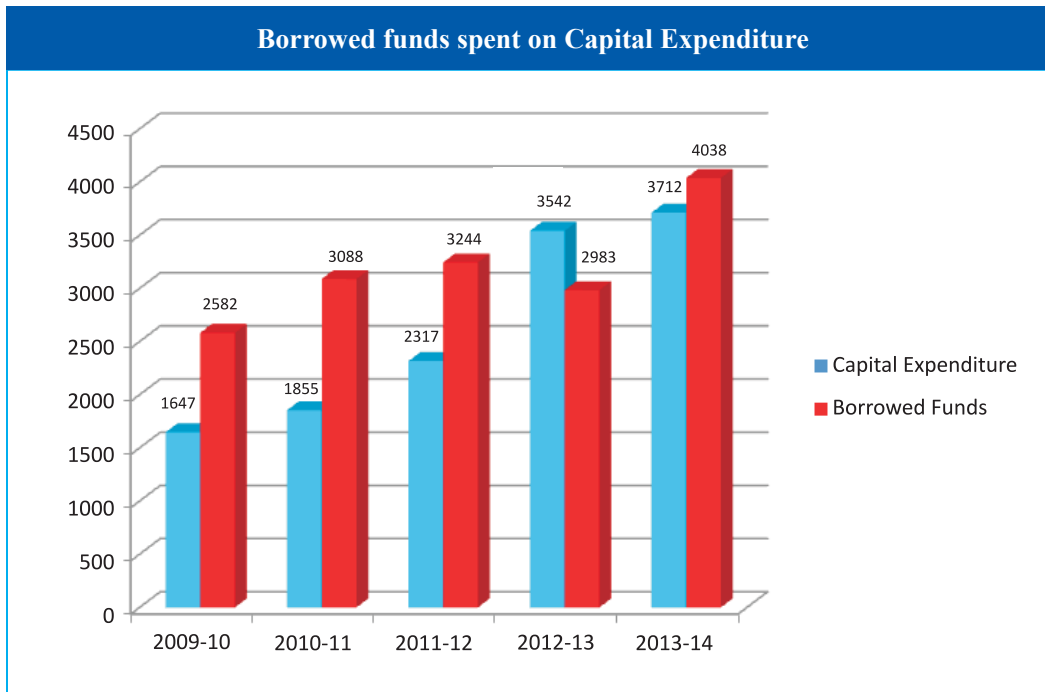
1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus



1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent as Capital Expenditure



Financial prudence envisages that the borrowed funds be fully utilized for creation of Capital Assets. During the year 2009-10 to 2013-14, all borrowed funds have not been utilized for creation of Capital Assets. However, in the year 2012-13, the borrowed funds have been utilized for this purpose.

CHAPTER II

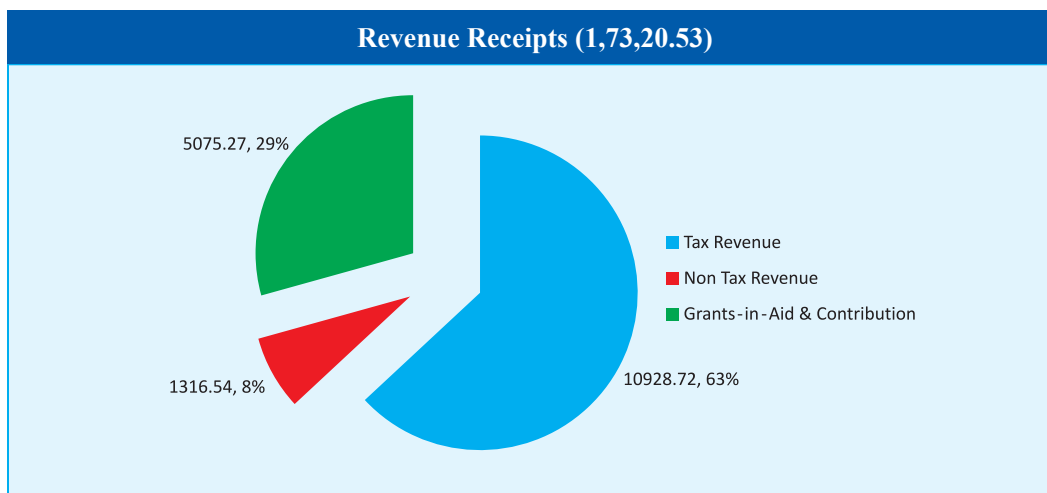
RECEIPTS

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2013-14 were ₹ 2,02,06.43 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 etc.
Grant-in-Aid	Essentially, a form of central assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. Includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, material and Equipment' 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.



Revenue Receipt Components (2013-14)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	1,09,28.72
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	20,10.82
Taxes on Property, Capital and Other Transactions	7,11.66
Taxes on Commodities & Services	82,06.24
B. Non-Tax Revenue	13,16.54
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	51.42
General Services	3,75.41
Social Services	1,07.77
Economic Services	7,81.93
C. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	50,75.27
Total- Revenue Receipts	1,73,20.53

2.3 Trend of Receipts

(₹ in crore)

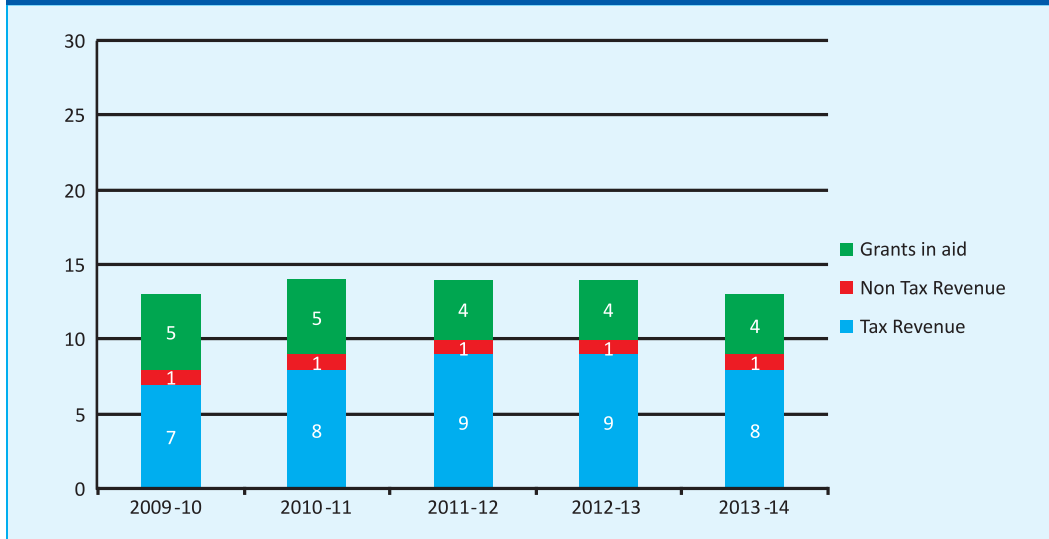
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Tax Revenues	5109 (7)	6866(8)	8482 (9)	9687 (9)	10929(8)
Non-Tax Revenues	632 (1)	678 (1)	1136 (1)	1603 (1)	1317 (1)
Grants in Aid	3745 (5)	4065 (5)	4073 (4)	4457 (4)	5075 (4)
Total Revenue Receipts	9486 (13)	11608 (14)	13691 (15)	15747 (15)	17321 (13)
GSDP at current Prices, (base year 2004-05)	70736	82918	93162	107548	132969(*)

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

(*) Advanced Estimate

The GSDP of the State of Uttarakhand increased from ₹ 7,07,36 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 13,29,69 crore (Advance Estimate at constant Prices- (base year 2004-05)) in 2013-14, an increase of about 88 *per cent*. Revenue receipts showed a substantial increase from ₹ 94,86 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 17321 crore in 2013-14, an increase of 83 *per cent*. The two components of the Revenue receipts increased and maintained their share of GSDP (Tax Revenue 7-9 *per cent*), Non Tax Revenue (1 *per cent*) and Grants-in-Aid (4-5 *per cent*).

Components under Revenue Receipts as proportion to GSDP



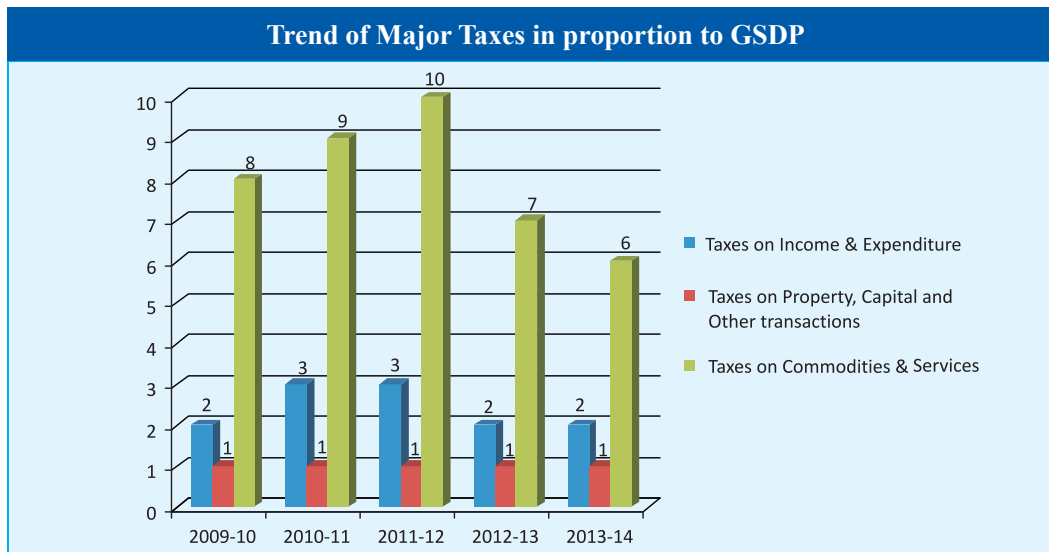
Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1000	1479	1715	1897	2011
Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions	409	460	539	661	712
Taxes on Commodities and Services	3700	4927	6228	7129	8206
Total Tax Revenues	5109	6866	8482	9687	10929

All the sectors of the Tax Revenue have shown positive growth.

(₹ in crore)



(*) Primarily net proceeds of Central Share to the State.

2.4 Performance of State's own Tax Revenue collection

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State's Share on Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			(₹ in crore)	percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2009-10	5109	1550	3559	5
2010-11	6866	2460	4406	5
2011-12	8482	2866	5616	6
2012-13	9687	3273	6414	6
2013-14	10929	3573	7356	6

The proportions of the State's Own Tax Revenue to GSDP in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 was five *per cent*, which increased to six *per cent* in 2011-12 to 2013-14.

2.5 Efficiency of Tax collection

A. Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions

(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<i>Revenue collection</i>	409	460	539	661	712
<i>Expenditure on Collection</i>	107	129	130	141	154
<i>Efficiency of Tax Collection in per cent</i>	26	28	24	21	22

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<i>Revenue collection</i>	3700	4926	6228	7129	8206
<i>Expenditure on Collection</i>	42	57	58	61	78
<i>Efficiency of Tax Collection in per cent</i>	1	1	1	1	1

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

(₹ in crore)

Major Head Description	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Corporation Tax	638	962	1128	1176	1202
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	355	508	573	704	791
Taxes on Wealth	1	2	4	2	3
Customs	217	430	497	544	583
Union Excise Duties	175	314	322	370	412
Service Tax	164	245	342	478	582
State Share of Union Taxes	1550	2460	2866	3273	3573
Total Tax Revenue	5109	6866	8482	9687	10929
Percentage of Union Taxes to total Tax Revenue	30	36	34	34	33

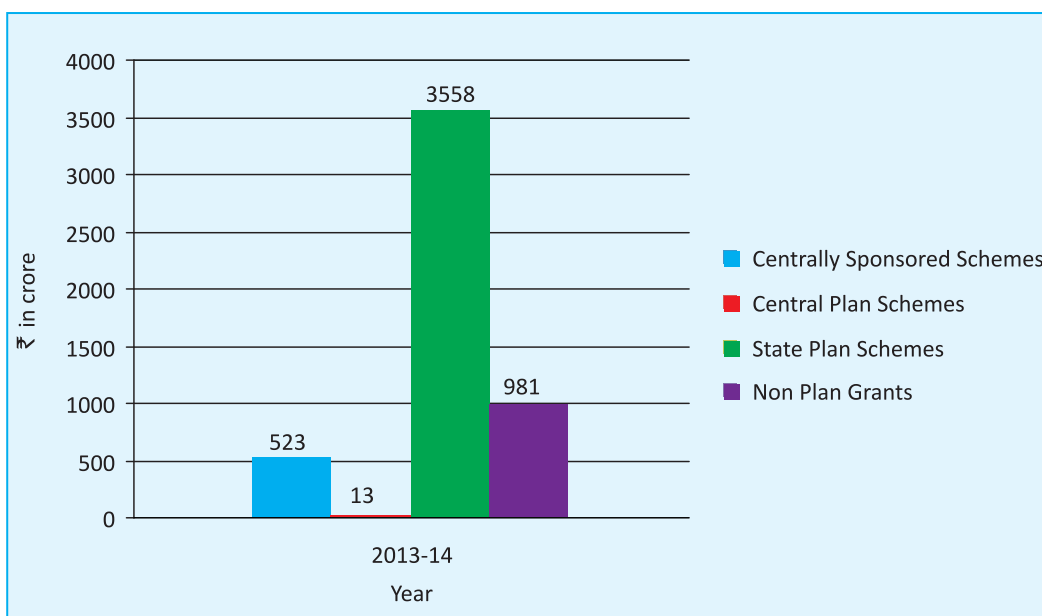
As per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission the share of the State in net proceeds of shareable central taxes (except Service Tax) shall be 1.12 *per cent* and in the Service Tax 1.14 *per cent* from the year 2010-11 to 2014-15. As per these recommendations, the share of Union Taxes should be 32 *per cent* of the total Taxes of the State Government during the years 2010-11 to 2013-14. However, it varied between 33 *per cent* to 36 *per cent* during these years.

2.7 Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represents assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by Planning Commission and State Non-plan Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2013-14 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹ 5075 crore as shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Non-Plan Grants	State Plan Grants	Central Plan Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
2013-14	981	3558	13	523



The Share of Non-Plan Grants, State Plan Grants and Central Plan Scheme increased in the year 2013-14 as compared to the year 2012-13 by about 16 *per cent* from ₹ 3917 crore to ₹ 4552 crore, where as Centrally Sponsored Schemes decreased by 3.33 *per cent* from ₹ 541 crore to ₹ 523 crore.

2.8 Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Internal Debt	1215	1891	1300	1489	2573
Central Loans	4	17	20	6	(-) 16
Total Public Debt	1219	1908	1320	1495	2557

In 2013-14, three loans totaling ₹ 2500 crore at interest rates varying from 9.40 *per cent* to 9.84 *per cent* and redeemable in the years 2024 were raised at par.

Against the total internal debt of ₹ 4004 crore received during this period, Capital Expenditure was only ₹ 3712 crore indicating that the whole of the public debt was not used for developmental purposes.

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 under Plan and Non-Plan.

General Services	Includes services like Police, Land Revenue Justice, Jail, PWD, Pension etc.
Social Services	Includes services like Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC-ST etc.
Economic Services	Includes services like Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The shortfall of expenditure against budget estimates under Revenue Section during the past 5 years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Budget Estimates	11161	11997	14326	15717	18054
Actuals	10657	11621	12975	13960	16216
Gaps	504	376	1351	1757	1838
Percentage of gap over BE	5	3	9	11	10

The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates is to be viewed in the light of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission and the State

Government's commitment under the amended FRBM Act 2011 to be revenue neutral and then revenue surplus. During the year 2013-14 there was a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 11,04.12 crore. However a major portion about 66 percent of the revenue expenditure was "committed", on Salaries (₹ 6431 crore), Interest Payments (₹ 2056 crore), Pension Payments (₹ 2131 crore) and Subsidies (₹ 24 crore).

The position of committed/ uncommitted Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below.

(₹ in crore)

Components	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Revenue Expenditure	10657	11621	12975	13960	16216
Committed Revenue Expenditure (*)	6816	7386	8368	9342	10642
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	3841	4235	4607	4618	5574

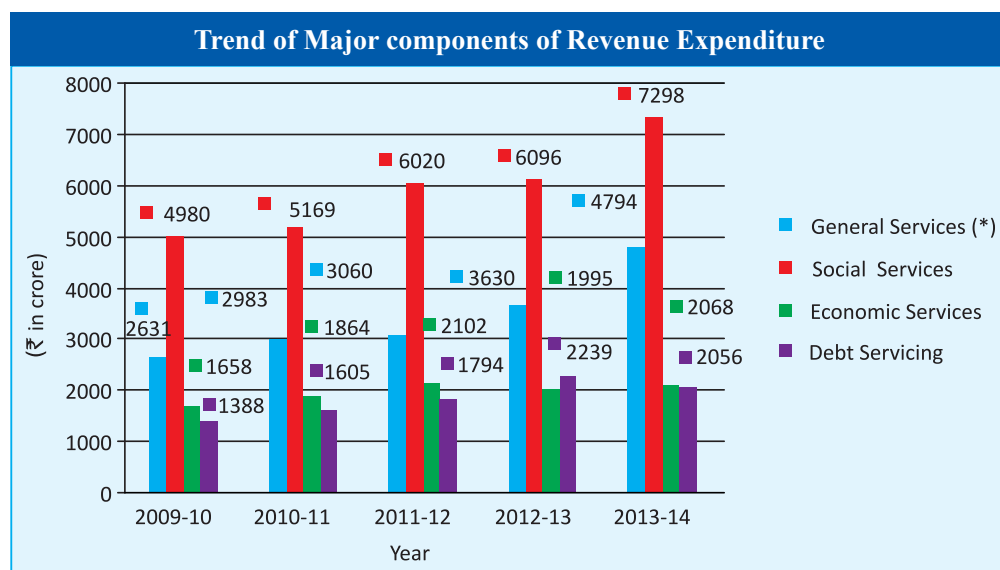
(*) Includes Salaries, Interest Payments, Pension Payments and Subsidies.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2013-14)

(₹ in crore)

	Components	Amount	Percentage
A.	General Services		
a.	Organs of State	2,06.18	1.27
b.	Fiscal Services	2,36.44	1.46
(i)	Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	1,53.92	0.95
(ii)	Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	78.26	0.48
(iii)	Other Fiscal Services	4.26	0.03
c.	Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	20,56.04	12.68
d.	Administrative Services	15,52.73	9.58
e.	Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	21,30.67	13.14
B.	Social Services	72,98.01	45.00
C.	Economic Services	20,67.95	12.75
D.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	6,68.41	4.12
	Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	1,62,16.43	100

3.2.2 Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



* General Services excludes Major Head 2048- Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt, 2049- Interest Payments and includes Major Head 3604 (Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions).

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Disbursements for 2013-14 at 3 per cent of GSDP were less than Budget Estimates by ₹ 1132.83 crore (less disbursement of ₹ 1664.64 crore under Plan Expenditure and excess of ₹ 531.81 crore under Non Plan Expenditure)

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2013-14, the Government spent ₹ 372 crore on various Projects (₹ 298 crore on Major Irrigation, ₹ 1 crore on Medium Irrigation, and ₹ 73 crore on Minor Irrigation). Apart from above, the Government spent ₹ 88 crore on Flood Control Projects, ₹ 256 crore on Power Projects and ₹ 1034 crore on Roads & Bridges. During 2013-14 the Government of Uttarakhand invested a sum of ₹ 279.60 crore on investments in various Companies, Corporations etc.

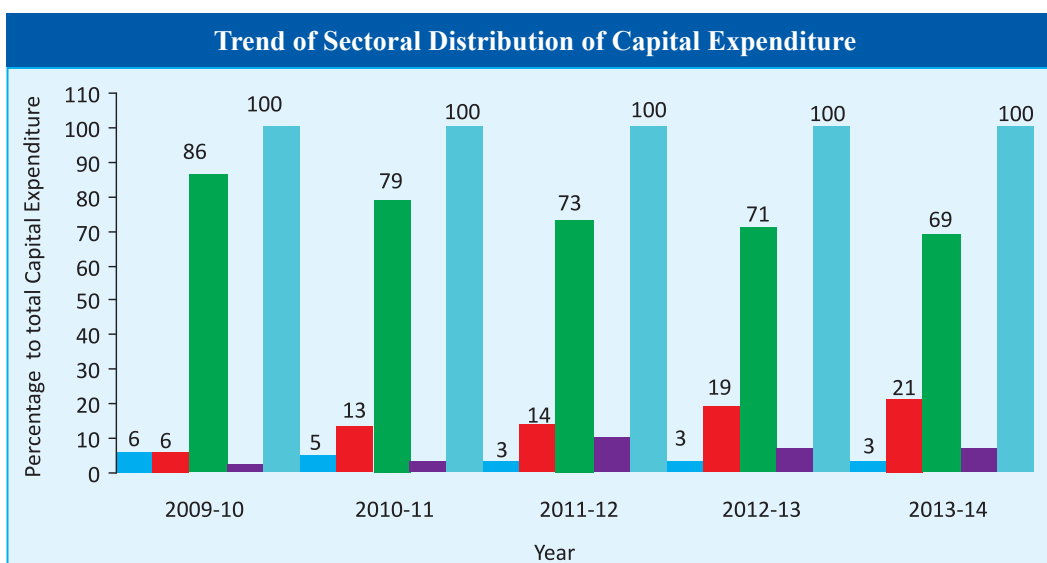
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1.	General Services- Police, Land Revenue etc.	138	3.46
2.	Social Services- Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	841	21.08
3.	Economic Services- Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.	2733	68.50
4.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	278	6.96
Total		3990	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past 5 years

(₹ in crore)

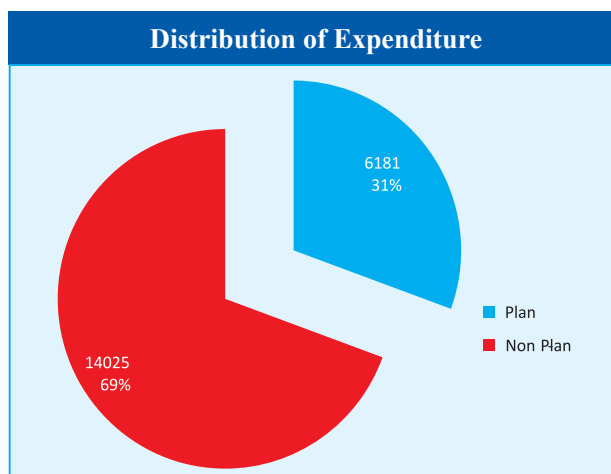
Sl. No.	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	General Services	109	105	77	129	138
2.	Social Services	109	235	369	715	841
3.	Economic Services	1429	1515	1871	2698	2733
4.	Loans & Advances	30	60	247	273	278
Total		1677	1915	2564	3815	3990



CHAPTER IV

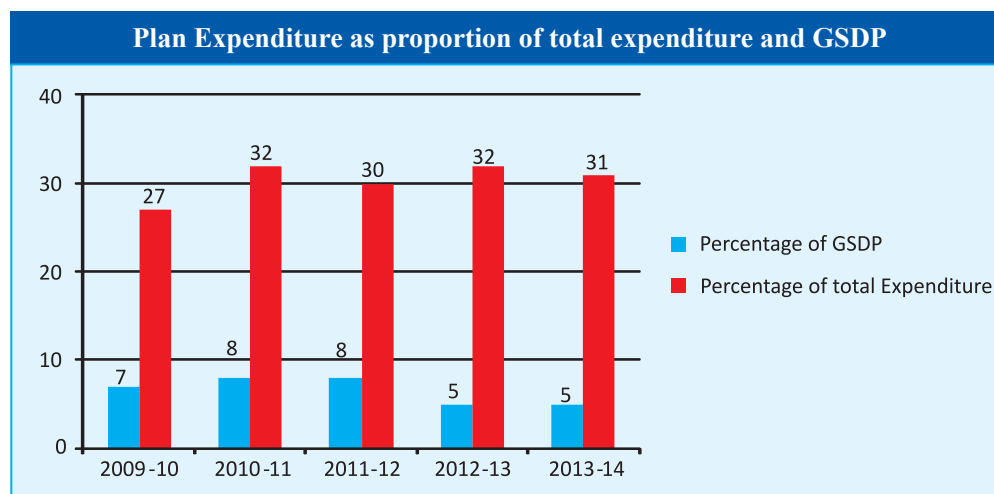
PLAN & NON PLAN EXPENDITURE

4.1 Distribution of Expenditure (2013-14)



4.2 Plan Expenditure

During 2013-14, Plan Expenditure, representing 31 percent of total disbursements, was ₹ 6181 crore (₹ 4396 crore under State Plan, ₹ 1509 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and ₹ 276 crore under Loans and Advances).



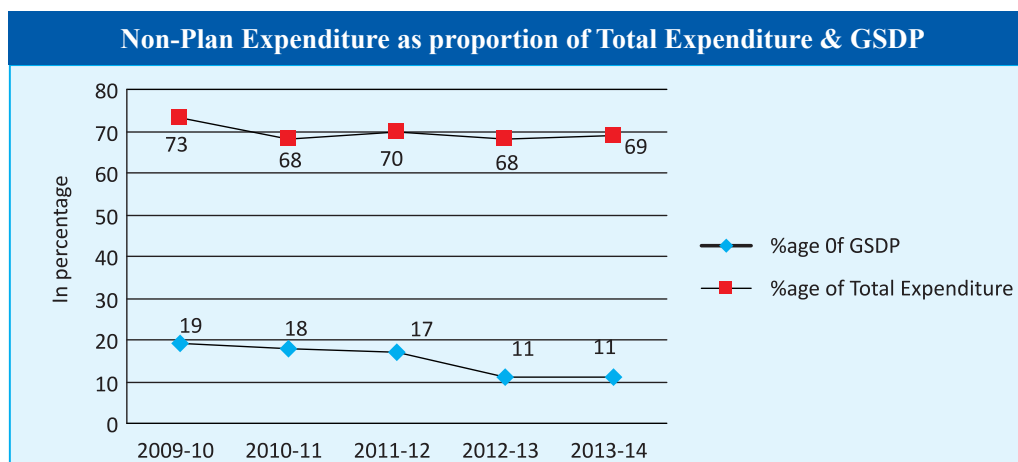
4.2.1 Plan expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

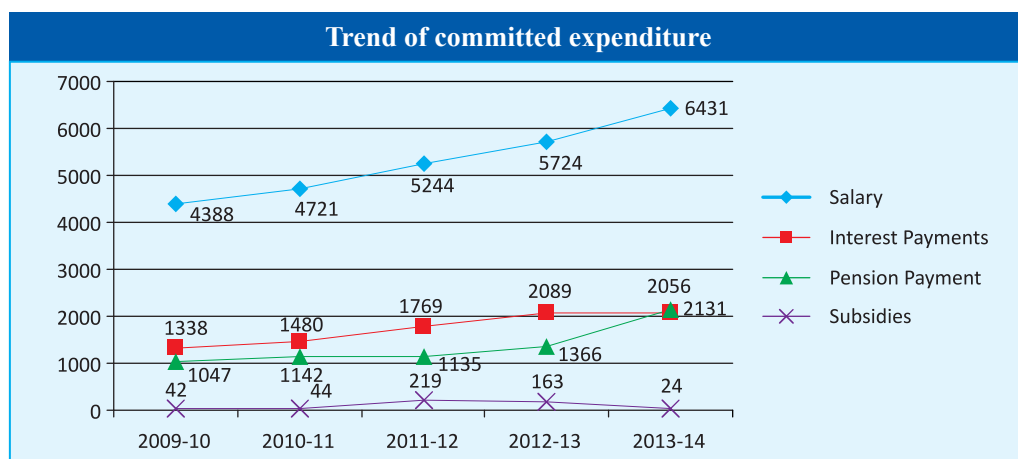
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Capital Expenditure	1647	1855	2317	3542	3712
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	995	1859	2071	2972	3138
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure	60	100	89	84	85

4.3 Non-Plan Expenditure

Non-Plan Expenditure during 2013-2014, representing 69 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹ 14025 crore, (₹ 13449 crore under Revenue and ₹ 574 crore under Capital Account and ₹ 2 crore under Loans & Advances).



4.4 Committed Expenditure



(₹ in crore)

Component	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Committed Expenditure	6773	7343	8367	9342	10642
Revenue Expenditure	10657	11621	12975	13960	16216
Revenue Receipts	9486	11608	13691	15747	17321
<i>Per cent of Committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts</i>	71	63	61	59	61
<i>Per cent of Committed Expenditure to Revenue expenditure</i>	64	63	64	67	66

From the year 2009-10, there has been an upward trend in the committed expenditure. It has increased by about *57 per cent* from 2009-10 to 2013-14 and constituted about *63-67 per cent* of the Revenue Expenditure. This leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.

CHAPTER V

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2013-14

The Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Uttarakhand for the year 2013-14 presents the accounts of sums expended in the year ended 31 March 2014 compared with the sums specified in the Schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts passed by the State Legislatures under Articles 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India.

As per the Appropriation Accounts of the State for the year 2013-14, there was actual expenditure of ₹ 2,35,64.74 crore comprising ₹ 1,62,23.97 crore Revenue Expenditure, ₹ 51,80.66 crore Capital Expenditure, ₹ 14,82.12 crore repayment of Public Debt, ₹ 2,77.99 crore Loans and Advances and ₹ 4,00.00 crore Appropriation to Contingency Fund. There were Savings/Excess under these sections with reference to total Grants/Appropriation allocated by the State Legislature and surrender passed by the Finance Department as indicated below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Suppl. Grant	Re-appropriation	Total	Actual Expenditure	Saving (-) Excess (+)
1	Revenue Voted Charged	1,53,00.06 27,54.13	28,79.84 0.34	6,62.98 1.07	1,75,16.92 27,53.40	1,41,26.32 20,97.65	(-) 33,90.60 (-) 6,55.75
2	Capital Voted Charged	48,69.19 5.00	13,62.12 0.00	15,02.09 0.00	47,29.22 5.00	51,80.66 0.00	(+) 4,51.44 (-) 5.00
3	Public Debt Charged	21,52.79	0.00	0.00	21,52.79	14,82.12	(-) 6,70.67
4	Loans and Advances Voted	2,48.66	1,73.55	16.29	4,05.92	2,77.99	(-) 1,27.93
5	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0.00	4,00.00	0.00	4,00.00	4,00.00	0.00
	Grand Total	2,53,29.83	48,15.85	21,82.43	2,79,63.25	2,35,64.74	(-) 43,98.51

Actual Expenditure under Revenue Section includes O.B. Suspense adjustment of previous years for ₹ 7.31 crore.

5.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-) /Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2009-10	(-)11,46.92	(+)7,56.00	(+)61.10	(-)2,78.04	(-)6,07.86
2010-11	(-)10,62.77	(+)10,28.01	(-)20.09	(-)52.84	(-)1,07.69
2011-12	(-)17,18.23	(+)6,73.52	(+)2,85.32	(-)3,01.55	(-)10,60.94
2012-13	(-)18,89.84	(+)6,39.56	(-)8,09.76	(-)1,46.69	(-)22,06.73
2013-14	(-)40,46.36	(+)4,46.44	(-)6,70.67	(-)1,27.93	(-)43,98.52

5.3 Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicates either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/ programmes.

Some grants with persistent and significant savings (in *per cent*) are given below:

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
04	Judicial Administration (Revenue, Voted)	36.90	30.28	26.86	37.61	26.67
10	Police and Jail (Capital, Voted)	62.76	20.42	75.09	57.44	44.49
11	Education, Sports, Youth Welfare and Culture (Capital, Voted)	13.57	37.72	57.89	33.95	38.97
12	Medical, Health and Family Welfare (Capital, Voted)	32.62	48.31	30.33	63.14	56.81
16	Labour and Employment (Revenue, Voted)	10.88	16.74	17.35	32.26	19.66
19	Rural Development (Revenue Voted)	18.99	16.25	23.90	34.14	36.40
19	Rural Development (Capital, Voted)	19.56	18.50	30.88	42.43	20.89
21	Energy (Capital, Voted)	35.76	72.34	78.68	38.73	52.55
23	Industries (Capital, Voted)	56.52	78.56	94.62	58.42	74.99
25	Food (Revenue, Voted)	17.15	23.36	37.69	60.24	89.43

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
26	Tourism (Revenue, Voted)	14.48	11.31	52.16	41.31	19.21
26	Tourism (Capital, Voted)	56.11	34.93	40.60	74.41	61.06
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes (Capital, Voted)	54.55	45.32	51.68	56.34	55.60
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (Capital, Voted)	38.70	48.89	54.50	57.27	58.12

During 2013-14, supplementary grants totaling ₹ 48,15.86 crore (19.01 per cent of total original grant) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. A few instances are given below-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Suppl.	Actual Expenditure
02	Governor	Revenue Charged	5.64	0.34	5.58
04	Judicial Administration	Revenue Voted	1,31.12	5.78	1,00.38
08	Excise	Revenue Voted	11.58	1.49	11.05
10	Police and Jail	Revenue Voted	9,36.14	22.83	9,35.26
11	Education, Sports, Youth Welfare and Culture	Revenue Voted	45,32.73	84.14	39,81.39
11	Education, Sports, Youth Welfare and Culture	Capital Voted	3,03.32	1,70.31	2,89.08
12	Medical, Health and Family Welfare	Revenue Voted	9,41.22	28.14	8,53.26
12	Medical, Health and Family Welfare	Capital Voted	3,14.69	16.48	1,43.03
13	Water Supply, Housing and Urban development	Revenue Voted	6,24.23	1,94.24	5,10.22
13	Water Supply, Housing and Urban development	Capital Voted	4,63.65	36.00	2,24.57
15	Welfare	Revenue Voted	7,63.60	29.19	6,14.68
16	Labour and Employment	Capital Voted	4.80	0.20	3.46
17	Agriculture Works and Research	Revenue Voted	4,08.81	86.66	3,08.54

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Suppl.	Actual Expenditure
17	Agriculture Works and Research	Capital Voted	7,46.51	1,71.50	2,44.88
18	Co-operative	Revenue Voted	40.13	4.18	35.77
19	Rural Development	Revenue Voted	4,84.77	7.58	3,13.13
19	Rural Development	Capital Voted	3,00.39	0.30	2,37.87
20	Irrigation and Flood	Revenue Voted	3,63.22	0.13	3,26.86
20	Irrigation and Flood	Capital Voted	6,58.80	4,42.16	4,91.66
21	Energy	Capital Voted	5,97.44	22.50	2,94.18
22	Public Work	Revenue Voted	5,80.08	6.35	4,90.78
23	Industries	Capital Voted	32.98	4.64	9.41
24	Transport	Capital Voted	69.90	53.00	27.72
25	Food	Revenue Voted	2,36.76	16.56	26.77
26	Tourism	Revenue Voted	69.86	0.04	56.47
26	Tourism	Capital Voted	77.59	0.50	30.41
27	Forest	Revenue Voted	3,76.02	25.76	3,70.78
27	Forest	Capital Voted	65.09	2.72	48.99
28	Animal Husbandry	Revenue Voted	1,41.24	19.38	1,35.70
29	Horticulture Development	Revenue Voted	1,53.88	3.69	1,16.70
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Revenue Voted	5,59.47	88.42	4,37.89
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Capital Voted	3,87.21	1,54.04	2,40.31
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Revenue Voted	1,61.56	29.93	1,32.50
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Capital Voted	86.03	54.36	58.79

CHAPTER VI

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1 Assets

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

Total investments as share capital in non-financial Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 2677 crore at the end of 2013-14. During the year 2013-14 investments increased by ₹ 2,79.60 crore and dividend by about ₹ 0.11 crore.

Deposits with RBI increased by ₹ 5,63.52 crore and stood at ₹ 5,58.31 crore (cr) at the end of March, 2014.

6.2 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 from time to time fixed by the State Legislature.

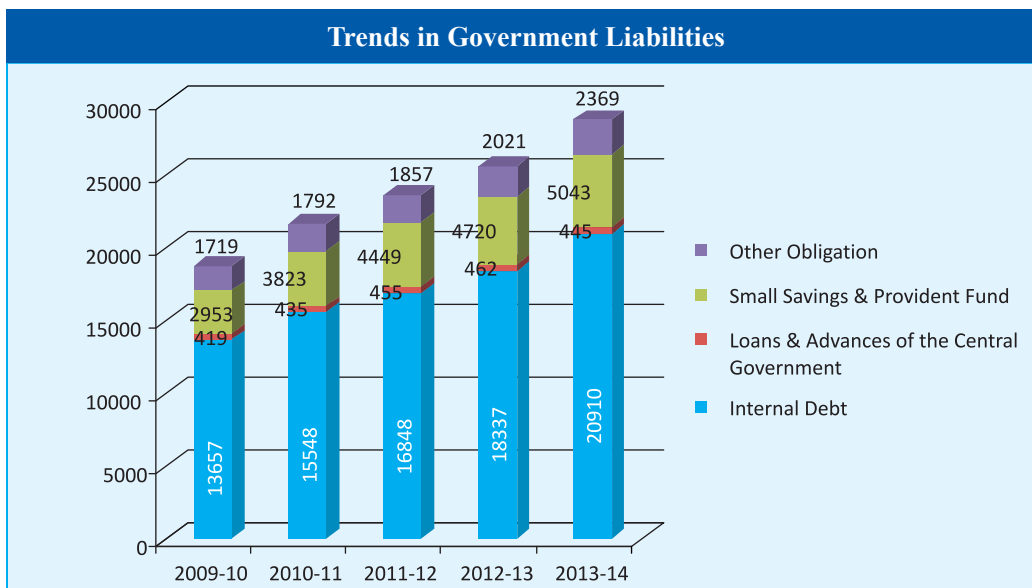
Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	% to GSDP	Public Account(*)	% to GSDP	Total Liabilities	% to GSDP
2009-10	14076	20	4672	7	18748	27
2010-11	15984	19	5614	7	21598	26
2011-12	17304	19	6306	7	23610	25
2012-13	18799	17	6741	6	25540	24
2013-14	21355	16	7412	6	28767	22

(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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



(*) Non-interest bearing obligations such as deposits of local Funds, other earmarked funds, etc.

There was a net increase of ₹ 3227 crore (13 per cent) in Public Debt and Other liabilities as compared to 2012-13.

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

6.3 Guarantees

The Position of Guarantees by the State Government for the payment of loans and Capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Cooperative Societies, etc. is given below.

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum amount guaranteed (principal) only	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2014	
		Principal	Interest
2009-10	Information not available	1511	Information not available
2010-11	2122(*)	1511	Information not available
2011-12	2721(*)	1740	Information not available
2012-13	2722(*)	1570	Information not available
2013-14	2513(*)	1475	Information not available

(*) Calculated on the strength of the partial information made available by the State Government.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER ITEMS

7.1 Loans & Advances by the State Government

Total loans & Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2013-14 was ₹ 9,40.97 crore. Of this, Loans and Advances to Government Corporations/ Companies, non-Government Institutes and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 865.02 crore. Details regarding the principal amount and the interest is not available.

7.2 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

During the past five years, Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies etc. increased from ₹ 324.73 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 668.40 crore in 2013-14. Grants to Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Zila Panchayats, Nagar Panchayats (₹ 448.47 crore) represented 67.10 per cent of total grants given during the year.

Details of Grant-in-aid for the past five years are as under.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Municipal Corporations	Municipalities	Zila Panchayats	Nagar Panchayat	Others	Total
2009-10	26.66	79.66	40.30	16.16	161.95	324.73
2010-11	32.50	98.37	48.31	21.26	207.24	407.68
2011-12	50.05	102.23	61.67	23.47	141.37	378.79
2012-13	64.68	153.07	77.94	88.53	112.65	496.87
2013-14	108.39	129.85	127.28	82.95	219.93	668.40

7.3 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2013	As on 31 March 2014	Net increase (+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-) 5.21	5,58.31	(+)563.52
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury bills)	8,75.15	7,99.50	(-) 75.65
Investment from earmarked fund balances	10,78.62	10,78.62	0.00
(a) Sinking fund	10,53.62	10,53.62	0.00
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	25.00	25.00	0.00
(c) Other Funds
Interest realized	32.15	35.09	(+) 2.94

State Government had a positive closing cash balance at the end of 2013-14. The State Government had an investment of ₹ 10,78.62 crore from earmarked funds at the end of 2013-14.

7.4 Reconciliation of Accounts

Accuracy and reliability of accounts depend, among other things on timely reconciliation of the figures available with the departments and the figures appearing in the accounts compiled by the Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements). This exercise is to be conducted by respective Heads of Departments. In 2013-14, 60.38 per cent (₹ 1,20,34.55 crore) of the total expenditure of ₹ 1,99,28.43 crore of the State Government could be reconciled. Similarly, out of total revenue receipts of ₹ 1,75,00.93 crore, only ₹ 1,03,47.92 crore (59.13 Per cent) was reconciled. The status of reconciliation of accounts in respect of the Chief Controlling Officers (CCO's) of different departments is given below:

Particulars	Total number of CCOs	Fully reconciled	Partially reconciled	Not reconciled
Expenditure	62	29	16	17
Receipts	48	11	14	23

Some chronic defaulters in reconciliation are listed below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Department/ Chief Controlling Officer	Year/ Years pending
1.	Commissioner Natural Calamities	2009-10 to 2013-14
2.	Principal Secretary Finance	2011-12 to 2013-14
3.	Secretary State Assets Department	2011-12 to 2013-14
4.	Secretary Energy	2012-13 to 2013-14
5.	Principal Secretary Social Welfare	2009-11 to 2013-14

7.5 Submission of Accounts by Treasuries

- (i) 20 Treasuries of the State Government submit their Account to the Accountant General (A&E), Uttarakhand. Out of 480 Accounts sent in 2013-14, 144 Accounts were sent belatedly. The delay ranged from 1 to 28 days.
- (ii) The total number of divisions in the Works Department as on March 2014 was 183. Total Accounts received during the year 2013-14 were 2189. Out of these 476 Accounts were received late. The delay ranged from 2 to 7 days.
- (iii) All the Pay & Accounts Offices sent their Accounts in time.
- (iv) Out of the total number of 55 divisions in the Forest department, 670 Accounts were sent during the year 2013-14. 153 Accounts were received late. The delay ranged from 1 to 11 days..

7.6 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills

When money is required in advance or the Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are not able to calculate the exact amounts required, they are permitted to draw money without supporting documents through AC bills. Such AC bills are required to be settled, within a maximum of 90 days, through submission of DC bills. To the end of 31 March 2014, 143 DC Bills amounting to ₹ 7.74 crore was outstanding. This indicates that rules have not been properly followed. The position of the outstanding bills for the last three years is given below.

Year	Amount Outstanding (₹ in crore)	Number of items
Upto 2011-12	6.80	66
2012-13	0.09	40
2013-14	0.85	37

