

सत्यमेव जयते

Accounts at a Glance 2022-23



लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



Government of West Bengal

**Laid on the table of
the State Legislature
on 25.07.2026**

Accounts at a Glance

2022-23

Government of West Bengal

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Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

Vision

The vision of the institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India represents what we aspire to become.

We strive to be a global leader and initiator of national and inter-national best practices in public sector auditing and accounting and recognised for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

Mission

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

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

Core Values

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

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

PREFACE

This is the twenty fifth issue of our annual publication ‘**Accounts at a Glance**’ in respect of Government of West Bengal.

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared by the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement), West Bengal on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General’s (Duties, Powers and Conditions of 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 summarised statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditures against provisions approved by State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

The **Accounts at a Glance** provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts and gives an insight into the financial position of the State. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. It is based on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts and in case of difference the figures depicted in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts may be treated as correct.

We look forward to suggestions that would help us improve this publication.

KOLKATA
Dated: 13.02.2024


(ATUL PRAKASH)
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E)
WEST BENGAL

CHAPTER-I

OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction

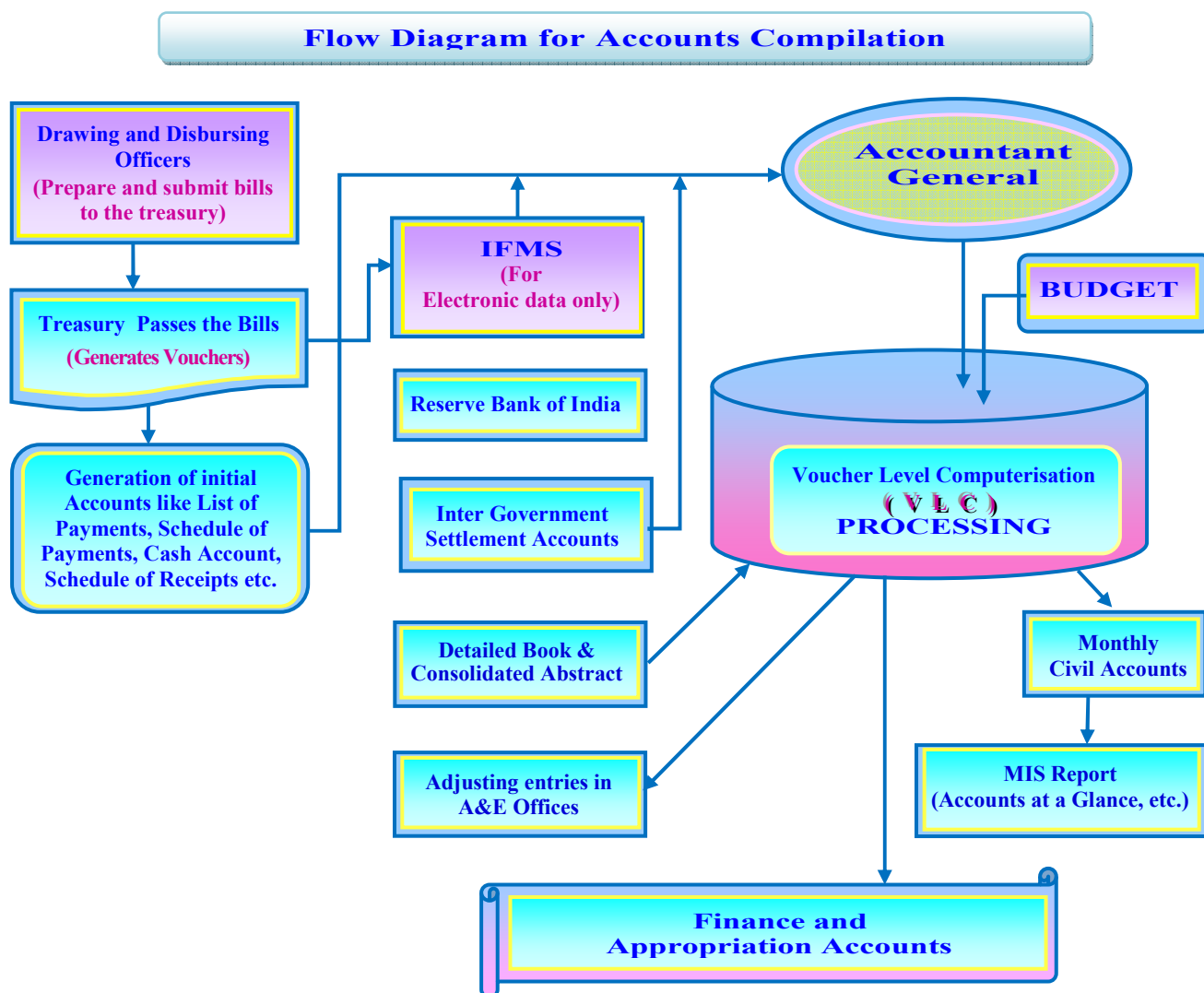
The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement), West Bengal compiles the accounts of receipts and disbursements of the Government of West Bengal. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the State Treasuries, Pay and Accounts Offices (PAOs) located in Kolkata and New Delhi, intimations (known as Clearance Memos) of the Reserve Bank of India, information on Inter State Settlement Suspense Accounts (known as Inward/Outward Settlement Accounts). From 1 April 2015, Government of West Bengal has done away with the Letter of Credit (LOC) system. Accordingly, there is no requirement of submission of monthly accounts by Public Works and Forest Divisions to Accountant General except five Schedules. Based on these, the Accountant General (A&E) furnishes the Monthly Civil Accounts to the Finance Department. At the end of the year, after audit by the Principal Accountant General (Audit-I), West Bengal and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the Accountant General (A&E) submits the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of West Bengal to the Governor, Finance Department and State Legislature.

1.2. Structure of Government Accounts

1.2.1. Government Accounts are kept in three parts

Part-I Consolidated Fund	Comprises all Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans and Advances.
Part-II Contingency Fund	This Fund is in the nature of an imprest which is established by the State Legislature by law, and is placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable advances to be made for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the State Legislature. The fund is recouped by debiting the expenditure to the concerned functional major head relating to the Consolidated Fund of the State. The Contingency Fund of the Government of West Bengal for 2022-23 was ₹200.00 crore.
Part-III Public Account	In Public Account, the transactions relating to Debt (Other than those included in Part I), 'Deposits', 'Advances', 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' shall be recorded. The transactions under Debt, Deposit and Advances in this part are such in respect of which Government incurs a liability to repay the moneys received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid, together with the repayments of the former (Debt and Deposits) and the recoveries of the latter (Advances). The transactions relating to 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' in this part shall embrace all merely adjusting heads under which shall appear for transactions heads such as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles. The initial debits or credits to these heads have to be cleared eventually by booking to the final heads of accounts.

1.2.2. Compilation of Accounts



1.3. Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1. Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts prepared in two volumes depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital accounts, accounts of Public Debt and Liabilities and Assets as worked out from the balances as recorded in the accounts. Volume-I of the Finance Accounts contains the “Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India”, “Guide to the Finance Accounts”, 13 Statements which give summarised information of the financial position and transactions of the State Government for the current Financial Year and “Notes to Finance Accounts” containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items. Volume-II contains 9 detailed Statements (Part-I) and 12 Appendices (Part-II).

Receipts and disbursements of the State Government as depicted in the Finance Accounts for 2022-23 are detailed in next page:

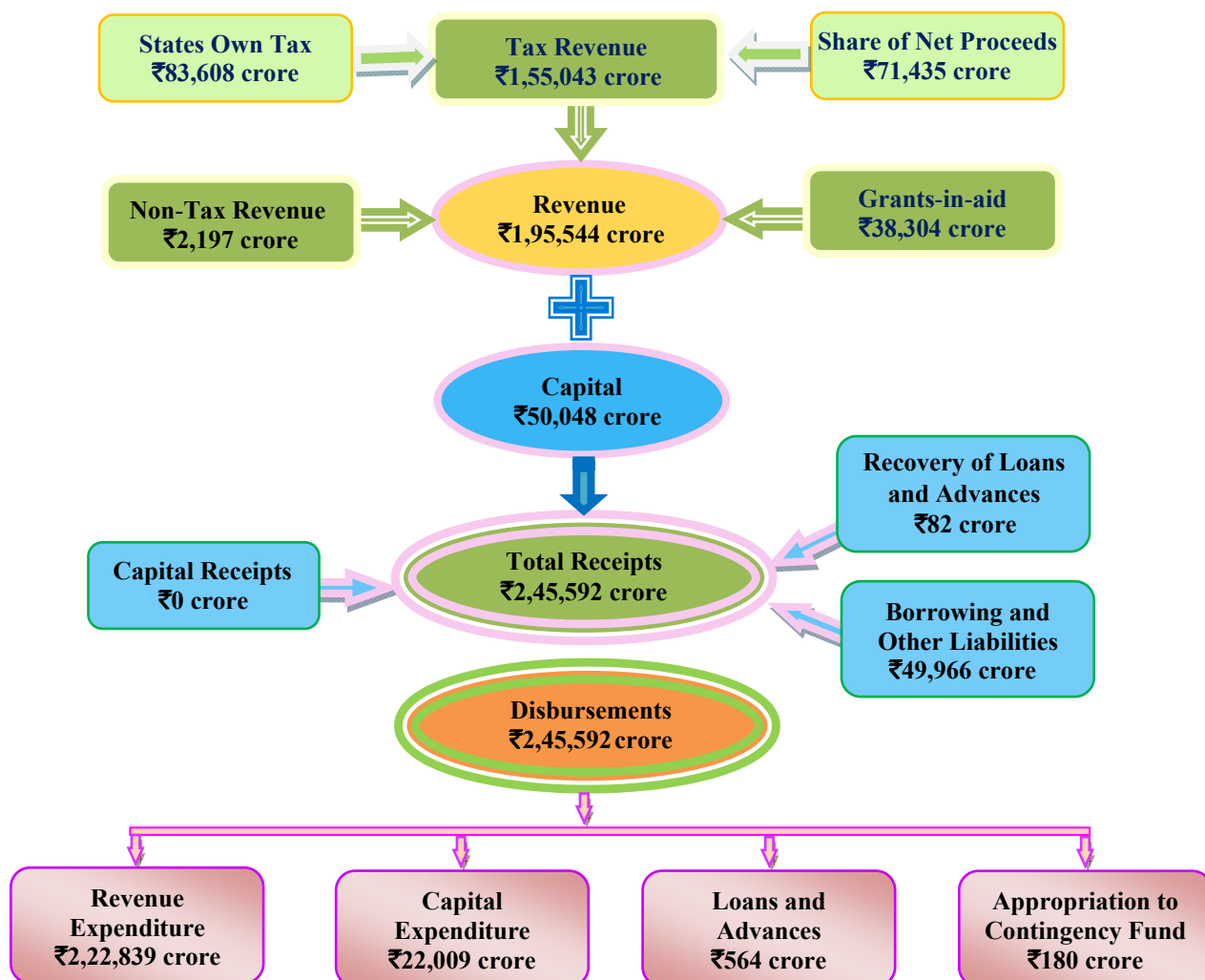
Receipts and disbursements in the year 2022-23

Receipts (Total: 2,45,592)	Revenue (Total: 1,95,544)	Tax Revenue	1,55,043
		(a) States Own Tax	83,608
		(b) Share of Net Proceeds	71,435
		Non-Tax Revenue	2,197
	Capital (Total: 50,048)	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	38,304
		Capital Receipts	0
		Recovery of Loans and Advances	82
		Borrowing and other Liabilities (*)	49,966

Disbursements (Total: 2,45,592)	Revenue	2,22,839
	Capital	22,009
	Loans and Advances	564
	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	180

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

Source: Statement No. 2 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

Receipts and disbursements during the year 2022-23

This year, the Government of India directly released ₹25,435.66 crore (₹25,369.53 crore last year) to State Implementing Agencies and NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. Such direct transfers of Central Scheme Funds are now exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume-II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2. Appropriation Accounts

Under the Constitution, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with the authorisation 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 Government of West Bengal has 57 Voted Grants and 01 Charged Appropriation in the current year.

The gross Budget provision for Expenditure (charged and voted) for 2022-23 was ₹3,45,311.03 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹2,538.07 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹2,78,621.01 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹3,260.45 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹66,690.02 crore (19.31 *per cent*) in respect of expenditure and net excess of ₹722.38 crore (28.46 *per cent*) on reduction of expenditure. The gross expenditure includes ₹239.30 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills (no. of AC Bills 646), which is still outstanding at the end of the year for want of supporting Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills.

During 2022-23, ₹2,380.17 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts under the Public Account, which are maintained by designated Administrators for specific purposes. Normally, unspent balances under PD accounts are to be transferred back to the Government at the end of the financial year. However, details of such transfers, if any, and outstanding balances in individual PD accounts are available only with the treasuries, since they are responsible for maintaining such records.

1.3.3. Efficiency on Budget preparation

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the Government of West Bengal against the Budget estimate, showed a net savings of ₹66,690.02 crore (19.31 *per cent* of estimates) and under-estimation of ₹722.38 crore (28.46 *per cent* of estimates) on reduction of expenditure. Certain grants, like those relating to, ‘Finance’, ‘Panchayat & Rural Development’, ‘Urban Development & Municipal Affairs’, ‘Agriculture’, ‘Minority Affairs and Madrasah Education’, ‘Public Health Engineering’, ‘Irrigation & Waterways’, ‘Industry’, ‘Commerce and Enterprises’, ‘Public Works’, ‘School Education’, ‘Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and Textiles’, ‘Transport, Health and Family Welfare’, ‘Food and Supplies’, ‘Home and Hill Affairs’, ‘Disaster Management and Civil Defence’ and ‘Power’ showed substantial savings.

1.4. Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1. Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) and Overdraft (OD) facilities to enable State Governments to tide over temporary shortfalls in their Cash Balances. Overdraft is taken from the Reserve Bank of India when the limit of minimum Cash Balance falls below ₹2.48 crore, even after taking Ways and Means Advances which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India.

During 2022-23, the Government of West Bengal maintained the minimum cash balance with RBI without taking any advances. The Government of West Bengal did not avail any amount of Ways and Means Advances from the RBI during 2022-23.

1.4.2. Funds flow statement

The State had a Revenue Deficit of ₹27,294.74 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹49,996.13 crore representing 1.76 *per cent* and 3.21 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)¹. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 20.35 *per cent* of total expenditure. This deficit was met solely from Public Debt (₹40,474.87 crore). Around 52.64 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts (₹1,95,544.17 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure i.e. Salaries (₹21,006.09 crore), Interest payment (₹40,217.84 crore), Pensions (₹24,624.12 crore) and Subsidies (₹17,086.81 crore).

Sources and Application of Funds

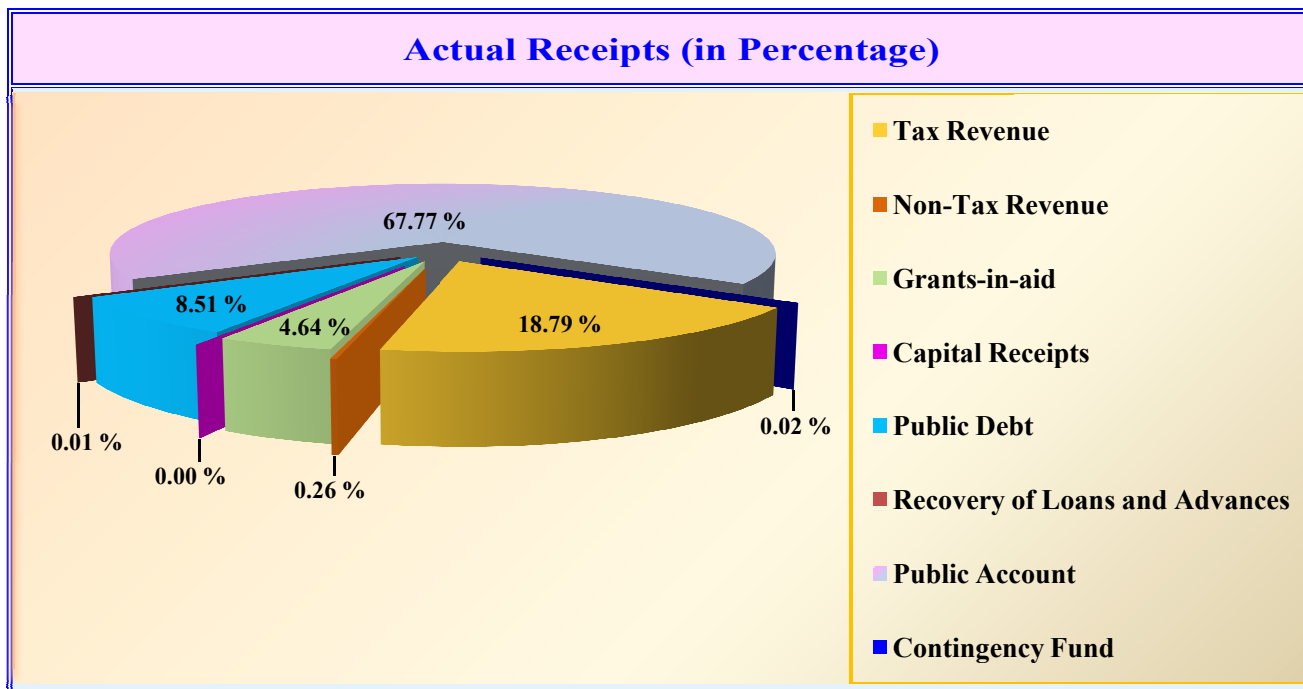
(₹ in Crore)

PARTICULARS		AMOUNT
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 1.4.2022	7
	Revenue Receipts	1,95,544
	Capital Receipts	0
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	82
	Public Debt	70,243
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others	5,204
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	3,422
	Deposits	1,12,926
	Civil Advances	0
	Suspense Account	4,37,863
	Remittances	(-) 118
	Contingency Fund	180
	TOTAL	8,25,353
APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	2,22,839
	Capital Expenditure	22,009
	Loans	564
	Repayment of Public Debt	29,768
	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	180
	Contingency Fund	(-) 47
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	4,013
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	2,390
	Deposits	1,06,933
	Civil Advances	0
	Suspense Account	4,37,323
	Remittances	(-) 605
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2023	(-) 14
	TOTAL	8,25,353

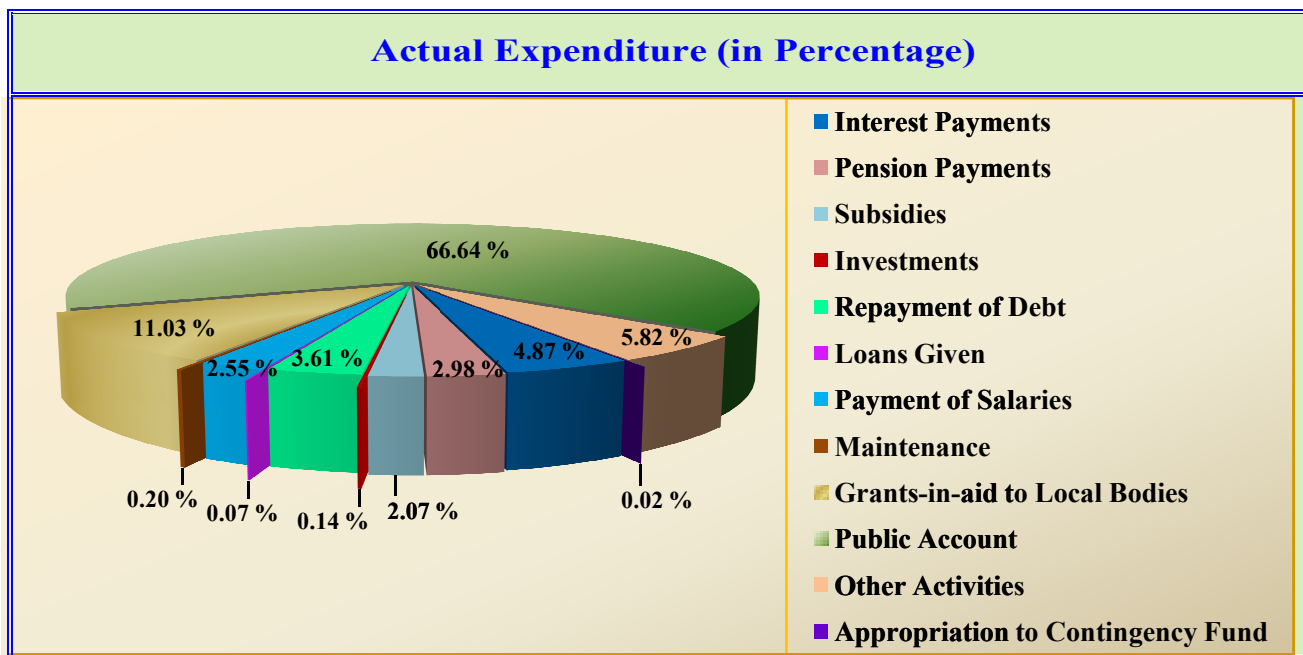
Note: The Suspense Accounts include ₹2,64,013.70 crore invested in Treasury Bills which is shown on the 'Application' side, and ₹2,65,741.79 crore worth of Treasury Bills sold through the RBI which is shown on the 'Sources' side.

¹ Except where indicated otherwise, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) figure for 2022-23 is ₹15,54,992.00 crore as available from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

1.4.3. Where each rupee of receipt came from



1.4.4. Where each rupee of expenditure went



1.5. Highlights of Accounts

Sl. No.	Components	Budget Estimate	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP ¹
		(₹ in Crore)			
1.	Tax Revenue ²	1,40,783	1,55,043	110	10
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	6,672	2,197	33	0
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	50,592	38,304	76	2
4.	Revenue Receipts (1 + 2 + 3)	1,98,047	1,95,544	99	13
5.	Recovery of Loans and Advances	185	82	44	0
6.	Other Receipts [#]	0	0	*	0
7.	Borrowings & Other Liabilities ³	62,397	49,966	80	3
8.	Total Capital Receipts (5 + 6 + 7)	62,582	50,048	80	3
9.	Total Receipts (4 + 8)	2,60,629	2,45,592	94	16
10.	Expenditure on Interest Payment	39,111	40,018	102	3
11.	General Sector Revenue Expenditure	78,809	79,254	101	5
12.	General Sector Capital Expenditure	1,429	655	46	0
13.	Social Sector Revenue Expenditure	1,08,340	1,15,569	107	7
14.	Social Sector Capital Expenditure	13,327	9,952	75	1
15.	Economic Sector Revenue Expenditure	38,660	27,608	71	2
16.	Economic Sector Capital Expenditure	18,389	11,402	62	1
17.	Grant-in-aid Contributions [§]	517	408	79	0
18.	Loans and Advances	1,158	564	49	0
19.	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	180	180	100	0
20.	Total Revenue Expenditure (11+ 13+15+17)	2,26,326	2,22,839	98	14
21.	Total Capital Expenditure (12 +14 + 16)	33,145	22,009	66	1
22.	Total Expenditure (18+19+20+21)	2,60,809	2,45,592	94	16
23.	Revenue Deficit (4-20)	(-) 28,279	(-) 27,295	97	(-) 2
24.	Fiscal Deficit (4 + 5 +6 -22)	(-) 62,577	(-) 49,966	80	(-) 3
25.	Primary Deficit (10+24)	(-) 23,466	(-) 9,948	42	(-) 1

¹ GSDP figure of West Bengal for 2022-23 is ₹15,54,992 crore as available from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

² Includes State's Share of net proceeds of Taxes of ₹71,435 crore.

³ Borrowings and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

[#] The information regarding State Government right to receive such amount as State's own Capital Receipt was not made available to this office.

* Denotes figure more than four digits/infinite.

[§] Only Major Heads 3601 - 3606 are taken into account.

What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

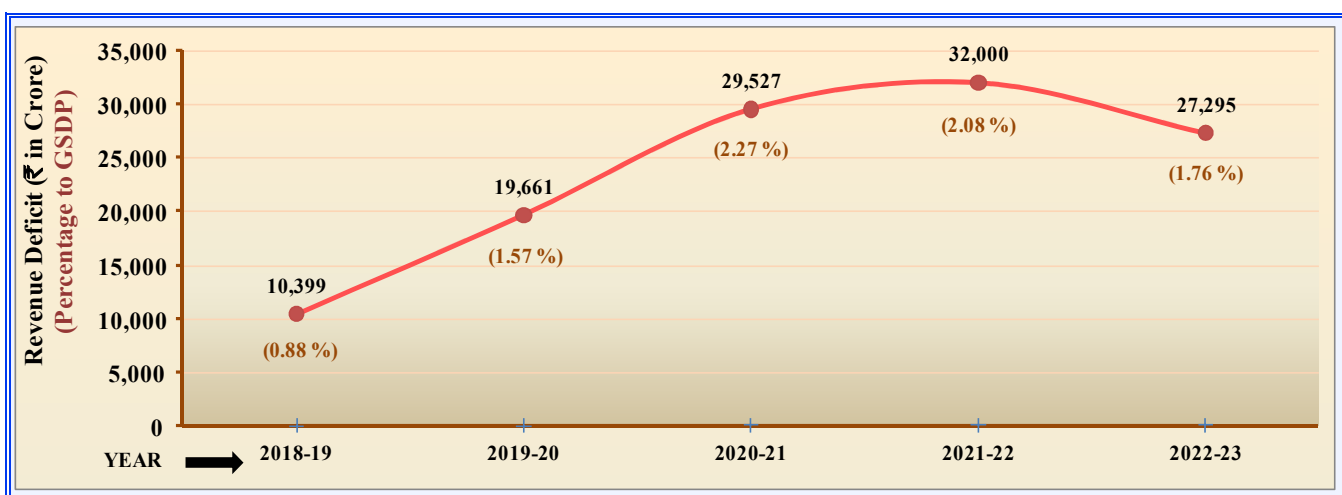
Deficit: Refers to the gap between Revenue and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in Financial Management.

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.

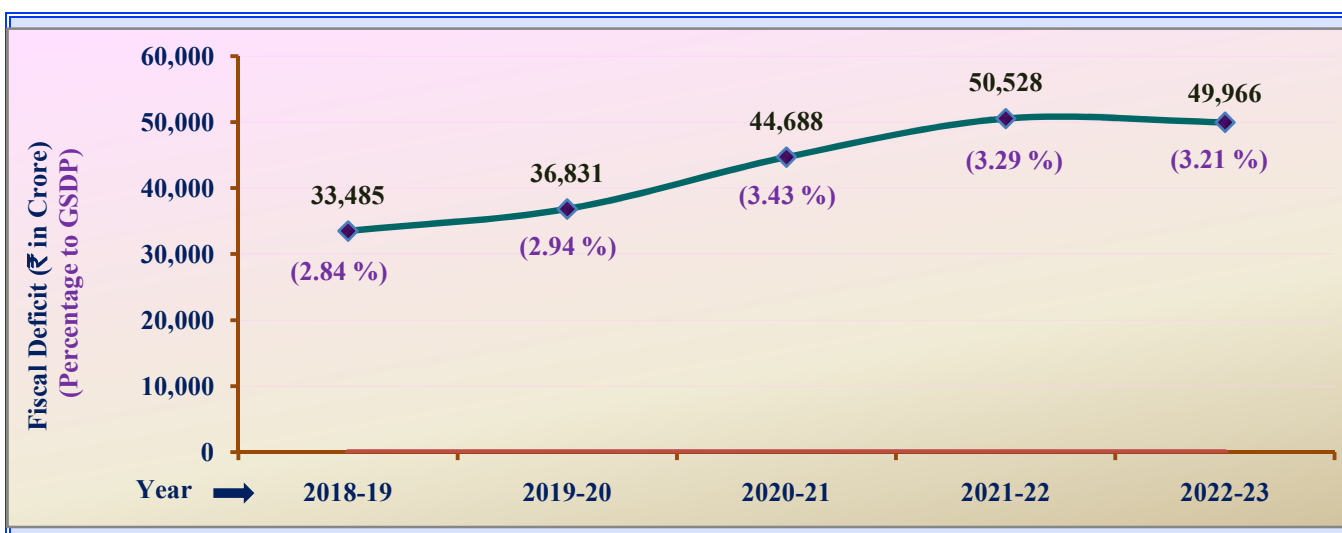
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus: Refers to the gap between Total Receipts (excluding borrowings) and Total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings. Ideally, the Borrowings should be invested in capital projects.

Fiscal Deficits, Revenue Deficits and Public Debt are the main fiscal indicators for evaluating the fiscal position of a Government. It appears that the Revenue Deficit of the Government of West Bengal as on 31 March 2023 is ₹27,295 crore.

1.6. Trend of Revenue Deficit/GSDP

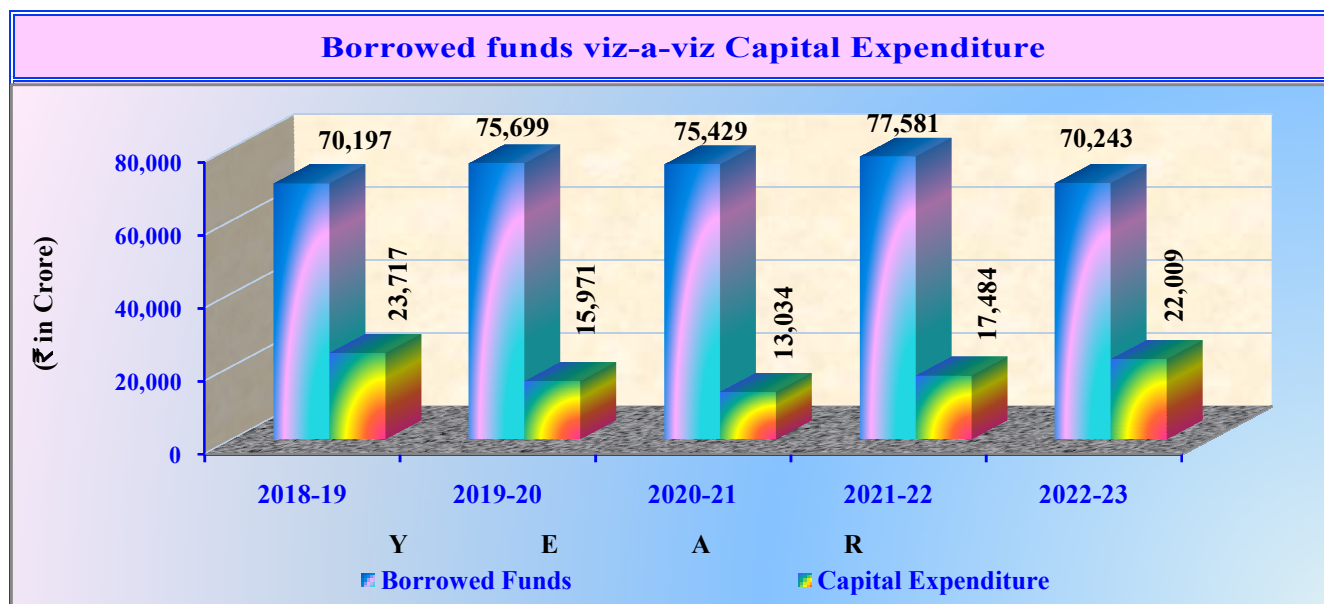


1.7. Trend of Fiscal Deficit/GSDP



1.8. Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

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 revenue. 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.



Source: Statement Nos. 2 & 6 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

The State Government, however, spent only 31 *per cent* of the borrowings of the current year (₹70,243 crore) on Capital Expenditure (₹22,009 crore). 69 *per cent* (₹48,234 crore) of the Public Debt was utilised to repay the principal and interest on Public Debt of previous years, to meet periodic shortfalls of Revenues against Expenditure in the current year, to maintain a positive Cash Balance at the end of the year and to invest in Treasury Bills.

CHAPTER-II

CONSOLIDATED FUND-RECEIPTS

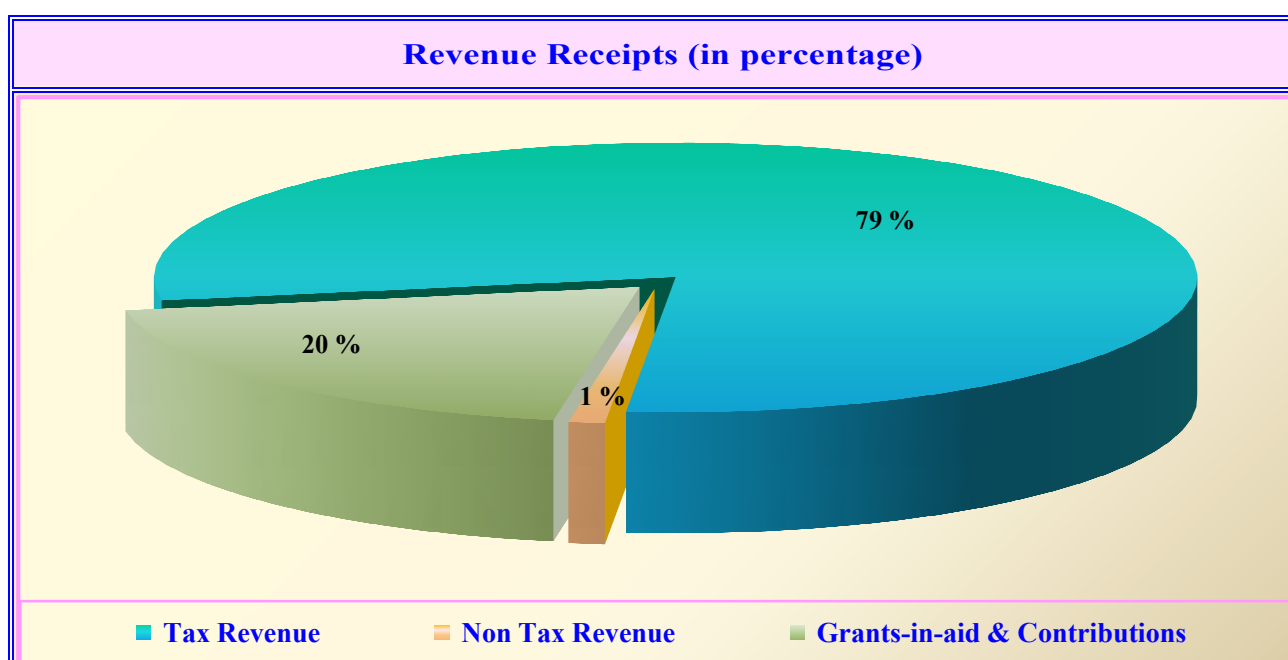
2.1. Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts of the Government of West Bengal during 2022-23 were ₹2,45,592 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 of India.
Non-Tax Revenue	Includes Interest Receipts, Dividends, Profits, etc.
Grants-in-aid	A form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. Includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, Materials & Equipment' received from foreign Government and channelised through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies, etc.

The branch of Revenue receipts namely Tax Revenue, Non Tax Revenue and Grants in aid & Contributions is depicted:



2.2.1. Revenue Receipt Components

(₹ in Crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	1,55,043
Goods and Services Tax	58,154
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	48,060
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	10,050
Taxes on Commodities & Services	38,779
B. Non-Tax Revenue	2,197
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	483
General Services	482
Social Services	493
Economic Services	739
C. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	38,304
Total – Revenue Receipts	1,95,544

Source: Statement No. 3 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

2.2.2. Trend of Revenue Receipts

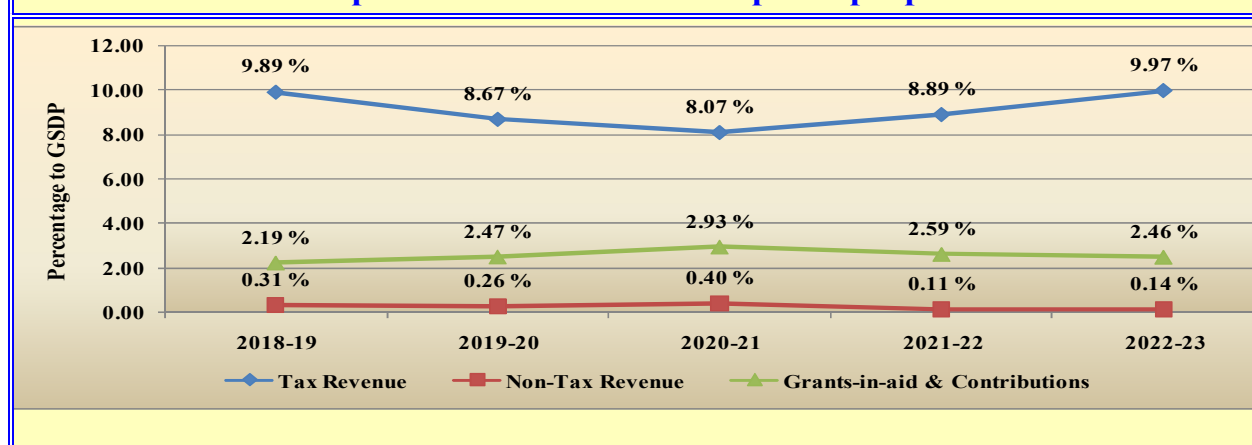
(₹ in Crore)

Components	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Tax Revenue	1,16,508 (9.89 %)	1,08,718 (8.67 %)	1,05,024 (8.07 %)	1,36,623 (8.89 %)	1,55,043 (9.97 %)
Non-Tax Revenue	3,657 (0.31 %)	3,213 (0.26 %)	5,199 (0.40 %)	1,690 (0.11 %)	2,197 (0.14 %)
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	25,810 (2.19 %)	30,983 (2.47 %)	38,171 (2.93 %)	39,846 (2.59 %)	38,304 (2.46 %)
Total Revenue Receipts	1,45,975 (12.39 %)	1,42,914 (11.40 %)	1,48,394 (11.40 %)	1,78,159 (11.59 %)	1,95,544 (12.57 %)
GSDP	11,77,586	12,53,832	13,01,017	15,36,681	15,54,992

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

The GSDP increased by one per cent between 2021-22 and 2022-23 and the increase in revenue collection was 10 per cent. While tax revenue increased by 13 per cent, non-tax revenues increased by 30 per cent. The State's own tax revenue increased by 18 per cent between 2021-22 (₹71,082 crore) and 2022-23 (₹83,608 crore), while share of Union taxes increased by nine per cent (₹65,541 crore in 2021-22 and ₹71,435 crore in 2022-23).

Trend of Components of Revenue Receipts as proportion to GSDP

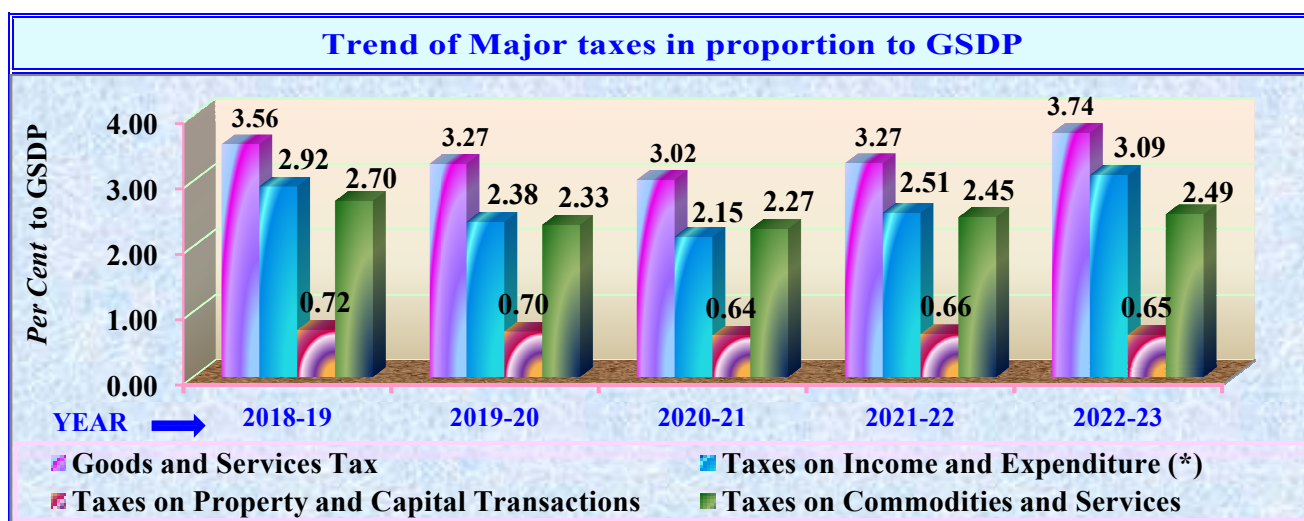


2.3. Tax Revenue

(₹ in Crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Goods and Services Tax	41,932	40,942	39,295	50,296	58,154
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	34,345	29,809	27,954	38,620	48,060
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	8,474	8,755	8,283	10,114	10,050
Taxes on Commodities and Services	31,757	29,212	29,492	37,593	38,779
Total Tax Revenue	1,16,508	1,08,718	1,05,024	1,36,623	1,55,043

The increase in total Tax Revenues is mainly attributable to higher collections under 'State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)' 'Corporation Tax' 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax' 'State Excise' 'Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.' 'Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)' 'Taxes on Vehicles' 'Land Revenue' 'Taxes and Duties on Electricity' 'Other Administrative Services', etc.



(*) Primary net proceeds of Central share to the State

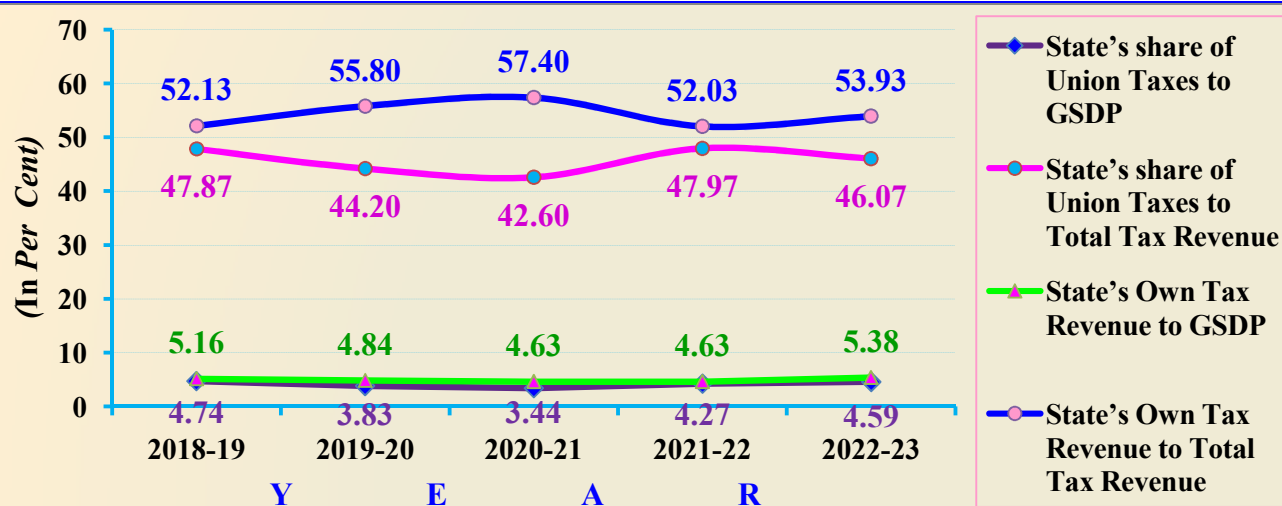
2.3.1. State's Own Tax and State's share of Union Taxes

Tax Revenue of the State Government comes from two sources viz. State's Own Tax collections and devolution of Union Taxes.

(₹ in Crore)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenue			State's share of Union Taxes		
	Tax Revenue	Percentage to GSDP	Percentage to Total Tax Revenue	Tax Revenue	Percentage to GSDP	Percentage to Total Tax Revenue
2018-19	60,732	5.16	52.13	55,776	4.74	47.87
2019-20	60,669	4.84	55.80	48,049	3.83	44.20
2020-21	60,287	4.63	57.40	44,737	3.44	42.60
2021-22	71,082	4.63	52.03	65,541	4.27	47.97
2022-23	83,608	5.38	53.93	71,435	4.59	46.07

State's Own Tax and State's share of Union Taxes



Source: Statement No. 2 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

2.3.2. Trends in State's Own Tax Collection over the last five years

(₹ in Crore)

Taxes	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	27,067	27,307	26,013	31,271	37,967
Land Revenue	2,847	2,728	2,756	2,743	3,173
Stamps and Registration Fees	5,620	6,026	5,528	7,366	6,876
State Excise	10,622	11,232	10,666	13,542	16,267
Sales Tax	7,813	7,161	9,394	9,951	11,840
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	435	34	322	5	0
Taxes on Vehicles	2,563	2,601	2,336	2,647	3,392
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	561	589	597	664	731
Others	3,204	2,991	2,675	2,893	3,362
Total State's Own Tax	60,732	60,669	60,287	71,082	83,608

Source: Statement No. 3 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

2.4. Efficiency of Tax Collection

(₹ in Crore)

Taxes	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Goods and Services Tax					
Revenue Collection	27,067	27,307	26,013	31,271	37,967
Expenditure on Collection	169	179	203	186	194
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in per cent)	0.62	0.66	0.78	0.59	0.51
Land Revenue					
Revenue Collection	2,847	2,728	2,756	2,743	3,173
Expenditure on Collection	581	610	672	666	665
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in per cent)	20.41	22.36	24.38	24.28	20.96

Taxes	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Stamps and Registration Fees					
Revenue Collection	5,620	6026	5,528	7,366	6,876
Expenditure on Collection	149	166	179	188	210
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in per cent)	2.65	2.75	3.24	2.55	3.05
State Excise					
Revenue Collection	10,622	11,232	10,666	13,542	16,267
Expenditure on Collection	123	126	146	157	191
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in per cent)	1.16	1.12	1.37	1.16	1.17
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.					
Revenue Collection	7,813	7,161	9,394	9,951	11,840
Expenditure on Collection	64	64	71	75	81
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in per cent)	0.82	0.89	0.76	0.75	0.68
Taxes on Vehicles					
Revenue Collection	2,563	2,601	2,336	2,647	3,392
Expenditure on Collection	30	52	45	45	52
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in per cent)	1.17	2.00	1.93	1.70	1.53
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure					
Revenue Collection	662	589	597	664	731
Expenditure on Collection	5	5	6	6	5
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in per cent)	0.76	0.85	1.01	0.90	0.68

2.5. Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes & Duties

(₹ in Crore)

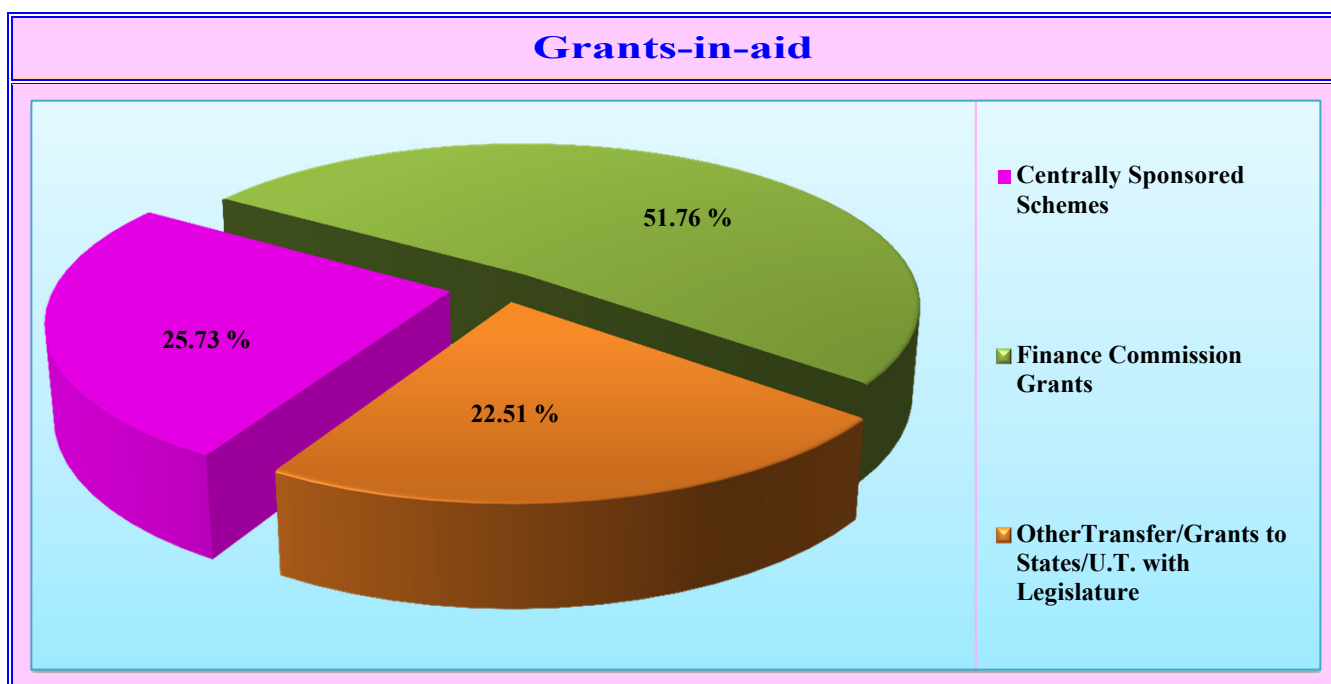
Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Goods and Services Tax	14,865	13,635	13,282	19,025	20,187
Corporation Tax	19,397	16,383	13,508	18,165	23,946
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	14,285	12,837	13,849	19,791	23,383
Taxes on Wealth	7	1	0	4	0
Customs	3,954	3,046	2,368	4,892	2,808
Union Excise Duties	2,627	2,117	1,502	2,715	881
Service Tax	511	0	195	880	112
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	130	30	33	69	118
State's Share of Union Taxes	55,776	48,049	44,737	71,082	71,435
Total Tax Revenue	1,16,508	1,08,718	1,05,024	1,36,623	1,55,043
Per cent of State's Share of Union Taxes & Duties to Total Tax Revenue	48	44	43	52	54

Source: Statement No. 2 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

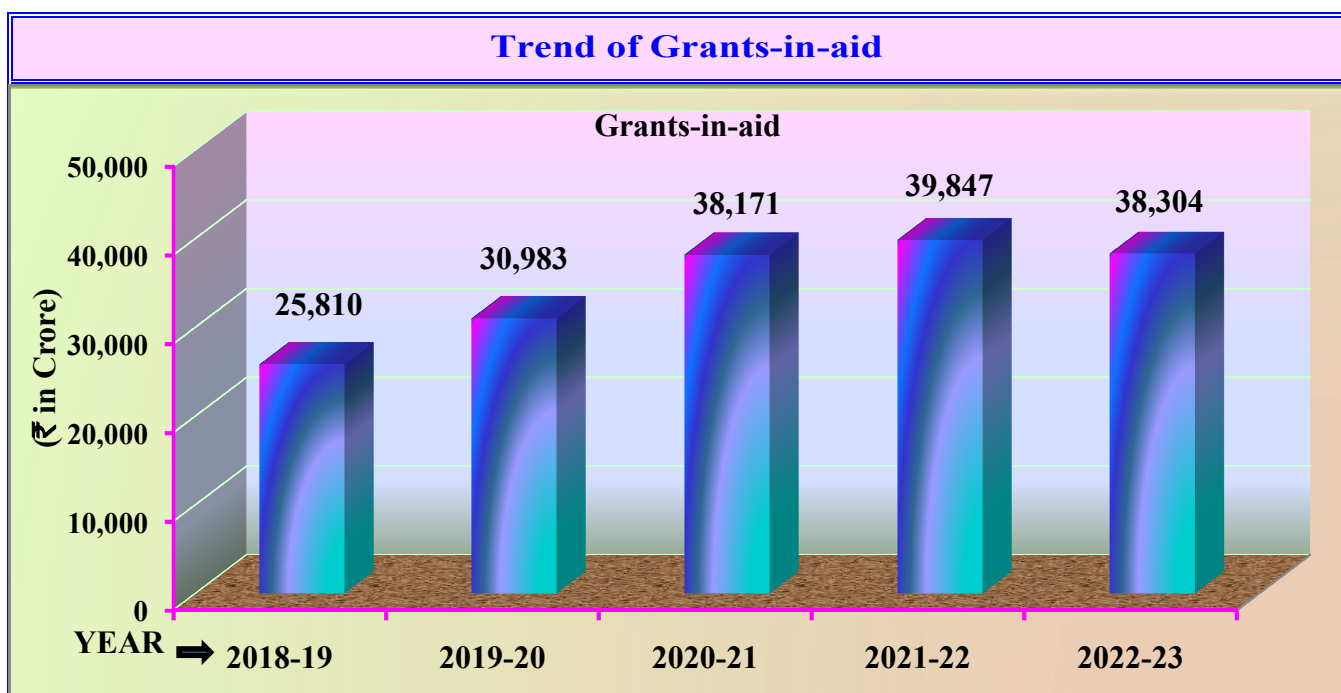
2.6. Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Finance Commission Grants and Other Transfer/Grants to States/Union Territory with Legislature approved by the Planning Commission and accounted for under the Major Head “1601- Grants-in-aid from Central Government”.

The share of non-plan grants in total Grants-in-aid remains zero *per cent* during 2021-22 and 2022-23. The State received only ₹38,303.87 crore (76 *per cent* of the budget estimate of total grants of ₹50,591.50 crore) against ₹39,846.58 crore (70 *per cent* of the budget estimate of total grants of ₹56,583.50 crore) received last year. Total receipts during 2022-23 under Grants-in-aid were ₹38,303.87 crore and sector wise breakup is shown below:



Source: Statement No. 3 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23



2.7. Non-government DDOs funds drawn related to Grants-in-aid

In terms of provisions laid down in West Bengal Treasury Rule 4.195(1), non-government DDOs may draw funds related to grants-in-aid, contribution, etc. from the Treasury/PAO. However, in contravention of these provisions, ₹4,099.53 crore have been drawn under capital expenditure heads of accounts as well as from the treasuries.

2.8. Grants-in-aid received in kind from Government of India

As per note (4) below the Major Head '3601- Grants-in-aid to State Governments' in the List of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts of Union and States, the Grants-in-aid given in kind to the State Government will be credited the value of the material received as aid to the Major Head '1601- Grants-in-aid from Central Government' by contra debit to the functional Major Head, relevant to the functions/programme on which the material are proposed to be utilised.

As per record available at PFMS portal of Controller General of Accounts, the State Government received Vaccines/Drugs/Other Consumables in kind costing to ₹194.88 crore from ministry of Health and Family Welfare during 2022-23.

On the basis of the sanction orders received from the Government of West Bengal, the entire amount of ₹194.88 crore has been classified under Major Head '1601- Grants-in-aid from Central Government' by contra debiting to the Major head '2210- Medical and Public Health' during 2022-23.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

2.9. Goods and Services Tax

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced with effect from 1 July 2017. During the year 2022-23, the State GST collection was ₹37,967.12 crore compared to ₹31,271.07 crore in 2021-22, registering an increase of ₹6,696.05 crore (21.41 *per cent*). This includes Advance Apportionment of IGST amounted to ₹1,159.86 crore. In addition, the State received ₹20,186.74 crore as its share of net proceeds assigned to the State under Central Goods and Services Tax. The total receipts under GST were ₹58,153.86 crore. The State received compensation of ₹8,227.76 crore as Revenue Receipt on account of loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST during 2022-23.

During the year 2022-23, no adjustment entry of State GST (SGST) relating to the previous years was carried out by the State Government as there was no difference between the RBI's figures and figures booked in the Finance Accounts.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

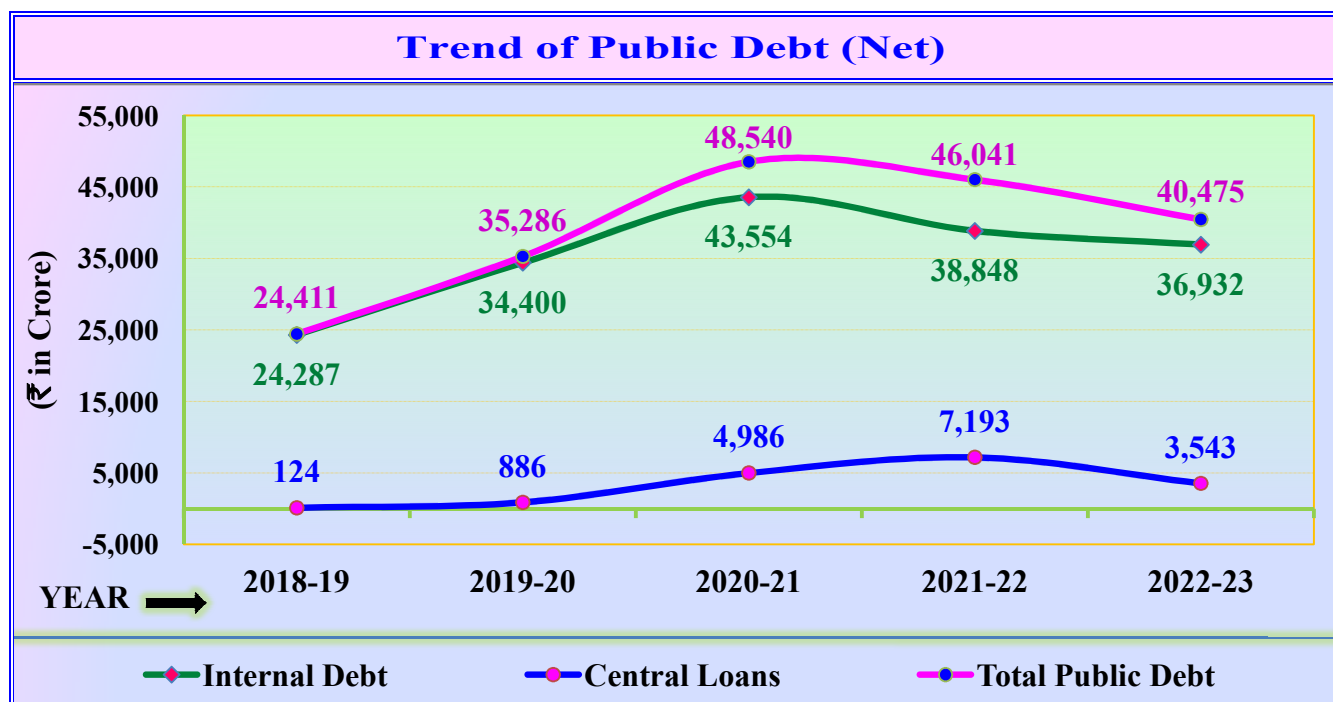
2.10. Public Debt

(₹ in Crore)

Trend of Public Debt (Net) over the past five years					
Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Internal Debt	24,287	34,400	43,554	38,848	36,932
Central Loans	124	886	4,986	7,193	3,543
Total Public Debt	24,411	35,286	48,540	46,041	40,475

Source: Statement No. 6 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

In 2022-23, 31 loans at par totaling ₹63,000 crore at interest rates varying from 7.56 per cent to 8.07 per cent and redeemable upto the year 2042-43 were raised from the open market. In addition, the State Government raised ₹2,132 crore from financial institutions (including other adjustments). Thus, the internal debt totaled ₹65,132 crore. During 2022-23 Government of West Bengal also received ₹5,111 crore from Government of India as loans and advances.



Source: Statement No. 6 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

2.11. Bookings under Minor Head 800 - Other Receipts

The Minor Head 800-Other Receipts is to be operated only when the appropriate minor head has not been provided in the accounts. Routine operation of Minor Head 800 should be discouraged, since it renders the accounts opaque.

During the year 2022-23, ₹1,009.31 crore under 49 Major Heads of accounts, constituting 0.52 per cent of the total Revenue Receipts (₹1,95,544.17 crore) was classified under 800- Other Receipts in the Accounts.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

CHAPTER-III

CONSOLIDATED FUND-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 organisation. Capital Expenditure is used to create permanent assets, or to enhance the utility of such assets, or to reduce permanent liabilities. Expenditure is further classified under Scheme and Administrative Expenditure.

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

3.2. Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹2,22,839 crore for 2022-23 was 98 *per cent* of budget estimates of ₹2,26,326 crore. The shortfall of expenditure against budget estimates under Revenue section during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in Crore)					
Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Budget Estimates	1,61,703	1,81,536	1,94,702	2,13,437	2,26,326
Actuals	1,56,374	1,62,575	1,77,921	2,10,160	2,22,839
Gap	5,329	18,961	16,781	3,277	3,487
Percentage of gap over BE	3	10	9	2	2

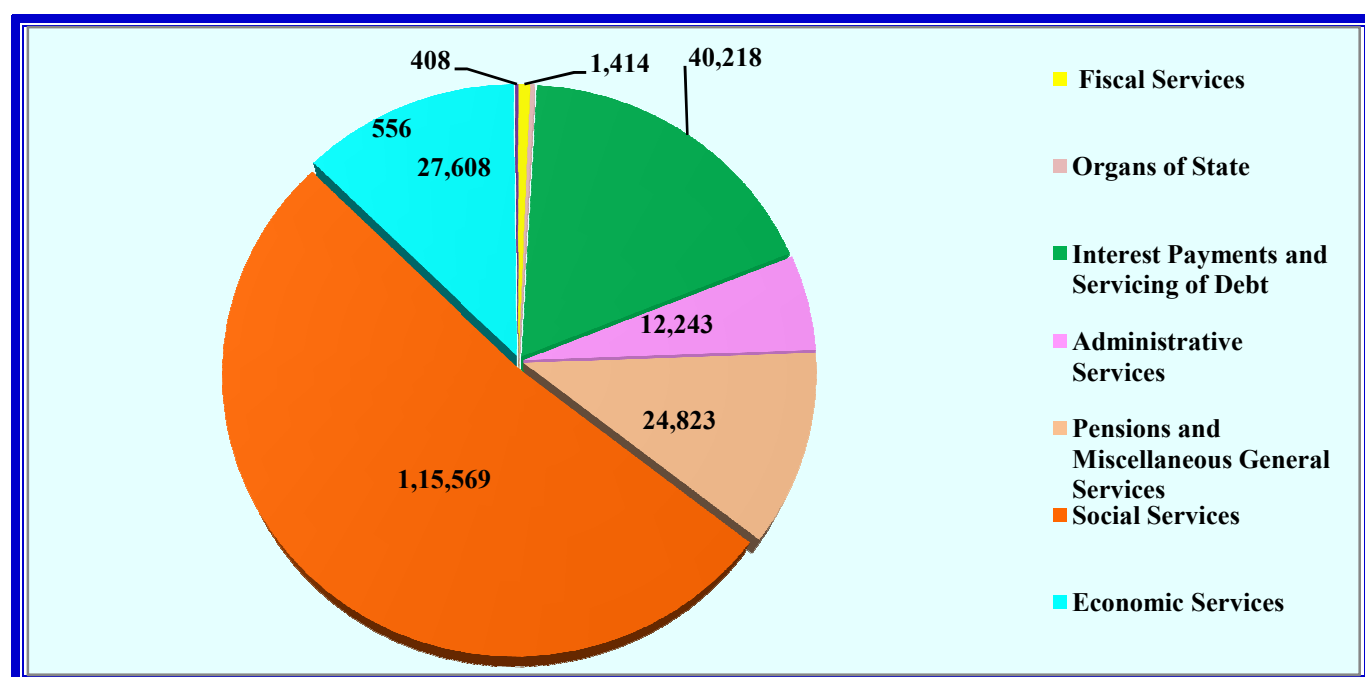
The position of committed and uncommitted Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below:

(₹ in Crore)					
Components	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Revenue Expenditure	1,56,374	1,62,575	1,77,921	2,10,160	2,22,839
Committed Revenue Expenditure[#]	73,692	75,755	87,492	1,00,736	1,02,935
Percentage of Committed Revenue Expenditure to total Revenue Expenditure	47	47	49	48	46
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	82,682	86,820	90,429	1,09,424	1,19,904

[#] Committed revenue expenditure comprises expenditure on Salaries, Subsidies, Interest Payment and Pension.

3.2.1. Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure

Components	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Percentage to total Revenue Expenditure
A. Fiscal Services	1,414	0.63
B. Organs of State	556	0.25
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	40,218	18.05
D. Administrative Services	12,243	5.50
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	24,823	11.14
F. Social Services	1,15,569	51.86
G. Economic Services	27,608	12.39
H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	408	0.18
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	2,22,839	100.00



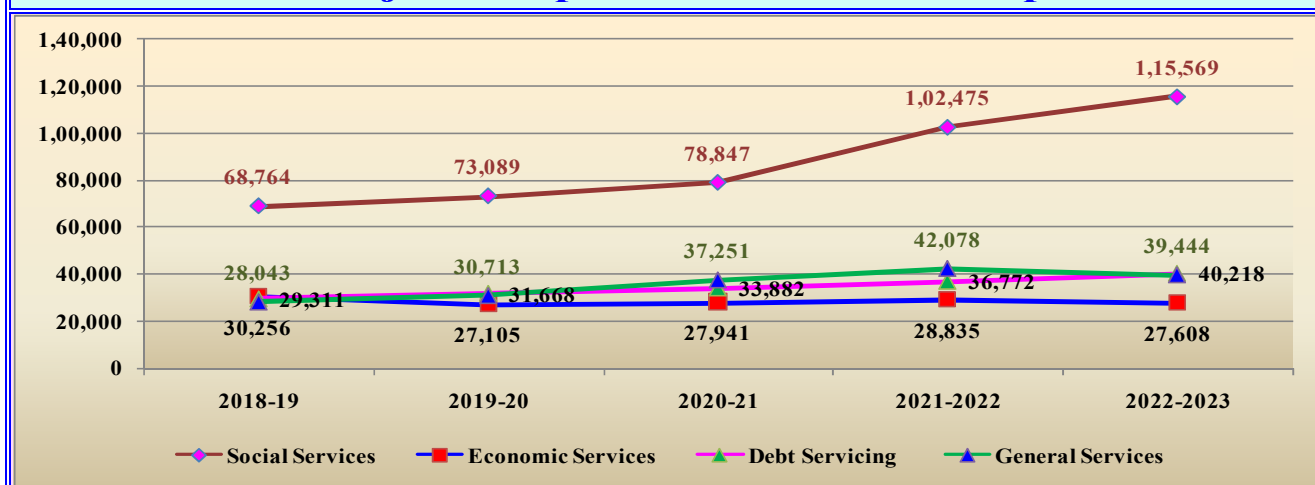
Source: Statement No. 4 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

Major components of Revenue Expenditure

Components	(₹ in Crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Social Services	68,764	73,089	78,847	1,02,475	1,15,569
Economic Services	30,256	27,105	27,941	28,835	27,608
Debt Servicing	29,311	31,668	33,882	36,772	40,218
General Services*	28,043	30,713	37,251	42,078	39,444

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

Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



Though Revenue Expenditure on all services has a trend of steady increase, expenditure on Debt Servicing covers on an average 19 per cent of total Revenue Expenditure during last five years.

Source: Statement No. 4 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

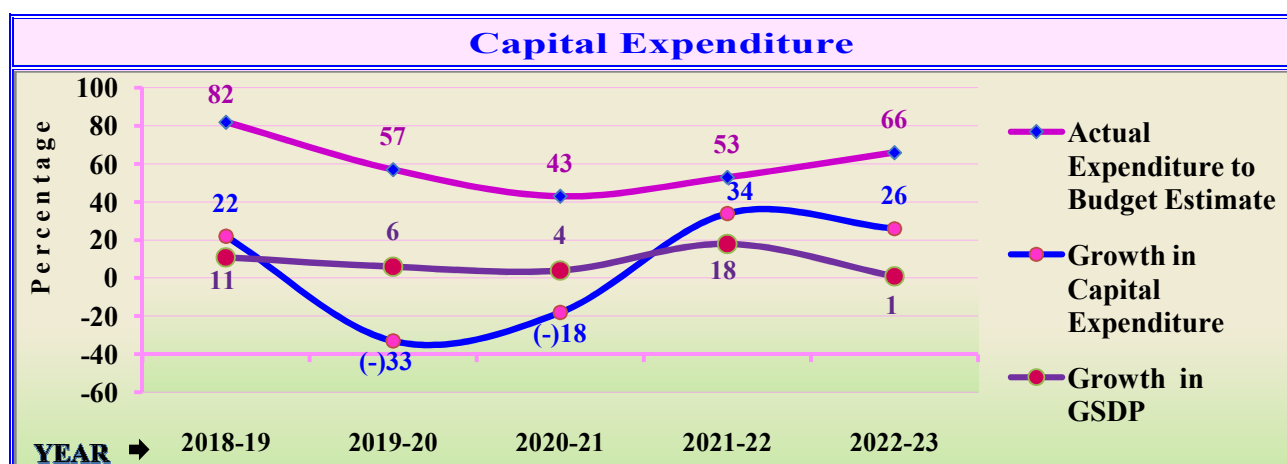
3.3. Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for 2022-23 amounting to ₹22,573 crore (including Loans and Advances) at 1.45 per cent of GSDP. Over the last five years, Capital Expenditure has declined with respect to its budget. This can be viewed from the table given below:

(₹ in Crore)						
Sl.No.	Components	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Budget (B.E.)	28,781	27,977	30,478	32,774	33,145
2.	Actual Expenditure(#)	23,717	15,971	13,034	17,484	22,009
3.	Percentage of Actual Expenditure to B.E.	82	57	43	53	66
4.	Growth in Capital Expenditure (in per cent)	22	(-) 33	(-) 18	34	26
5.	GSDP (*)	11,77,586	12,53,832	13,01,017	15,36,681	15,54,992
6.	Growth in GSDP (in per cent)	11	6	4	18	1

(#) Does not include expenditure on Loans and Advances.

(*) GSDP figure in this publication is adopted from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.



3.3.1. Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on Economic Services constitutes the major chunk of Capital Expenditure. During 2022-23, the Government spent ₹4,679 crore on Transport, ₹2,282 crore on Irrigation and Flood Control, ₹1,344 crore on Energy, ₹975 crore on Industry and Minerals, ₹853 crore on Rural Development Programme, ₹599 crore on Special Areas Programmes and ₹421 crore on Agriculture and Allied Activities. In Social Services, the Government spent ₹6,503 crore on Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, ₹2,186 crore on Health and Family Welfare, ₹489 crore on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, ₹381 crore on Social Welfare and Nutrition and ₹369 crore on Education, Sports and Culture.

3.3.2. Comparative Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue Expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	General Services	Capital	927	748	546	545	655
		Revenue	56,865	61,931	70,684	78,495	79,254
2.	Social Services	Capital	7,324	5,439	3,950	7,437	9,952
		Revenue	68,764	73,089	78,847	1,02,475	1,15,569
3.	Economic Services	Capital	15,467	9,783	8,538	9,502	11,402
		Revenue	30,256	27,105	27,941	28,835	27,608
4.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	Capital	--	--	--	--	--
		Revenue	57,589	61,622	63,131	79,966	96,276

Note: 1. Capital Expenditure does not include Loans and Advances.
2. Grants-in-aid and Contributions denotes Major Head from 3601 to 3606 *plus* all other Grants-in-aid with object heads 31-GIA General, 35-Grants for creation of capital assets and 36-GIA Salaries. Also Revenue Expenditure does not include expenditure on Grants-in-aid.

Source: Statement Nos. 4 & 10 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

3.4. Bookings under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure

The Minor Head 800-Other Receipts/800-Other Expenditure is to be operated only when the appropriate minor head has not been provided in the accounts. Routine operation of Minor Head 800 should be discouraged since it renders the accounts opaque.

During the year 2022-23, ₹6,515.22 crore under 65 Major Heads of accounts, constituting 2.66 *per cent* of the total Revenue and Capital expenditure (₹2,44,847.70 crore) was classified under the Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure in the accounts. However, booking under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure was more than 10 *per cent* under 24 Major Heads (more than 75 *per cent* in three of these cases).

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.5. Liabilities under Retirement benefits

The expenditure on “Pension and other Retirement Benefits” for State Government employees during the year 2022-23 was ₹24,624.12 crore (excluding expenditure on National Pension System of All India Service officers).

Source: Statement No. 2 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.6. Transfer of Funds to various Implementing Agencies

The State Government provides funds to State/District Level Agencies/Autonomous Bodies, Societies, Non-Governmental Organizations etc., as Grant for implementation of Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Schemes. During 2022-23, an amount of ₹96,081.16 crore was given by the State Government to various implementing agencies for implementation of Government schemes/works/programmes. The aggregate amount of unspent balances in the accounts of the implementing agencies kept outside the Government Accounts (in Bank Accounts) is not readily ascertainable. The Government expenditure as reflected in the Accounts to that extent is, therefore, not final.

Source: Statement No. 10 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.7. Direct transfer of Central Scheme Funds to Implementing Agencies in the State (Funds routed outside State Budget)

As per the PFMS portal of the CGA, ₹25,435.66 crore was directly received by the implementing agencies in the State during 2022-23 which included transferred to intermediaries/beneficiaries.

The direct transfer of fund to the implementing agencies has increased by 0.26 *per cent* as compared to 2021-22 (from ₹25,369.53 crore in 2021-22 to ₹25,435.66 crore in 2022-23).

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.8. Investments

Information on Government investments appearing in Statements 8 and 19 of the Finance Accounts is based on the accounts and sanctions received by the Accountant General (A&E), but has not been confirmed by the concerned departments (including Finance) and the investee entity. The Government invested ₹1,126.70 crore in 2022-23. Government investment of ₹19,831.65 crore as on 31 March 2023 yielded dividend of ₹165.02 crore (0.83 *per cent*) during 2022-23. Details of Government investment as on 31 March 2023 are given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Category	Number of entities	Investment at the end of the year 2022-23
1.	Statutory Corporation	7	902.00
2.	Government Companies	62	17,457.17
3.	Other Joint Stock Companies and Partnership	38	350.46
4.	Co-operative Banks & Societies	2,095	1,122.02
Total:		2,202	19,831.65

Source: Statement No. 8 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

3.9. Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts

PD accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme; by debiting the service heads in the Consolidated Fund of the State and crediting the Personal Deposits under the Major Head 8443-Civil Deposits and the Minor Head 106-Personal Deposits. Administrators of PD

accounts are required to close such accounts on the last working day of the year and transfer the unspent balances back to the Consolidated Fund.

During 2022-23, an amount of ₹2,380.17 crore was transferred to those PD Accounts. This includes ₹181.68 crore transferred in March 2023, of which, ₹47.94 crore was transferred on the last working day of March 2023.

In terms of Rule 6.08(5) of West Bengal Treasury Rules, 2005, 13 Administrators of Personal Deposit Accounts (out of 159) had reconciled and verified their balances with the Treasury figures.

Details of the PD accounts as on 31 March, 2023 are given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Opening Balance as on 1 April 2022		New Accounts/Deposits during the year 2022-23		Accounts Closed/Withdrawal during the year 2022-23		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2023	
Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount
160	3,197.28	0	2,380.17	01	2,563.41	159	3,014.04

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.10. Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills

In emergent circumstances, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorized to draw sums of money through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills. In terms of the West Bengal Treasury Rules, 2005, DDOs are required to present Detailed Contingent (DC) bills containing vouchers in support of final expenditure within one month from the date of completion of the purpose for which the advance was drawn, and in no case, beyond the period of sixty days from the date of drawal of such advance, unless otherwise permitted by the Administrative Department with the concurrence of the Finance Department.

Out of 901 AC bills amounting to ₹556.08 crore drawn during the year 2022-23, 221 AC bills amounting to ₹146.10 crore (26.27 per cent) were drawn in March 2023. DC bills in respect of a total of 7,703 AC bills amounting to ₹1,238.14 crore as on 31.03.2023 were not received. Details of unadjusted AC bills pending submission of the DC bills as on 31 March 2023 are given below:

Year	No. of unadjusted AC Bills	Amount (₹ in Crore)
Upto 2020-21	6,542	807.71
2021-2022	515	191.13
2022-2023	646*	239.30
Total	7,703	1,238.14

* Indicates AC bills for which DC bills have become due.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.11. Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for Grants-in-aid not received

In terms of Subsidiary Rules 330A of the West Bengal Treasury Rules and Subsidiary Rules (WBTR & SR), 1997 read with Finance Department (Audit Branch)'s Memorandum No. 7019-F dated 4 August 2005,

Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of Grants-in-aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the grantee to the authority that sanctioned it, within one year from the date of receipt of grant or before applying for a further grant on the same object, whichever is earlier. To the extent of non-submission of UCs, there is a risk that the amounts shown in the Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

During the year 2022-23, ₹300.62 crore pertaining to 279 outstanding UCs for the period upto 2021-22 was cleared.

The position of outstanding UCs as on 31.03.2023 are given below:

Year*	Number of UCs outstanding	Amount (₹ in Crore)
Upto 2020-21	3,83,543	2,24,003.58
2021-2022	57,701	41,681.08
2022-2023	66,978#	55,089.31
Total	5,08,222	3,20,773.97

* The year mentioned above relates to “Due year” i.e., after twelve months of actual drawal.

Indicates outstanding UCs against GIA drawn during 2021-22. UCs for GIA drawn during 2022-23 would be due in 2023-24.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.12. Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) excluding Block Grants

Consequent to the merger of Plan/Non-Plan classification, the Central Assistance release is now classified as Central Assistance/Share under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The total expenditure booked under both ‘Central Sector Scheme and Centrally Sponsored Scheme’, as on 31 March 2023, is ₹19,331.69 crore (Revenue Expenditure ₹15,729.55 crore and Capital Expenditure ₹3,602.14 crore), which includes expenditure out of Central Assistance and State share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.13. Expenditure on Ecology and Environment

The expenditure incurred by the State Government towards environment is depicted in the Finance Accounts to the level of Minor Head under various functional heads of accounts such as 3435, 2406, 2210, etc. During the year 2022-23, the Government of West Bengal incurred an expenditure of ₹7.24 crore against the budget allocation of ₹81.84 crore under Major Heads 3435-Ecology and Environment. During the previous year 2021-22, the Government of West Bengal incurred an expenditure of ₹19.35 crore against the budget allocation of ₹78.50 crore under Major Head 3435-Ecology and Environment. Funds routed for this purpose through other Major heads are not readily identified.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.14. Commitments on account of Incomplete Capital Works

The list of incomplete Capital Works/Project reported in Appendix-IX of the Finance Accounts is prepared on the basis of the information received from the State Government.

During the year 151 incomplete projects involving ₹5,401.53 crore are aged three years and more. The escalation in estimated cost of these projects due to delay in completion of the projects/works was not provided by the Government of West Bengal.

Intimation collected from Chief Engineers of various State Government Departments reveals that an expenditure of ₹5,401.53 crore was incurred upto 31 March 2023 on Incomplete Capital Projects/Works.

(₹ in Crore)

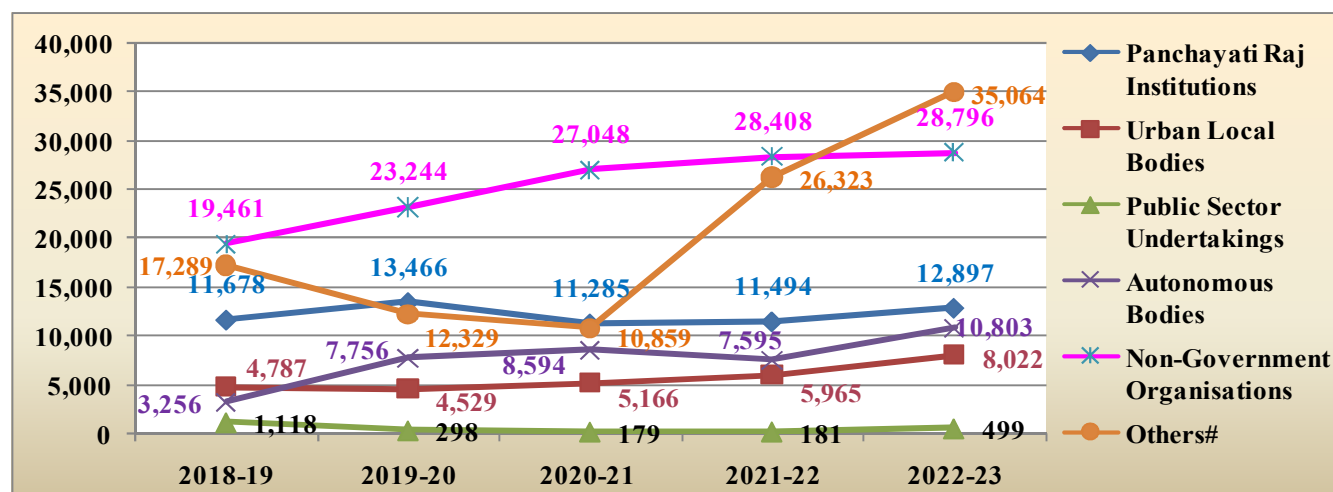
ABSTRACT OF COMMITMENTS OF INCOMPLETE CAPITAL WORKS					
PERIOD	BUILDINGS AMOUNT (NO. OF WORKS)	ROADS AMOUNT (NO. OF WORKS)	OTHERS		TOTAL AMOUNT INVOLVED (NO. OF WORKS)
			URBAN DEVELOPMENT AMOUNT (NO. OF WORKS)	WATER SUPPLY (PHE) AMOUNT (NO. OF WORKS)	
UPTO 2005	–	–	–	–	–
2006-2010	–	–	–	–	–
2011-2015	–	NIL (01)	–	–	NIL (01)
2016-2020	–	1,329.84 (24)	–	–	1,329.84 (24)
2021-2025	–	1,901.61 (106)	1,524.03 (04)	646.05 (16)	4,071.69 (126)
TOTAL	–	3,231.45 (131)	1,524.03 (04)	646.05 (16)	5,401.53 (151)

Note: Wherever expenditure during the year as well as progressive upto the year shown as zero, the no. of works was not considered.

Source: Appendix IX of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

3.15. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

Expenditure on Grants-in-aid to Local Bodies etc. represents 43 per cent of total Revenue Expenditure. Details of Grants-in-aid for the past five years are given below:

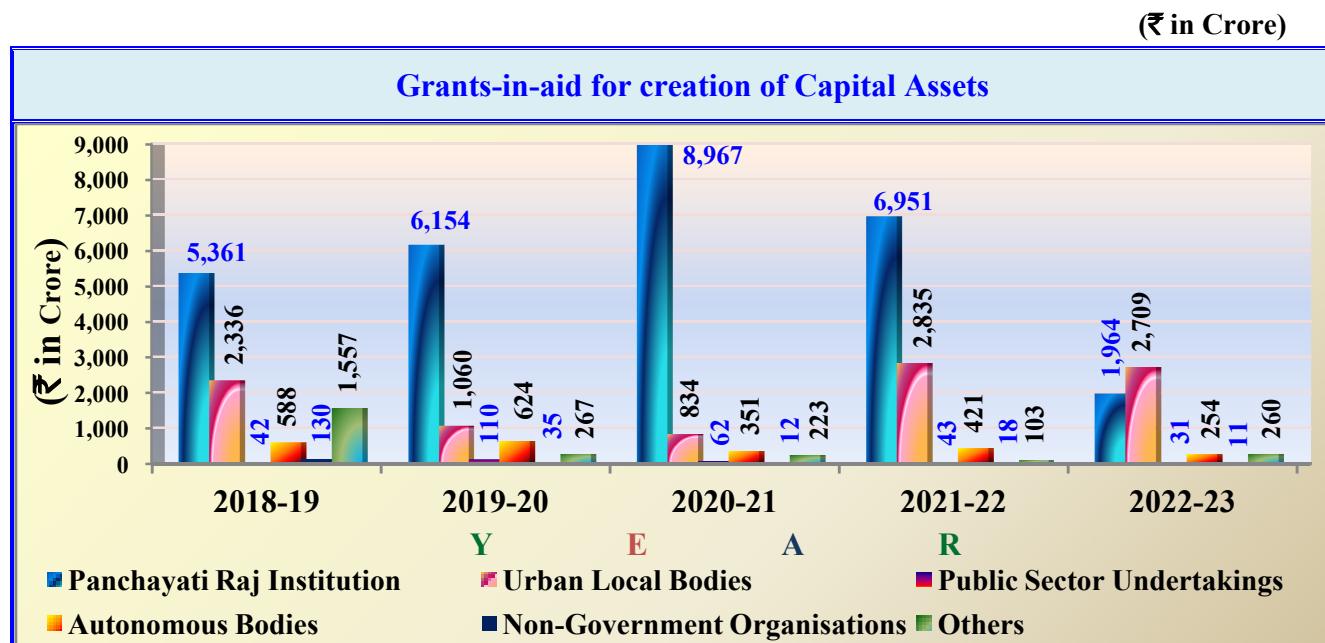


As per record available at PFMS portal of CGA, the State Government received vaccines/drugs/other consumables in kind costing to ₹194.88 crore from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during 2022-23.

This includes Grants for “National Old Age Pension Scheme (State Share)”, “Implementation of Annapurna scheme for Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute”, “Scheme for financial assistance to the workers in locked-out Industrial Units”, etc.

Note: Figures based on expenditure under the Object Head “31-Grants-in-aid” and “36-Salary Grants” across Major Heads and under the Major Head “3604-Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions”.

Details of Grants-in-aid for creation of Capital Assets for the last five years are given below:



Source: Statement No. 10 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

3.16. Misclassification between Revenue and Capital Expenditure

During the year 2022-23, Government of West Bengal incorrectly booked expenditure of ₹3,231.57 crore under Capital Section instead of Revenue Section as has been determined from the purpose of expenditure. This led to understatement of Revenue Expenditure and overstatement of Capital Expenditure of the State to that extent. The impact of misclassification on the Revenue Deficit of the State is given under Para 9.8.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

3.17. Revenue Expenditure classified inappropriately

Revenue expenditure of ₹25,435.91 crore has been classified inappropriately, to incorrect revenue Expenditure heads of accounts, affecting the true status of the respective revenue Expenditure heads. This included, *inter alia*, expenditure on the Public Distribution system (₹13,749.36 crore), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban/Gramin) (₹3,811.18 crore), Solid Waste Management Mission (₹3,540.84 crore) and Welfare of Minorities (₹550.22 crore).

CHAPTER-IV

CONTINGENCY FUND

4.1. Contingency Fund

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the West Bengal Contingency Fund Act, 1950, the State Government made the West Bengal Contingency Fund Rules, 1955, for regulating all matters connected with or ancillary to the custody of, payment of monies into, and the withdrawal of monies from, the Contingency Fund of the State of West Bengal. The Contingency Fund of the State of West Bengal has a corpus of ₹200.00 crore. At the end of 2022-23, ₹11.03 crore remained un-recouped under various heads. The details are as below:

(₹ in Crore)		
Sl. No.	Major Heads	Amount
1.	2015 Elections	0.06
2.	2049 Interest Payments	0.01
3.	2711 Flood Control	0.25
4.	3452 Tourism	3.62
5.	4059 Capital Outlay on Public Works	0.04
6.	4215 Capital Outlay on Water Supply Sanitation	0.15
7.	4575 Capital Outlay on other Special Areas Programmes	0.04
8.	4701 Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation	0.14
9.	4711 Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects	0.00*
10.	5054 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	6.72
Total		11.03

* Actual figure was ₹17,017.00.

As on 31 March 2023, Contingency Fund balance was ₹188.97 crore.

Non-recoupment of Contingency Fund has resulted in understatement of Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit as depicted in Para 9.8.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

CHAPTER-V

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

5.1. National Pension System (NPS)

The National Pension System is not applicable for State Government employees. All India Services (AIS) officers and other Central Government employees on deputation to the State recruited on or after 1 January 2004 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS) which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme.

During the year 2022-23, total contribution to the NPS which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme was ₹13.08 crore (Employees' contribution ₹5.43 crore and Government's contribution ₹7.65 crore). The detailed information on government contribution is available in Statement No. 15 of the Finance Accounts. The Government transferred ₹13.08 crore to the Public Account under Major Head 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension scheme.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.2. Interest Bearing Reserve Fund

5.2.1. State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- '8121 General & Other Reserve Funds' which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 75:25. During the year 2022-23, the State Government received ₹849.60 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹283.20 crore. The State Government transferred ₹1,132.80 crore (Central share ₹849.60 crore, State share ₹283.20 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF. The State has not received any amount from the Central Government towards NDRF.

Contributions to the Fund, expenditure and the balance therein are given below:

(₹ in Crore)								
Opening balance (01 April 2022)	Contribution by Centre	State Share	Interest received	Receipts under NDRF	Total receipts during the year	Amount set off (MH 2245)	Balance in the fund (31 March 2023)	Invested by RBI/State Government during the year
1,528.97	849.60	283.20	75.59 #	NIL	1,208.39	349.77	2,387.59*	NIL

[₹86.24 crore (Actual interest for 2022-23) + ₹4.88 crore (delayed transfer from 2018-19 to 2021-22)+₹6.74 crore (interest credited on investment)]-[₹22.27 crore (Paid excess interest of ₹11.25 crore for 2020-21 and ₹11.02 crore for 2021-22)].

* ₹200 crore were deposited in the Bank in FDR upto June 2022 and thereafter in Savings Bank account. The remaining funds have been retained by the State Government and the interest credited at overdraft interest rate.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.2.2. State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is to be constituted under section 48 (1) (c) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This Fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation project in respect of disaster covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines and the State specific local disaster notified by the State Government from time to time. The State Government has

created the SDMF vide Notification No.866-FB/N/2S-1(05)/2015 dated 27.12.2021 under Major Head 8121-130-State Disaster Mitigation Fund.

During the year 2022-23, the State Government received ₹106.20 crore from the Central Government. The State Government's share during the year is ₹35.40 crore. The State Government transferred entire amount of ₹141.60 crore to the fund.

The contributions to the Fund, expenditure and the balance therein are given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Opening balance (01 April 2022)	Contribution by Centre	State Share	Interest received	Receipts under NDRF	Total receipts during the year	Amount set off (MH 2245)	Balance in the fund (31 March 2023)	Invested by RBI/State Government during the year
481.86	106.20	35.40	36.28	NIL	177.88	NIL	659.74*	NIL

*The funds were retained by the State Government. The interest was paid by the Government at the RBI Overdraft interest rate.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.2.3. State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)

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

During the year 2022-23, the State Government has not received any amount from the user agencies (no amount received in previous year). No amount has been remitted to the National fund during the year 2022-23. The Government received ₹69.28 crore (no amount received in previous year) from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit. The Government transferred ₹78.05 crore to SCAF. The total balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2023 was ₹306.55 crore.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.3. Reserve Funds not bearing Interest

5.3.1. Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)

The Government of West Bengal set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of loans in 2008-09. According to the guidelines of the Fund, States may contribute a minimum of 0.5 per cent of their outstanding liabilities (internal debt + public account) as at the end of the previous year to the Consolidated Sinking Fund. In the year 2022-23, Government contributed only ₹1,037.38 crore as against ₹2,545.28 crore it was required to contribute to the fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹12,139.04 crore as on 31 March 2023.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.3.2. Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund to be administered by the RBI. The latest amendment to the Fund notification issued by the State Government, effective from the year 2014-15, stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute a minimum of 1 per cent of outstanding Guarantees at the end of the previous year and thereafter minimum 0.5 per cent every year to achieve a minimum level of 3 per cent in next five years. The Fund shall be gradually increased to the level of 5 per cent.

During the year 2022-23, Government contributed ₹50.00 crore as against ₹84.42 crore (0.5 per cent of previous year's guarantees of ₹16,884.63 crore) it was required to contribute to the Fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹857.04 crore as on 31 March 2023.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.3.3. Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF)

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

In terms of the extant accounting procedure, the grants received by the State from the Centre are to be initially booked as Revenue Receipts under Major Head 1601. Thereafter, the amount so received is to be transferred by the State Government to the Public Account under Major Head 8449-00-103-Subventions from Central Road and Infrastructure Fund through functional Major Head(s).

During the year 2022-23, the State Government received grants of ₹217.90 crore towards CRIF. The State Government transferred ₹217.90 crore to the Fund in the Public Account as on 31 March 2023. The closing balance under Central Road and Infrastructure Fund as on 31 March 2023 was ₹16.36 crore.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.4. Suspense and Remittance Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balance under these heads, worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads, was ₹405.68 crore (Dr.) under Head 8658 and ₹20.85 crore (Cr.) under Head 8782 as on 31 March 2023.

Suspense and Remittance Balances						
Name of the Major/Minor Head	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	(₹ in Crore)					
8658-Suspense Accounts	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
101-PAO Suspense	222.74	4.51	204.27	7.32	221.61	5.60
Net	Dr. 218.23		Dr. 196.95		Dr. 216.01	
102-Suspense Account (Civil)	1,975.90	1,676.54	2,228.86	2,398.76	2,575.27	2,775.53
Net	Dr. 299.36		Cr. 169.90		Cr. 200.26	
110- RB Suspense CAO	627.17	278.99	618.36	114.89	639.36	97.59
Net	Dr. 348.18		Dr. 503.47		Dr. 541.77	
112-TDS Suspense	0.00	454.60	0.00	57.44	0.00	47.11
Net	Cr. 454.60		Cr. 57.44		Cr. 47.11	
129-MPSSA	0.02	67.46	0.02	67.46	0.02	67.46
Net	Cr. 67.44		Cr. 67.44		Cr. 67.44	
8782 Cash Remittances and Adjustments, etc.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
102-P.W. Remittances	66,973.96	66,587.64	66,973.96	66,587.64	66,365.56	66,469.26
Net	Dr. 386.32		Dr.386.32		Cr. 103.70	
103-Forest Remittances	6,199.02	6,173.40	6,199.02	6,173.40	6,199.02	6,173.40
Net	Dr. 25.62		Dr. 25.62		Dr. 25.62	

Non-clearance of outstanding balances under these heads affect the accuracy of receipt/expenditure figures and balances under different heads of Accounts (which are carried forward from year to year) of the State Government.

On the basis of State Government order, the following long pending outstanding balances under MH‘8658-Suspense’ and ‘8782-Remittance’ were written-off during the year 2022-2023. Details are given below:

Head of Account	Amount (₹ in Crore)
8782-00-102-004-Other remittances items adjustable by P. W. Officers [Head-III(b)]	441.55
8782-00-102-005-Transfer between P. W. Officers (Head-IV)	48.47
8658-00-107-001-Cash Settlement Suspense Accounts (Old)	82.27
8658-00-113-001-Provident Fund Suspense	0.04

The Reserve Bank of India debited ₹169.20 crore on account of decretal awards in favour of the Engineering Departments of the Government of West Bengal in different years including 2022-23 . This amount has been lying under Suspense Head of Account (Major Head 8658-00-110 - Central Accounts Office - Reserve Bank Suspense) since 2004-05 for want of sanction orders from the Engineering Departments.

Source: Statement No. 21 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

5.5. Major Cesses collected by the State Government

5.5.1. Buildings and other Construction Workers Welfare Cess

The Government of India enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 (Cess Act) to levy and collect cess for providing benefits to the workers.

During the year 2022-23, the Government collected ₹285.76 crore (2021-22: ₹158.28 crore) as Labour Cess under Major Head ‘8342-00-113-Solatium Fund-002-West Bengal Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess’ and transferred ₹99.44 crore (2021-22: ₹18.62 crore) to the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. Thus, the remaining amount of ₹186.32 crore was not transferred to the designated Board during 2022-23. The Fund position as on 31 March 2023 is given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Opening Balance	Addition	Discharge	Closing Balance
2,015.29	285.76	99.44	2,201.61

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.5.2. Motor Transport Workers’ Welfare Cess

In terms of ‘West Bengal, Motor Transport Workers Welfare Cess Act 2010’, cess is collected on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods by road for hire or reward for the financing of schemes to promote social security, health and welfare of motor transport workers and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. This cess, so collected, is deposited in the Public Account under the Major Head ‘8443-00-116-002-Deposit of West Bengal Motor Transport Workers’ Welfare Cess Act 2010’.

During 2022-23, the Government collected ₹37.96 crore and deposited the amount so collected, under Major Head '8443-00-116-002-Deposit of West Bengal Motor Transport Workers' Welfare Cess Act 2010'. An amount of ₹65.66 crore was withdrawn, leaving a balance ₹25.22 crore at the end of 31 March 2023.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.5.3. Other Cess

During the year 2022-23, the Government collected ₹1,834.43 crore (2021-22: ₹2,012.81 crore) being the collection of cess (other than Labour Cess). cesses collected have been classified as revenue receipts under Major Head '0029-Land Revenue'. The Government has not created any fund till 31 March 2023.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.6. Adverse Balance

Minus balances appearing in the accounts during the year are given below. The minus balances under these heads were due to misclassification/improper accounting and are under review/corrections.

(₹ in Crore)		
Classification	Description	Minus Balance
8011-00-107	State Government Employees' Group Insurance Scheme	258.40
8342-00-103	Deposits of Government Companies, Corporations etc.	168.85

Besides, there was negative balances of ₹1,243.96 crore shown in the Public Account under Major Head '8448' and '8449' considering upto Sub-head level.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

5.7. Cash Balance

The Cash balance (Reserve Bank Deposit) as on 31 March 2023 as per the records of Accountant General was ₹13.88 crore (Credit) and that reported by the RBI was ₹9.51 crore (Credit). There was a net difference of ₹4.37 crore (Credit), mainly due to non-reconciliation of figures by RBI and the agency bank branches. The difference is under reconciliation.

The Cash balance (Reserve Bank Deposit) as on 31 March 2022 as per records of Accountant General was ₹6.90 crore (Debit) and that reported by the RBI was ₹43.45 crore (Debit). There was a net difference of ₹36.55 crore (Debit), mainly due to non-reconciliation of figures by RBI and the agency bank branches. The details of Cash Balance which are restricted for use has not been made available by the State Government. The differentials in Cash Balance for the previous years are given below:

(₹ in Crore)	
Year	Cash Balance
Upto 2018-19	17.33 (Cr.)
2019-20	18.64 (Cr.)
2020-21	19.38 (Cr.)
2021-22	36.55 (Dr.)
2022-23	4.37 (Cr.)

Source: Statement No. 2 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

5.8. Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in Crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2022	As on 31 March 2023	Net increase(+)/ decrease(-)
Cash Balance	7	(-) 14	(-) 21
Investments from Cash Balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	20,360	18,632	(-) 1,728
Investments from Earmarked Funds	12,233	13,419	1,186
(a) Sinking Fund	11,102	12,139	1,037
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	748	857	109
(c) Other Funds	383	423	40
Interest Realised on Investment of Cash Balances	95	112	17

Source: Statement No. 22 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

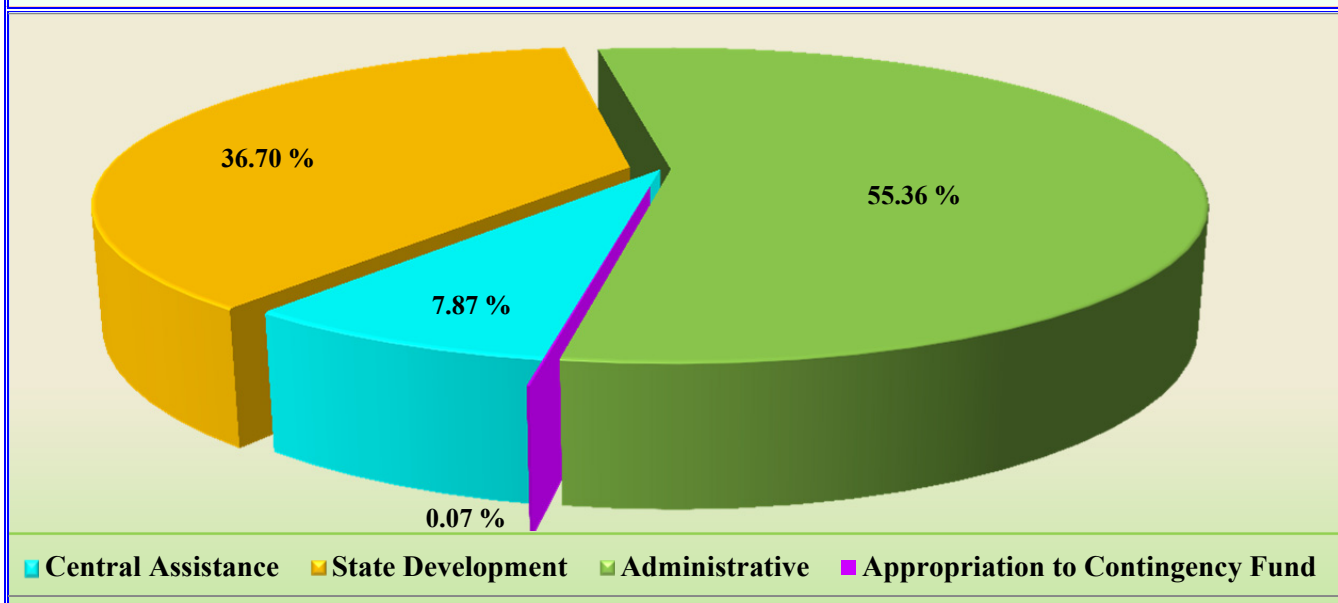
CHAPTER-VI

SCHEME & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

6.1. Distribution of Expenditure

The total expenditure during the year was ₹2,45,592 crore representing State Development expenditure of ₹90,134 crore (36.70 %), Central Assistance expenditure of ₹19,332 crore (7.87 %), Administrative expenditure of ₹1,35,946 crore (55.36 %) and Appropriation to Contingency Fund ₹180 crore (0.07 %).

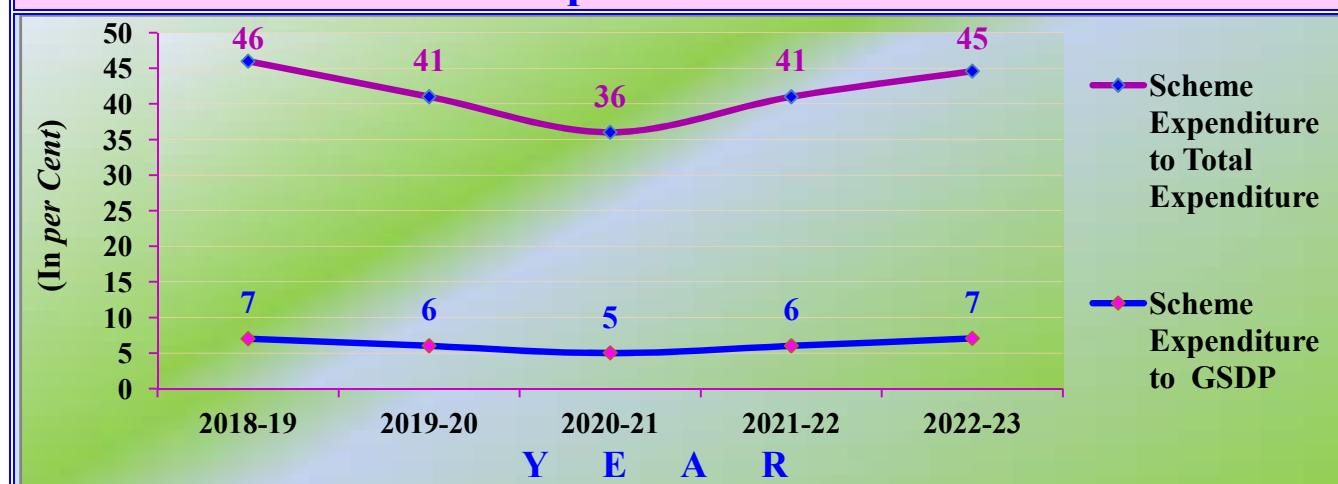
Distribution of Expenditure (in Percentage)



6.2. Scheme Expenditure

During 2022-23, Scheme expenditure, representing 45 *per cent* of total disbursements, was ₹1,09,467 crore [₹89,729 crore under State Development Scheme, ₹19,047 crore under State Development (Central Assistance) Scheme, ₹285 crore under Central Sector Scheme and ₹406 crore on Loans and Advances].

Scheme Expenditure as proportion of Total Expenditure and GSDP

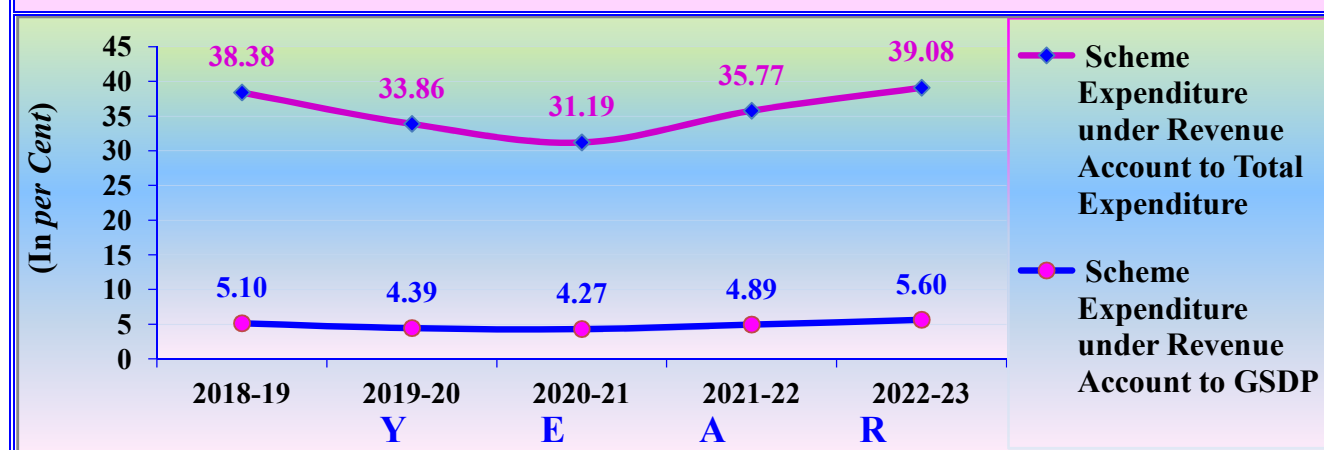


6.2.1. Scheme Expenditure under Revenue Account

(₹ in Crore)

Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Revenue Expenditure	1,56,374	1,62,575	1,77,921	2,10,160	2,22,839
Revenue Expenditure (Scheme)	60,022	55,044	55,497	75,177	87,096
Percentage of Revenue Expenditure (Scheme) to Total Revenue Expenditure	38	34	31	36	39

Scheme Expenditure under Revenue Account (In per cent)



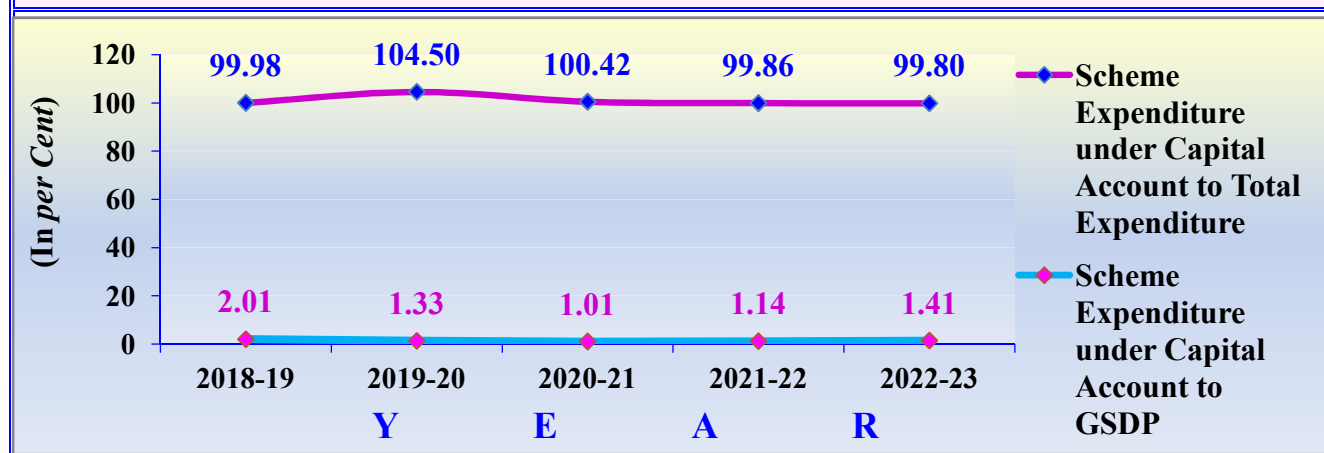
6.2.2. Scheme Expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in Crore)

Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Capital Expenditure	23,717	15,971	13,034	17,484	22,009
Capital Expenditure (Scheme)	23,712	16,690	13,089	17,460	21,965
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Scheme) to Total Capital Expenditure	100	105	100	100	100

Note: Capital Expenditure excludes Loans and Advances.

Scheme Expenditure under Capital Account (In per cent)



6.2.3. Scheme Expenditure on Loans and Advances

Significant disbursements of Loans and Advances were as under:

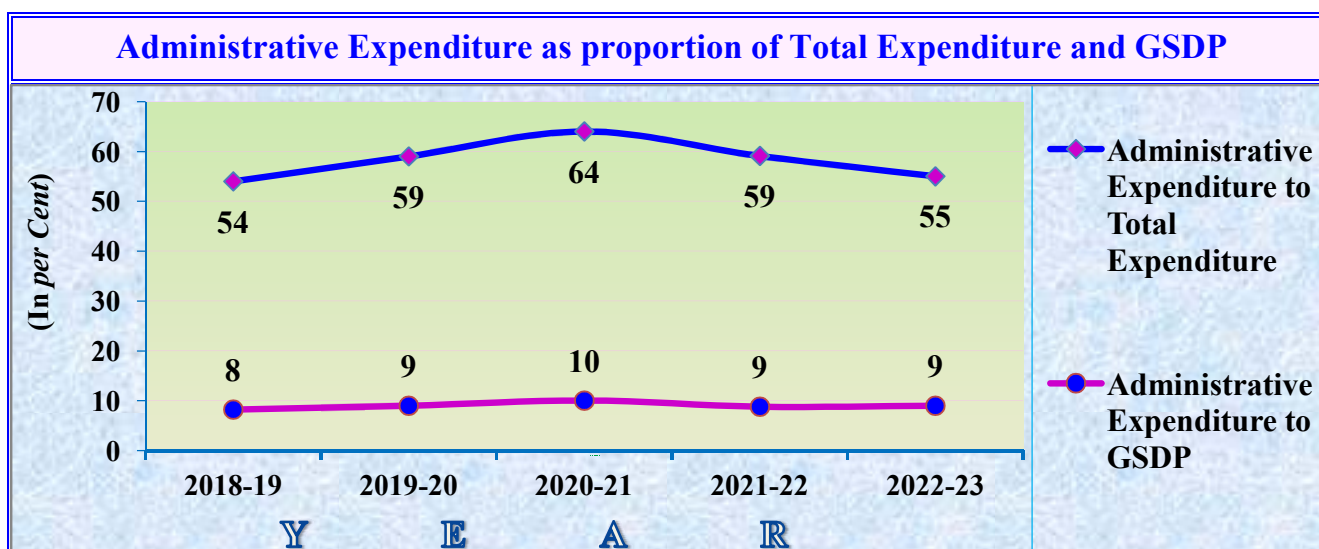
(₹ in Crore)

Description	Amount	Details
MH – 6217 - Loans for Urban Development	285.53	Loans to Kolkata Municipal Corporation for Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP) (ADB) [EAP].
MH – 6225 - Loans for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	15.00	Loans to West Bengal Minorities Dev. Financial Corp. for meritorious and needy students on minority communities studying professional/Technical/Vocational
MH – 6801 - Loans for Power Projects	1.26	Loans to WBSEDCL on account of OECF Purulia Plant (State Share) (EAP) [PO].
MH – 6851 - Loans for Village and Small Industries	0.11	West Bengal State Leather Industries Corporation Ltd [CS]
MH – 6859 - Loans for Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6.13	Loans to West Bengal Electronics Industries Development Corporation Ltd [IT]
MH – 6875 - Loans for Other Industries	0.10	Loans to Basumati Corporation [IC]
MH – 7055 - Loans for Road Transport	77.45	Loans to Calcutta State Transport Corporation ₹24.48 crore, North Bengal State Transport Corporation ₹14.41 crore, South Bengal State Transport Corporation ₹14.55 crore, West Bengal Surface Transport Corporation Ltd ₹8.26 crore, Calcutta Tramways Company Ltd. ₹15.75 crore for development of road transport services.
MH – 7056 - Loans for Inland Water Transport	19.92	Loans to West Bengal Surface Transport Corporation Ltd. for development and maintenance of IWT Service ₹12.92 crore, Shalimar Works (1980) Ltd. ₹7.00 crore,

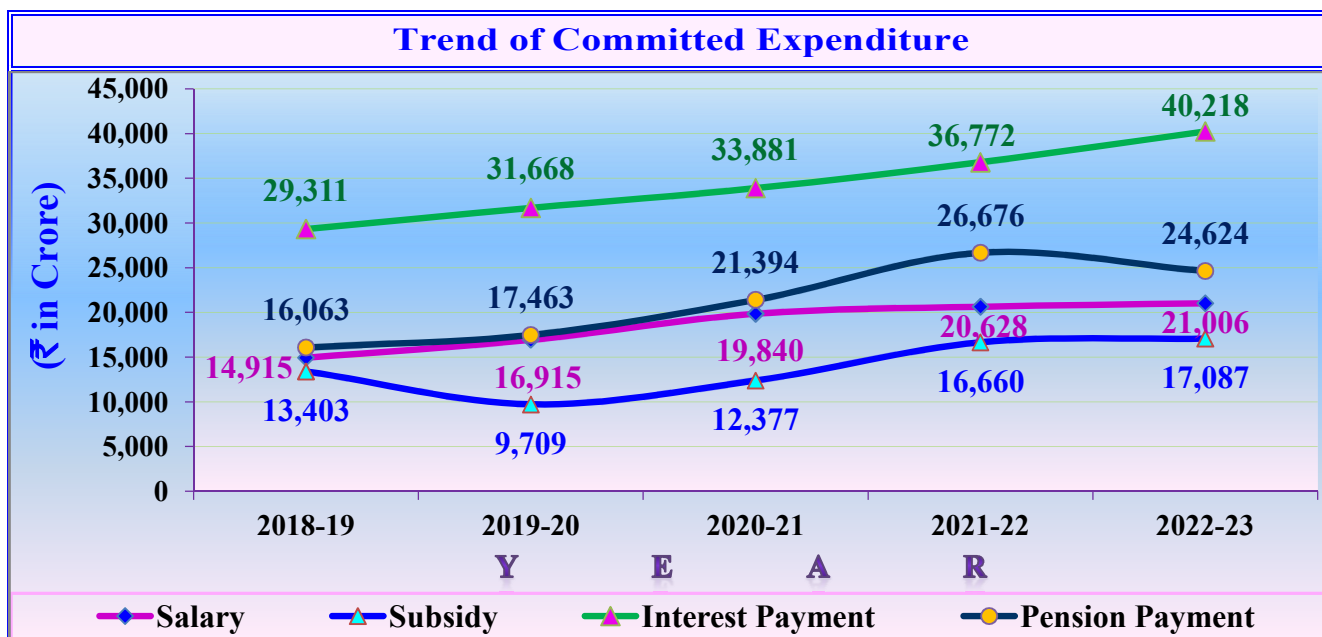
Source: Statement No. 18 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

6.3. Administrative Expenditure

During 2022-23, Administrative expenditure representing 55 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹1,35,946 crore, (₹1,35,743 crore under Revenue and ₹203 crore under Capital).



6.4. Committed Expenditure



The trend of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure over the past five years is given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Component	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Committed Expenditure	73,692	75,755	87,492	1,00,736	1,02,935
Revenue Expenditure	1,56,374	1,62,575	1,77,921	2,10,160	2,22,839
Revenue Receipts	1,45,975	1,42,914	1,48,394	1,78,159	1,95,544
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	50	53	59	57	53
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	47	47	49	48	46

The major disbursement on Committed Expenditure leaves the Government with lesser funds for developmental spending.

CHAPTER-VII

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The Appropriation Accounts of the Government of West Bengal for the year 2022-23 present the Accounts of sums expended in the year ended 31 March 2023 compared with the sums specified in the Schedules appended to the Appropriation Act passed under Articles 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India.

7.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts

(₹ in Crore)

Nature Of Expenditure		Original Grant	Supple- mentary Grant	Surrender (by way of Re-appro- priation)	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings(-) Excess(+)
Revenue	Voted	1,88,562	18,982	--	2,07,544	1,84,761	(-) 22,783
	Charged	39,705	919	--	40,624	40,521	(-) 103
Capital	Voted	33,741	1,537	--	35,278	22,791	(-) 12,487
	Charged	1	37	--	38	36	(-) 2
Public Debt	Voted	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Charged	60,401	67	--	60,468	29,768	(-) 30,700
Loans and Advances	Voted	1,158	201	--	1,359	744	(-) 615
	Charged	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total		3,23,568	21,743	--	3,45,311	2,78,621	(-) 66,690

7.2. Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Savings (-)/Excess (+)				
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Total
2018-19	(-) 7,851	(-) 4,609	4,200	(-) 246	(-) 8,506
2019-20	(-) 24,063	(-) 13,353	(-) 9,835	(-) 356	(-) 47,607
2020-21	(-) 15,979	(-) 18,006	(-) 21,440	(-) 1,737	(-) 57,162
2021-22	(-) 22,091	(-) 17,255	(-) 29,975	(-) 557	(-) 69,878
2022-23	(-) 22,886	(-) 12,489	(-) 30,700	(-) 615	(-) 66,690

7.3. Significant Savings

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

Some grants with persistent and significant savings are given in next page:

(In per cent)

Grant No.	Name of Grant	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
04	Agricultural Marketing	41	62	81	78	70
16	Environment	36	47	71	63	70
20	Fisheries	38	40	50	58	53
22	Food Processing Industries & Horticulture	45	65	66	59	55
28	Housing	92	87	43	32	32
32	Irrigation And Waterways	40	42	46	39	34
41	Parliamentary Affairs	83	22	80	81	30
49	Youth Services and Sports	25	47	65	84	80
52	Tourism	41	40	74	74	73
65	Tribal Development	20	36	43	60	43
75	Industry, Commerce and Enterprises	48	73	99	70	80

During 2022-23, out of total Supplementary Grants of ₹21,743 crore, an amount of ₹8,321 crore proved to be unnecessary in seven grants where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. The instances are given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Grant No.	Name of Grant	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
18	Finance	1,24,415	3,144	95,960
24	Health & Family Welfare	17,602	956	16,875
25	Public Works	7,159	976	7,055
40	Panchayats & Rural Development	25,187	1,145	14,586
53	Transport	1,936	298	1,428
68	Home and Hill Affairs	12,578	1,638	11,528
73	Disaster Management and Civil Defence	3,349	164	2,038

Under the Following Departments, there were excess expenditure at the end of the year even after Supplementary allocations were made:

(₹ in Crore)

Grant No.	Name of Grant	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
31	Information Technology & Electronics	241	6	775
70	Higher Education	5,811	11	6,167
74	Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	19,238	1,013	22,864

7.4. Operation of Unauthorized Heads

During 2022-23, the Government of West Bengal provided budget provisions under six unauthorized Sub-major heads (2702-00, 2216-01 & 2810-01/02/03/60), and one Minor head (0216-02-105) and classified ₹3.68 crore under Revenue Receipts, and ₹73.83 crore under the Revenue Expenditure in these heads. The State Government has been requested to rectify the Budget Classification.

7.5. Opening of New Sub Heads/Detailed Heads of Accounts without advice of C&AG

According to Article 150 of the Constitution of India the accounts of the State are to be kept in the form as advised by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. During 2022-23, the State Government of West Bengal opened 253 new head of accounts (97 Sub Heads and 156 Detailed Heads consisting of 127 under the Revenue Section, 18 under Capital section and 82 under both Revenue and Capital and 26 under Public Account) in the budget, without seeking the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The State Government provided budget provisions under 124 heads and incurred expenditure of ₹25,672.89 crore under the Revenue Section and ₹457.92 crore under the Capital Section in these heads during 2022-23. The State Government has been requested to seek approval of AG.

7.6. Expenditure under ‘New Service/New Instrument of Service’

Article 205(1) provides inter alia when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some “new service” not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, the Governor shall cause to be laid before the Legislature of the State another statement for a demand.

The Rule 382 of the WBFR also provides that when under unavoidable circumstances an unforeseen expenditure is required to be incurred on a new service the amount would be met out of the contingency Fund of the State pending authorisation of such expenditure by the Legislature through an Appropriation Act. Criteria for ‘New Service/ New Instrument Service’ are fixed on the advice of the PAC.

However, the State has incurred expenditure amounting to ₹2,084.12 crore in 145 New Service/New Instrument of Service heads in 32 Grants without any fund provision approved by the Legislature. The Major Departments that had incurred such unauthorized expenditure are Women and Child Welfare (₹893.77 crore), Health and Family Welfare (₹509.62 crore), Food and Supplies (₹229.61 crore), Finance (₹128.05 crore), Personnel & Administration Department (₹115.20 crore), Transport (₹64.37 crore).

7.7. Excess Expenditure over Budget provision pending regularisation

There was an excess disbursement of ₹4,062.62 crore over the authorisation made by the State Legislature in respect of 12 grants during the financial year 2022-23. Excess disbursement of ₹48,952.61 crore in respect of 52 grants pertaining to the years 2009-10 to 2021-22 is yet to be regularised by the State Legislature.

CHAPTER-VIII

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

8.1. Assets

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

Total investment as share capital in different institutions of the State Government stood at ₹19,831.65 crore at the end of 2022-23. However, dividends received during the year were ₹165.02 crore (0.83 *per cent*) on investment. During 2022-23, investment increased by ₹1,126.70 crore, while dividend income increased by ₹7.08 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹6.90 crore as on 31 March 2022 and decreased to (-) ₹13.88 crore as on 31 March 2023. In addition Treasury Bills amounting to ₹2,64,013.70 crore were purchased and Treasury Bills amounting to ₹2,65,741.79 crore were sold during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023. An amount of ₹98.48 crore was received as interest on Investment under Treasury Bills during the year.

(₹ in Crore)

Cash Balance Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills			
Opening Balance as on 1 April 2022	Purchased During 2022-23	Sold* During 2022-23	Closing Balance as on 31 March 2023
20,359.69	2,64,013.70	2,65,741.79	18,631.60

(*) Sold excludes ₹98.48 crore as interest.

8.2. 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)

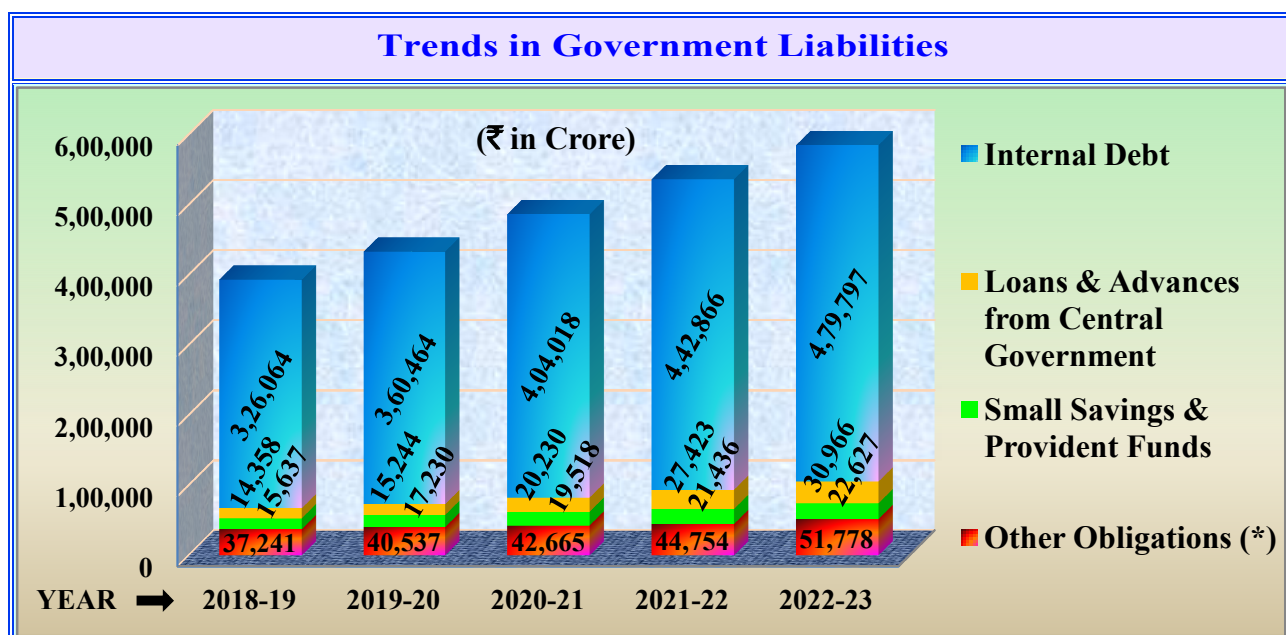
Year	Public Debt	Percentage to GSDP	Public Account (*)	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Percentage to GSDP
2018-19	3,40,422	29	52,878	4	3,93,300	33
2019-20	3,75,708	30	57,767	5	4,33,475	35
2020-21	4,24,247	32	62,182	5	4,86,430	37
2021-22	4,70,288	31	66,190	4	5,36,478	35
2022-23	5,10,763	33	74,406	5	5,85,169	38

Source: Statement No. 6 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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

During last five years, Public Debt increased by 49 *per cent*.



(*) Obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, other earmarked funds, etc.

8.3. Interest Adjustment

Government is liable to pay/adjust interest in respect of balances under category J- Reserve Funds (a. Reserve Funds bearing interest) and K-Deposit and Advances (a. Deposits bearing interest), and for this purpose, specific Sub-Major Heads are provided in the List of Major and Minor Heads of Account.

Details of Deposits and interest paid by the Government during the year 2022-23 are given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Funds/Deposits		Balance on 1 April 2022	Basis for calculation of interest	Interest due	Interest paid	Interest short paid
K-Deposit And Advances (a. Deposits bearing interest)	Deposits of local Funds & Other Deposits	2,154.61	Interest calculated taking interest rate 5.53 <i>per cent</i> on the basis of State Govt. Notification	119.15	117.56	1.59

Short payment of interest of ₹1.59 crore has resulted in understatement of Revenue and Fiscal Deficit as shown in Para 9.8.

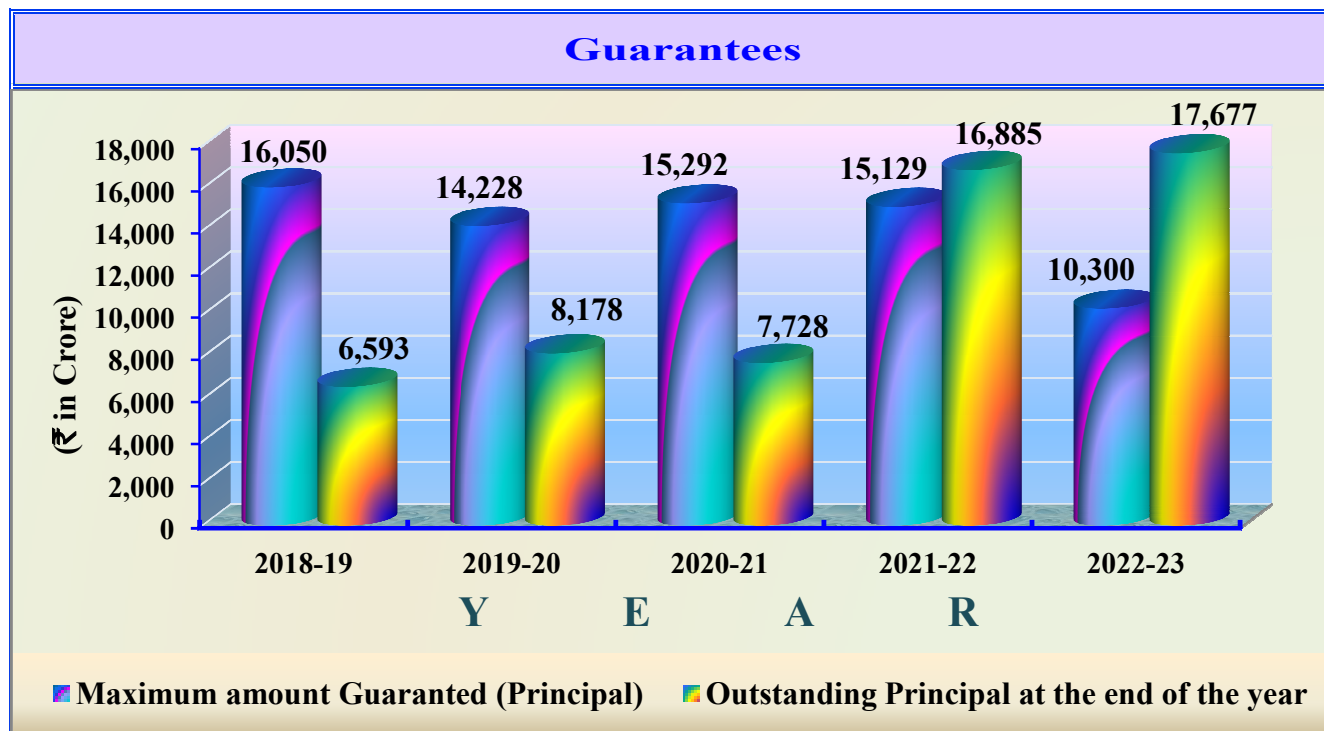
Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

8.4. Guarantees given by the Government

In terms of the West Bengal Ceiling on Government Guarantees Act, 2001, the total outstanding Government Guarantees as on 01 April of any year shall not exceed 90 *per cent* of the State Revenue Receipts of the second preceding year. During the year, the State Government issued guarantee of ₹2,260.38 crore. The outstanding guarantees of ₹16,884.63 crore as on 01 April 2022, work out to 11.38 *per cent* of the State Revenue Receipts of the year 2020-2021 (₹1,48,393.97 crore) and are within the limits prescribed.

During 2022-23, the State Government received ₹9.90 crore towards guarantee commission. Under the Government Guarantee Act 2001, the Government shall charge a minimum of one *per cent* of the guaranteed amount as guarantee commission which works out to ₹22.60 crore.

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



The Government of West Bengal has included a disclosure in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Document that Guarantee Redemption Fund has been constituted vide notification bearing No.1240-FB dated 02.01.2015. During 2022-23 State Government has contributed ₹50.00 crore and Interest accrued ₹59.18 crore. Outstanding Guarantee as on 01 April 2022 was ₹16,884.63 crore.

Source: Statement No. 9 of Finance Accounts, 2022-23

CHAPTER-IX

OTHER ITEMS

9.1. Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

There are 91 District Treasuries in the State (including PAOs and one e-Treasury). From 1 April 2015, Government of West Bengal has done away with the Letter of Credit (LOC) system and submission of accounts by Public Works and Forest Divisions. During the year, average delay in submission of monthly accounts by the treasuries was 6.56 days. However, there was no exclusion of accounts at the end of the year.

9.2. Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure between CCOs and Accountant General (A&E)

All Controlling Officers are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Accountant General (A&E), West Bengal. During the year 2022-23, receipts amounting to ₹2,65,869.31 crore (100 per cent) and expenditure amounting to ₹2,75,360.57 crore (100 per cent) were reconciled by the State Government.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

9.3. Loans and Advances by the State Government

In respect of old loans [detailed accounts of which are maintained by the Accountant General (A&E)] amounting to ₹546.47 crore involving 12 Departments, recoveries of principal and interest have not been effected during the past several years and 7,259 nos. of such loans are more than 10 years old.

Terms and conditions of repayment of loans have not been settled for loans amounting to ₹8,020.45 crore to Statutory Bodies/Government Companies/Municipal Corporation/Other entities (details are in additional disclosures to Statement No. 18 of the Finance Accounts). Consequently, the receivables of the State Government on this account could not be estimated.

The Accountant General (A&E) annually communicates loan balances (where detailed accounts are maintained by the Accountant General) to the loan sanctioning departments for verification and acceptance. Only two out of the 112 loanees have confirmed the balances fully. Details of information awaited from Departmental Officers for Reconciliation of Balances have been provided in Appendix-VII of the Finance Accounts. During the year, ₹48.58 crore was received as interest.

The closing balances depicted in Statements as on 31 March 2023 have not been reconciled with the Loanee Entities/State Government. The State Government has also not furnished the figures in respect of certain loans and advances for which they maintain detailed accounts.

Source: Statement No. 18 and Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

9.4. Non-providing of list of beneficiaries under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

During implementation of e-billing module in IFMS, Government of West Bengal vide their memorandum No.4879- F(Y) dated 24 June 2015 notified that one copy of the bill to be printed out, signed and submitted to the Treasury by the DDO with beneficiary's details. Further, Government of West Bengal vide their Memorandum No. 5808- F(Y) dated 10 September 2018 notified to discontinue the mandatory provision for

submission of hard copy of beneficiary list with the bill/advice to Treasury, as the soft copies of the beneficiary list are readily available in IFMS.

However, there were cases such as Lakshmi Bhandar Scheme (₹11,980.28 crore), Manabik Scheme (₹717.20 crore) etc., wherein the payments are drawn from Treasury to the Department's Bank accounts for further disbursement to payees but the payee details are neither made available to the Treasury/AG (A&E) nor soft copy is available in the IFMS.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

9.5. Funds transferred to the account of Single Nodal Agency (SNA)

Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide letter No. 1(13)PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23-03-2021 had notified procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released through Single Nodal Agency (SNA). For each CSS, SNA is set up with Bank Account in scheduled Commercial Bank authorised to conduct Government business by the State Government. As per the procedure, the State Government is to transfer the Central share received in its accounts to the concerned SNA's account along with the required State share.

The State Government has not provided any information on funds transferred to the account of Single Nodal Agency. However, as per the PFMS portal of the CGA, the State Government received ₹9,415.26 crore being Central share released to Treasury during the year. As on 31 March 2023, the State Government transferred Central share of ₹12,108.57 crore and State share of ₹12,446.59 crore to the SNAs. Detailed vouchers and supporting documents of actual expenditure were not received by AG office from the SNAs. As per PFMS portal, ₹15,655.89 crore are lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2023.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

9.6. Off-Budget Liabilities of State Government

Off-Budget Borrowing is a liability of the Government in as much as the principal and the interest thereon invariably are serviced through the Government Budget, either as assistance or grant to State entity.

The State Government did not disclose the off-budget liabilities in their budget documents/annual financial statements. However, Government of West Bengal intimated that there was no off-budget borrowing during the financial year 2022-23.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

9.7. Cheques and Bills

Credit balance under MH 8670 Cheques and Bills indicates cheques issued but remaining un-encashed. The opening balance as on 01 April 2022 was ₹5,861.48 crore (Credit). During 2022-23, cheques worth ₹1,71,631.03 crore was issued, against which cheques worth ₹1,72,317.62 crore was encashed, leaving a closing balance of ₹5,174.89 crore (Credit) as on 31 March 2023. The closing balance represents expenditure originally booked in various financial years under different functional Major Heads, which has not resulted in any cash outflow to the Government of West Bengal till 31 March 2023.

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts, 2022-23.

9.8. Impact on the Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit

The impact on the Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit of the Government of West Bengal as brought out in the preceding paras is tabulated below:-

(₹ in Crore)

Para No.	Items (Illustrative)	Impact on Revenue Deficit		Impact on Fiscal Deficit	
		Overstatement	Understatement	Overstatement	Understatement
3.16	Misclassification between revenue and capital	--	3,231.57	--	--
4.1	Non-recoupment of Contingency Fund drawal	--	3.94	--	11.03
8.3	Short payment of interest	--	1.59	--	1.59
Total (Net) Impact		3,237.10 Understatement		12.62 Understatement	

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