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

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on State Finances for the year 2024-25

Government of Mizoram

(Report No. 1 of 2026)

(State Finances Audit Report)

Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
on State Finances for the year 2024-25

Government of Mizoram
(Report No. 1 of 2026)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Mizoram under Article 151 of the Constitution.

The State Finances Audit Report of the Government of Mizoram intends to assess the financial performance of the State, during the financial year 2024-25 and to provide the State Legislature with inputs, based on audit analysis of financial data. The Report contains three Chapters.

Chapter I – Overview of the Finances of the State

This Chapter describes the basis and approach to the Report and provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State. It includes a macro-fiscal analysis of key indices and State's fiscal position including deficits/ surplus, debt profile and key Public Account transactions.

Chapter II – Budgetary Management

This chapter is based on the Appropriation Accounts of the State and reviews the appropriations and allocative priorities of the State Government and reports on deviations from Constitutional provisions relating to budgetary management.

Chapter III – Financial Reporting Practices

This chapter comments on the quality of accounts rendered by various authorities of the State Government and issues of non-compliance with prescribed financial rules and regulations by various departments of the State Government.

The Report containing the findings of performance audit, audit of transactions in various departments and observations arising out of audit of Statutory Corporations, Boards and Government Companies and observations on the Revenue Receipts is presented separately.

Basis and Approach to State Finances Audit Report

In terms of Article 151(2) of the Constitution of India, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) relating to the accounts of a State are to be submitted to the Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements) compiles the annual Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State based on vouchers, challans, and initial and subsidiary accounts submitted by treasuries, offices, and departments under the control of the State Government, as well as statements received from the Reserve Bank of India. These accounts are independently audited by the Accountant General (Audit) and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State constitute the core data for this report. Other sources include the following:

- Budget of the State: for assessing the fiscal parameters and allocative priorities *vis-à-vis* projections, as well as for evaluating the effectiveness of its implementation and compliance with the relevant rules and prescribed procedures.
- Results of audit carried out by the office of the Accountant General (Audit).
- Other data with departmental authorities and treasuries (accounting as well as MIS).
- GSDP data and other State related statistics.
- State's Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act.
- Finance Commission recommendations.
- Various audit reports of the CAG of India.
- Best practices and guidelines of the Government of India (GoI).

An Entry Conference was held on 12.08.2025, with the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Mizoram, wherein the audit approach followed in the preparation of the SFAR was explained. Exit meeting was held with Secretary, Finance Department on 19.12.2025 wherein Audit findings were discussed. The responses of the Government have been incorporated in the Report appropriately.

Structure of the Government Accounts

The Accounts of the State Government are kept in three parts.

1. Consolidated Fund of the State (Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India)

This Fund comprises all revenues received by the State Government, all loans raised by the State Government (market loans, bonds, loans from the Central Government, loans from Financial Institutions, Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund, etc.), Ways and Means advances extended by the Reserve Bank of India and all moneys received by the State Government in repayment of loans. No moneys can be appropriated from this Fund except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided by the Constitution of India. Certain categories of expenditure (e.g., salaries of Constitutional authorities, loan repayments etc.), constitute a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State (Charged expenditure) and are not subject to vote by the Legislature. All other expenditure (Voted expenditure) is voted by the Legislature.

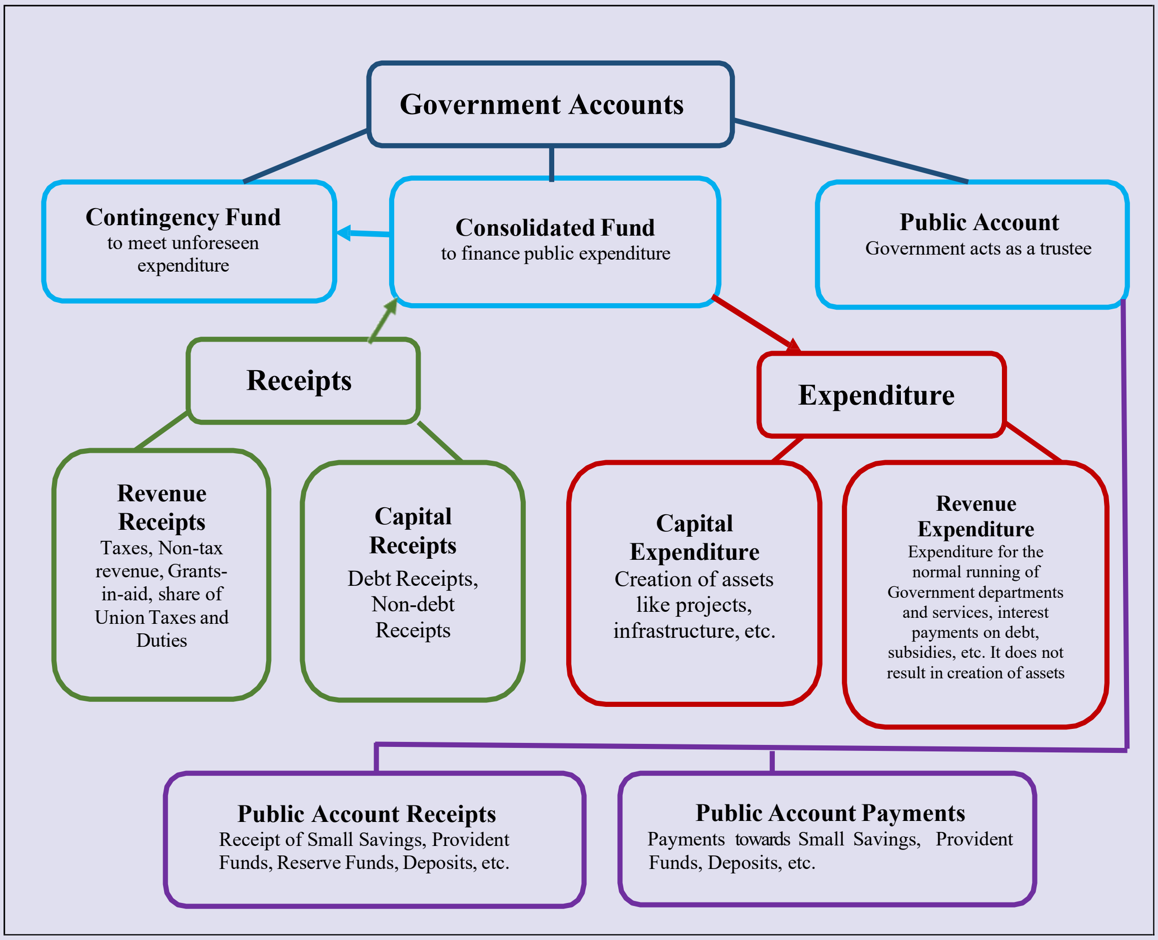
2. Contingency Fund of the State (Article 267 (2) of the Constitution of India)

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.

3. Public Accounts of the State (Article 266 (2) of the Constitution)

Apart from above, all other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government, where the Government acts as a banker or trustee, are credited to the Public Account. The Public Account includes repayables like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Deposits (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Advances, Reserve Funds (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Remittances and Suspense heads (both of which are transitory heads, pending final booking). The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account. The Public Account is not subject to the vote of the Legislature.

Structure of Government Accounts



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary –
State Finances Audit Report 2024-25

This Report on the finances of the State of Mizoram provides an independent assessment of the fiscal position of Mizoram for FY 2024-25. It analyses the State's overall financial health and reviews its revenue and expenditure trends, assesses the State's debt position and borrowing patterns, evaluates its compliance with fiscal responsibility laws and compares its performance against fiscal health indicators.

Mizoram's economy showed moderate growth during the FY 2024-25, with GSDP registering growth of 15.22 *per cent* as compared to the previous financial year. State contributed 0.12 *per cent* to GDP of India. The trend fluctuates but primarily decreases before a final increase in the latest year. The percentage decreased steadily from 0.12 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 0.11 *per cent* in 2023-24. It then increased to 12.00 *per cent* in 2024-25. We observed that the revenue receipts of the state decreases by 3.07 *per cent* from the previous year, driven by less grant-in-aid from Centre. Non-tax revenue also decreased by 14.92 *per cent* over the previous year. The state's own revenue performance improved yet dependence on central grants-in-aid remains substantial.

Expenditure of the state was dominated by higher growth of capital spending (59.21 *per cent*). Committed expenditure was 63.23 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts and the expenditure on subsidies during 2024-25 (1.71 *per cent* of RE, 1.45 *per cent* of TE and 1.71 *per cent* of RR) was the highest in the five year period but was still only about two *per cent* of both Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Capital expenditure remained volatile and below revised estimate levels, reflecting constraints in infrastructure investment. During the year Subsidies increased sharply, mainly due to Power Subsidy. As a result, the State was not able to arrest the revenue surplus and fiscal deficit within the target levels of the state FRBM Act, thereby rendering little room for fiscal consolidation. Though outstanding liabilities remained outside the numerical targets. Besides, the state government also carried forward significant undischarged liabilities in respect of State Compensatory Afforestation Fund, State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Miscellaneous Deposits' interest liabilities etc. to the tune of 7.32 crore in the FY 2024-25.

Audit through its various reports have already highlighted the increased efforts to be taken by state in realising the arrears in tax revenue, reducing the compliance risks in the taxations, recycling the capital investments made in the State Public Sector Undertakings (SPSEs) and rationalising the expenditure in tune with revenue growth.

The fiscal year also continued to witness large scale savings and excess in revenue/ capital, charged and voted sections of four grants and one appropriation. In grant no. 49 –'Public Debt' excess expenditure in FY 2024-25 requires regularisation by legislature. Concerns also arise from delays in submission of Utilisation Certificates, one of which is pending from prior to 2019-20, two accounts of 2024-25 are pending from departmental undertakings and autonomous bodies and substantial use of Minor Head 800- Other Receipts/Expenditure affecting transparency in financial reporting.

The increasing debt load, high committed expenditure, and limited capital investment raise concerns about fiscal sustainability. There's a need for revenue augmentation, better expenditure control, and structural reforms to ensure long-term fiscal health. Steps should be taken for more judicious budget provisioning.

CHAPTER-1

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCES OF THE STATE

Chapter I: Overview of the Finances of the State

This chapter provides a snapshot of Mizoram's finances for 2024-25, covering demographics, economic indicators, and the State's fiscal structure. It analyses trends in revenue and expenditure, debt levels, and fiscal deficits, highlighting persistent imbalances and reliance on borrowings. The chapter flags issues like high committed expenditure, low returns on investments *etc.*

1.1 Profile of the State

Mizoram, a predominantly forest and mountainous region in North-East India, covers 21,081 sq.km. and comprises eleven districts and 829 villages. As of August 2025, its projected population stood at 12,61,000[1] (0.09 *per cent* of India's total), with a density of 60 persons per sq. km. This section provides an overview of the State's demography, GSDP and per capita income of the State.

1.1.1 Demography of the State

The State's demographic details *vis-à-vis* national average are presented in the **Table 1.1** below.

Table 1.1: Demographic profile of the State

Description	Mizoram	National Average
Rural Population (*per cent*) 2011	47.89	68.86
Urban Population (*per cent*) 2011	52.11	31.14
Population density 2011	52	430
Sex Ratio per 1,000 Males *(Census of India, 2011)*	986	947
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live births *(Sample Registration System, Statistical Report 2020)*	13	25
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live births *(Maternal Mortality Bulletin)*	NA	5
Total Fertility Rate *(NFHS-5, 2019-21)*	1.87	1.99
Life Expectancy at Birth *(Report on Technical Population, 2020)*	NA	70.30
Population below Poverty Line *(Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2023, NITI Aayog)*	5.30	14.96
Literacy Rate *(NCS Report, 2012-18)*	98.20	80.90

Source: Brief on State Finances 2024-25

[1] *Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, submitted by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.*

1.1.2 Economy of the State

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita income (PCI) are important indicators of the State's economy as discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

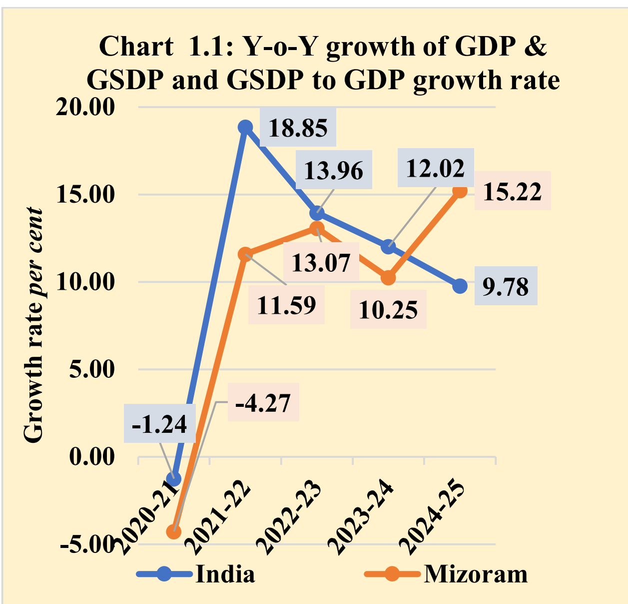
1.1.2.1 Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

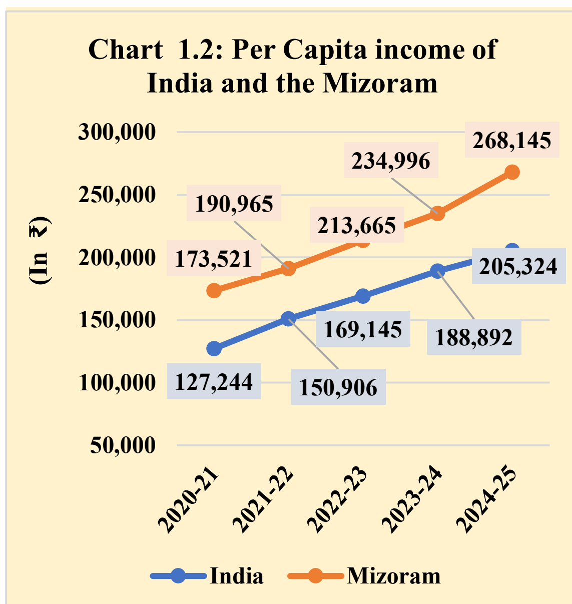
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the total value of goods and services produced within a country, while GSDP measures the same at the State level, and both reflect economic development and overall progress. Trends of GSDP and GDP is given in **Table 1.2.** Year on year growth of GSDP and GDP and GSDP contribution in GDP is given in **Chart 1.1** and Per Capita Income of the country and Per Capita Income of the State is depicted in **Chart 1.2**.

Table 1.2: Trends in GSDP compared to GDP of India (at current prices)

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
GDP of India (₹ in crore)	**1,98,54,096**	**2,35,97,399**	**2,68,90,473**	**3,01,22,956**	**3,30,68,145**
GSDP of Mizoram *(₹ in crore)*	23,923	26,695	30,184	33,277	38,343
PCI of India (in ₹)	**1,27,244**	**1,50,906**	**1,69,145**	**1,88,892**	**2,05,324**
PCI of Mizoram (in ₹)	1,73,521	1,90,965	2,13,665	2,34,996	2,68,145

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI and Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram





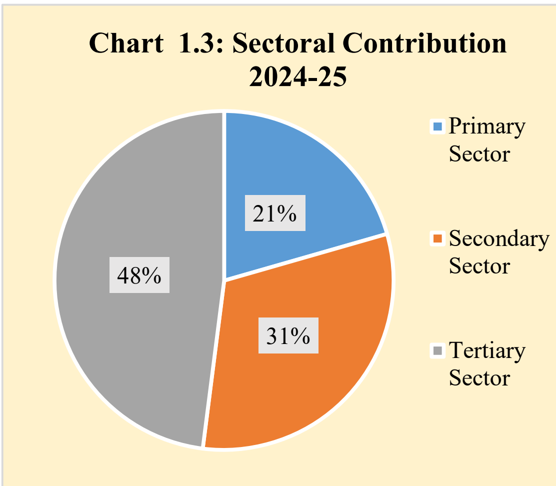
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI and Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram

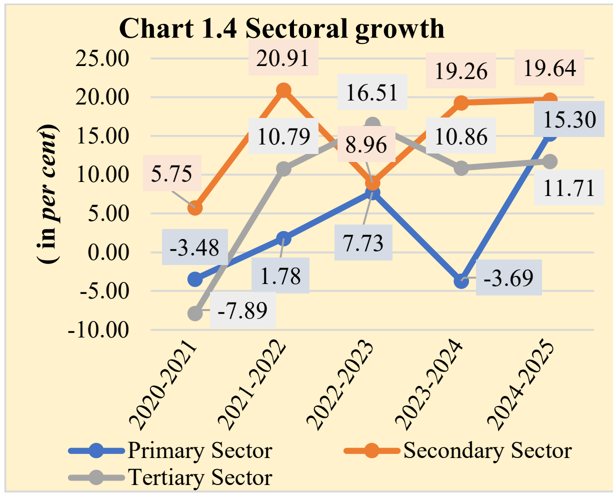
Chart 1.1 and Chart 1.2 depict the trend of GDP/GSDP and Per Capita income of Mizoram and India over the period 2020-21 to 2024-25. Analysis of the information shows that during 2024-25, Mizoram's economy has demonstrated a robust recovery and growth trajectory, outperforming the national average in terms of growth rates of GSDP.

Additionally, there has been a steady upward climb in Per Capita Income over the period 2020-21 to 2024-25 in which Mizoram's per capita income was higher as compare to the Per Capita Income of India over the last five years.

1.1.2.2 Sectoral contribution to GSDP

The sectoral contribution by various sector during 2024-25 and sectoral growth in GSDP during the last five years are depicted in **Chart 1.3** and **Chart 1.4** respectively.

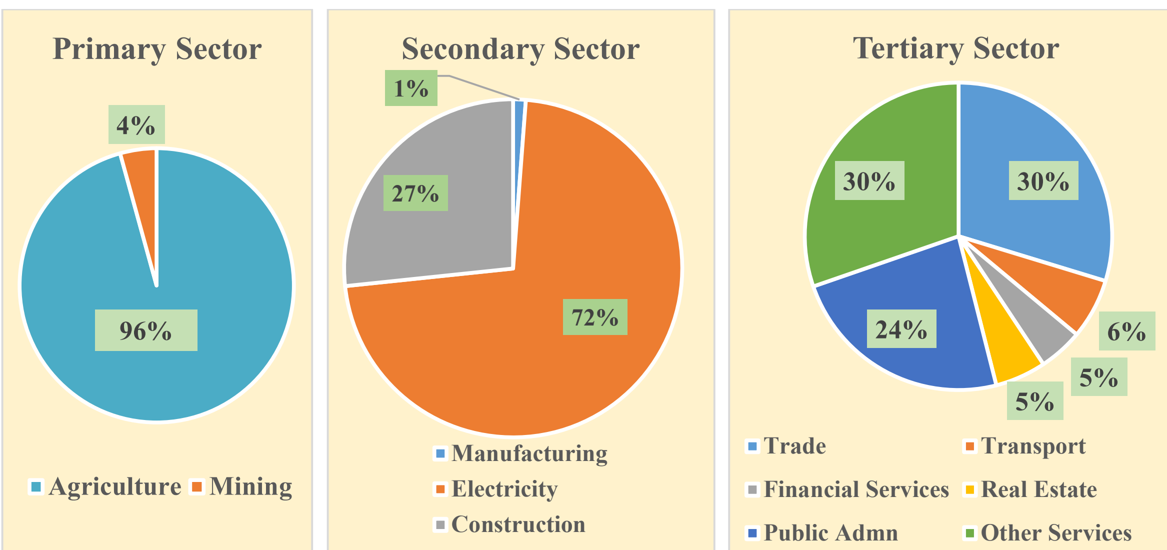




Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram

Chart 1.5 shows the composition of each sector during FY 2024-25, in terms of its major contributing segments.

Chart 1.5: Sector-wise distribution, FY 2024-25



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram

The growth rate of Tertiary sector remained the largest contributor throughout except 2020-21 while the secondary sector and primary sector showed a fluctuating trend during the last five years.

The growth seen in the primary sector in 2024-25 was mainly contributed by agriculture. While Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services continued to remain the largest contributor to growth in the secondary sector. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Other Services, and Public Administration were the main drivers of the growth witnessed in the tertiary sector.

In **Chart 1.3** the primary sector includes agriculture, crops, livestock, forestry, fishing, and mining & quarrying. The secondary sector covers manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas, water supply and other utilities. The tertiary sector consists of services such as industry, transport, financial services and other services.

Chart 1.4 shows that, during 2024-25, there was growth of 15.30 *per cent* in the Primary Sector, which was attributed to increased growth in Agriculture, mining and quarrying, forestry, livestock sub-sectors.

During 2024-25, Service Sector grew by 11.71 *per cent* due to increased growth in all the sub sectors under Services Sectors. Growth rate in Secondary Sector was largest which was 19.64 *per cent* during the year 2024-25 due to increased growth in manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas, water supply and other utilities Services sub sectors.

1.1.3 Snapshot of Finances

Table 1.3 shows the details of actual financial results of State Government of Mizoram for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 *vis-a-vis* Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and GSDP for the year 2024-25.

Table 1.3: Snapshot of Finances

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Components	2023-24 (Actuals)	2024-25 (BE)	2024-25 (RE)	2024-25 (Actuals)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
1	**Tax Revenue**	**6,843.06**	**7,411.35**	**7,770.34**	**7,660.50**	**103.36**	**19.98**
(i)	*Own Tax Revenue*	*1,195.59*	*1,312.42*	*1,335.90*	*1,225.98*	*93.41*	*3.20*
(ii)	*Share of Union taxes/duties*	*5,647.47*	*6,098.93*	*6,434.44*	*6,434.52*	*105.50*	*16.78*
2	Non-Tax Revenue	1,084.93	1,122.39	1,126.89	923.01	82.24	2.41
3	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	3,486.06	3,852.75	4,397.15	2,480.41	64.38	6.47
4	**Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)**	**11,414.05**	**12,386.49**	**13,294.38**	**11,063.92**	**89.32**	**28.86**
5	Recovery of Loans and Advances	23.96	33.60	33.60	21.15	62.95	0.06
6	Other Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Borrowings and other Liabilities*	677.71	1,365.70	2,596.75	2,014.71	147.52	5.25
8	**Capital Receipts (5+6+7)**	**701.67**	**1,399.30**	**2,630.35**	**2,035.86**	**145.49**	**5.31**
9	**Total Receipts (4+8)**	**12,115.72**	**13,785.79**	**15,924.73**	**13,099.78**	**95.02**	**34.16**

Sl. No.	Components	2023-24 (Actuals)	2024-25 (BE)	2024-25 (RE)	2024-25 (Actuals)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
10	**Revenue Expenditure**	**10,836.96**	**11,821.54**	**13,333.57**	**11,086.76**	**93.78**	**28.91**
11	Interest payments	581.90	604.74	632.38	649.90	107.47	1.69
12	**Capital Expenditure**	**1,253.78**	**1,953.75**	**2,572.67**	**1,996.18**	**102.17**	**5.21**
13	Loan and advances	24.98	10.50	18.49	16.84	160.38	0.04
14	**Total Expenditure (10+12+13)**	**12,115.72**	**13,785.79**	**15,924.73**	**13,099.78**	**95.02**	**34.16**
15	**Revenue Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (4-10)**	**577.09**	**564.95**	**-39.19**	**-22.84**	**4.04**	**-0.06**
16	**Fiscal Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) {(4+5+6)-14}**	**-677.71**	**-1,365.70**	**-2,596.75**	**-2,014.71**	**147.52**	**-5.25**
17	**Primary Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (16-11)**	**-95.81**	**-760.96**	**-1,964.37**	**-1,364.81**	**179.35**	**-3.56**

Source: Finance Accounts

**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 reversal of the State's Revenue Surplus to Revenue Deficit in 2024-25 was a cause for concern because it indicated the State's increased reliance on borrowings, reduced funds for public investment and could result in a cycle of higher interest payments and unsustainable spending. Similarly, Fiscal Deficit of the State had increased sharply in 2024-25 while the Primary Deficit had also shown a similar trend.

During Exit Conference (19 December 2025), the Finance Secretary stated that although instructions for financial austerity and cost-cutting measure were already in force, there was an increased expenditure on long pending maintenance works of public assets during the year which was the main cause for the rise in expenditure. He added that steps would be taken to ensure adherence to the exiting guidelines to curb the rising expenditure and restore the State's Revenue Surplus.

The details of State Government Finances for the FY 2015-16 to 2024-25 is given in ***Appendix 1.1.***

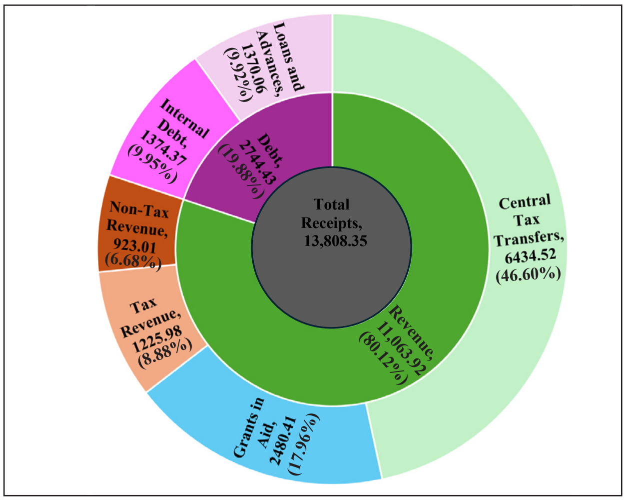
1.1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

Comparison of components of the sources and application of funds of the State during 2024-25 is given in **Chart 1.6**.

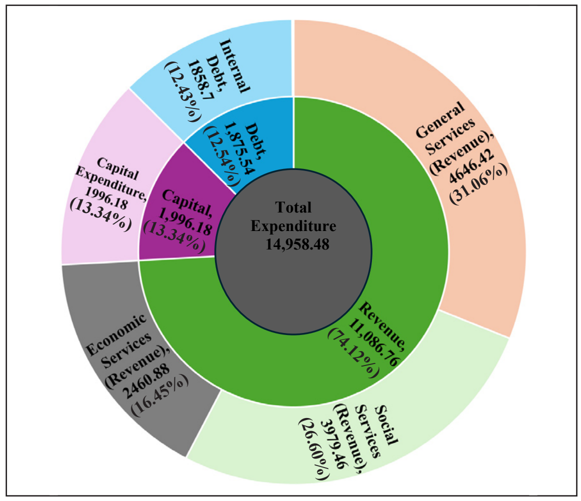
Chart 1.6: Details of sources and application of funds during 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Sources of Funds



Application of Funds



Source: Finance Accounts

Appendix 1.2 provides the details of receipts and disbursements and the overall fiscal position of the State during 2024-25 as well as 2023-24.

1.1.5 Snapshot of Assets and liabilities of the Government

Government accounts capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred. ***Appendix 1.3*** gives an abstract of such liabilities and assets, as on 31 March 2025, compared with the corresponding position of the previous year. The liabilities consist mainly of internal borrowings, loans and advances from GoI, receipts from the Public Account and Reserve Funds. Assets comprise mainly of the Capital Expenditure, and loans and advances, given by the State Government and cash balances. A summarised position of assets and liabilities, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, is given in **Table 1.4.**

Table 1.4: Summarised position of assets and liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Liabilities					**Assets**				
		2023-24	**2024-25**	***Per cent* increase/ decrease**			**2023-24**	**2024-25**	***Per cent* increase/ decrease**
Consolidated Fund									
A	Internal Debt	6,929.10	7,910.32	14.16	A	Gross Capital Expenditure	20,090.94	22,087.12	9.94
B	Loans and Advances from GOI	1,774.36	3,116.86	75.66	B	Loans and Advances from GOI	219.76	215.45	-1.96
Contingency Fund		0.10	0.10	-					
Public Account									
A	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	1,963.50	1,583.60	-19.35	A	Advances with Departmental officers	-	-	-

B	Deposits & Advances	1,185.92	1,793.55	51.24	B	Remittances	150.06	255.72	70.41
C	Reserve Funds	760.24	830.24	9.21	C	Suspense and Miscellaneous	-	-	-
D	Remittances	-	-	-		**Cash balance (including investment in Earmarked**	**866.11**	**1,394.41**	**61.00**
E	Suspense and Miscellaneous	1,761.32	1,788.53	1.54		**Total**	**21,326.87**	**23,952.70**	**12.31**
F	Surplus on Government Account	6,952.33	6,929.50	-0.33		**Difference on account of rounding-off**	-	-	-
						Deficit in Revenue Account	-	-	-
Total		**21,326.87**	**23,952.70**	**12.31**			**21,326.87**	**23,952.70**	**12.31**

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

1.2 Consolidated Fund of the State

All revenues received by the State Government, all loans raised by the State Government, ways and means advances extended by the Reserve Bank of India and all money received by the State Government in repayment of loans forms part of the Consolidated fund of the State.

1.2.1 Revenue Receipts

Trends and growth of revenue receipts with respect to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) over the five-year period (2020-25) are shown in **Table 1.5**.

Table 1.5: Trends in Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

Parameters	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Revenue Receipts	**7,740.67**	**9,159.74**	**10,282.06**	**11,414.05**	**11,063.92**
Tax Revenue	**3,658.11**	**5,076.80**	**5,847.07**	**6,843.06**	**7,660.50**
Own Tax Revenue	*647.56*	*853.94*	*1,101.82*	*1,195.59*	*1,225.98*
State's share in Union taxes and duties	*3,010.55*	*4,222.86*	*4,745.25*	*5,647.47*	*6,434.52*
Non-Tax Revenue	**561.76**	**622.12**	**1,027.77**	**1,084.93**	**923.01**
Grants- in aid from GoI	**3,520.80**	**3,460.82**	**3,407.22**	**3,486.06**	**2,480.41**
State's Own Revenue (Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue)	1,209.32	1,476.06	2,129.59	2,280.52	2,148.99
GSDP (2011-12 series)	23,923	26,695	30,184	33,277	38,343
Year-on-year growth rates (in *per cent*)					
Revenue Receipts	-19.85	18.33	12.25	11.01	-3.07
State's Own Revenue	-3.51	22.06	44.28	7.09	-5.77
GSDP	-4.27	11.59	13.07	10.25	15.22
Buoyancy Ratios[2]					
Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	-	1.58	0.94	1.07	-
State's Own Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	-	1.90	3.39	0.69	-

Source: Finance Accounts for Revenue Receipts and MoSPI for GSDP figures.
Buoyancy ratio not calculated when GSDP growth is negative.

[2] Buoyancy ratio indicates the degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable.

Revenue Receipts as percentage of GSDP and contribution from various sources in revenue receipts is given in **Chart 1.7** and **Chart 1.8.**

Chart 1.7: Revenue Receipts as a percentage of GSDP

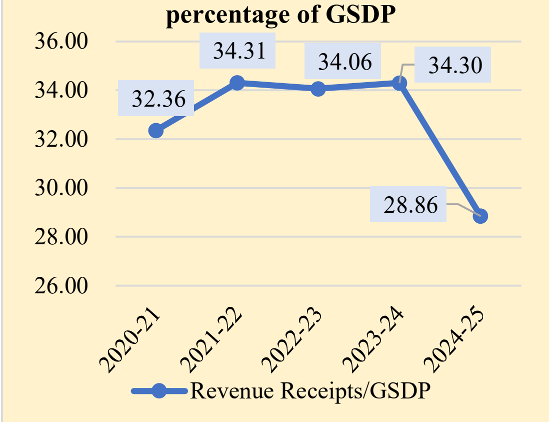
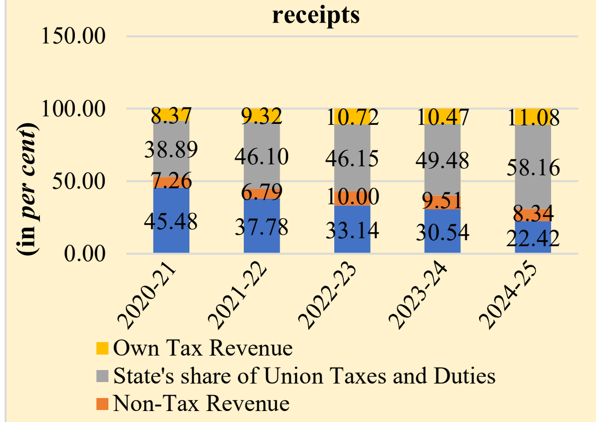


Chart 1.8: Contributions in revenue receipts

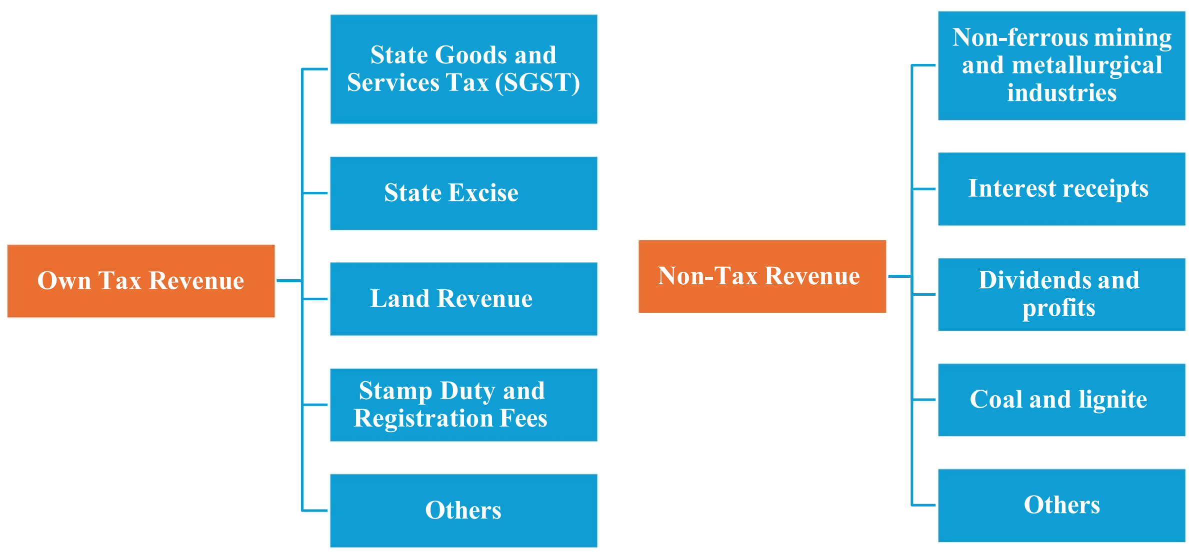


In **Chart 1.7**, Revenue Receipts as a percentage of GSDP, which had started to show an increasing trend in 2021-22 and then shows the fluctuated trend and it falls to 28.86 *per cent* in 2024-25.

In **Chart 1.8**, during 2024-25, the Grants-in-aid from the GoI made up 22.42 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts while Central Tax Transfers contributed 58.16 *per cent.* State's own revenue made up 19.42 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts of the State. This is indicative of the fact that Mizoram's fiscal position is largely dependent on Central Tax Transfers and Grants-in-Aid from the GoI (80.58 *per cent*).

A. State's Own Resources

Chart 1.9: Details of State's Own Revenue



(i) Own Tax Revenue

Own Tax Revenue is the revenue collected by the State Government through taxes, it is empowered to levy under the Constitution. Actuals for FY 2023-24, Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE), and Actuals of Own Tax Revenue for the FY 2024-25 is given in **Table 1.6**.

Table 1.6: Own Tax Revenue: 2023-24 (Actuals) and 2024-25 (BE, RE, and Actuals)

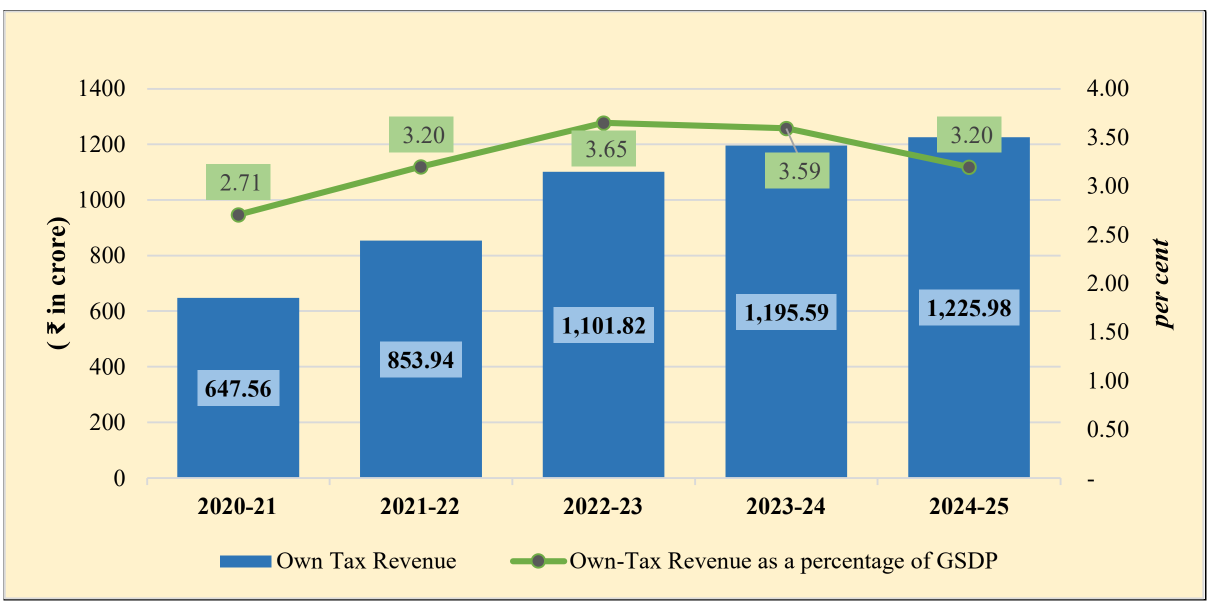
(₹ in crore)

Tax Revenue	2023-24 (Actuals)	2024-25 BE	2024-25 RE	2024-25 (Actuals)
Taxes on Sales, Trades, *etc.*	125.93	140.00	140.00	169.13
State Goods and Services Tax	969.11	1,045.00	1,045.00	934.39
State Excise	2.57	2.00	2.00	2.37
Taxes on Vehicles	46.17	50.00	50.00	46.27
Stamp Duty and Registration Fees	16.80	30.00	23.60	12.19
Land Revenue	10.14	22.00	22.00	10.49
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	8.47	8.30	8.30	7.72
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	16.40	15.00	15.00	16.91
Entertainment tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Receipts from cesses under other Acts	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.50
Other Taxes & Duties on commodities and Services	0.00	0.12	30.00	0.00
Total	**1,195.59**	**1,312.42**	**1,335.90**	**1,225.98**

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget documents of the State

From the above Table, it appears that though the State Government made the budget for 'Other Taxes & Duties on commodities and Services' for the year 2024-25 but the actual collection was Nil. Trends of own tax revenue and its components during the period 2020-21 to 2024-25 are shown in **Chart 1.10** and **Chart 1.11** respectively.

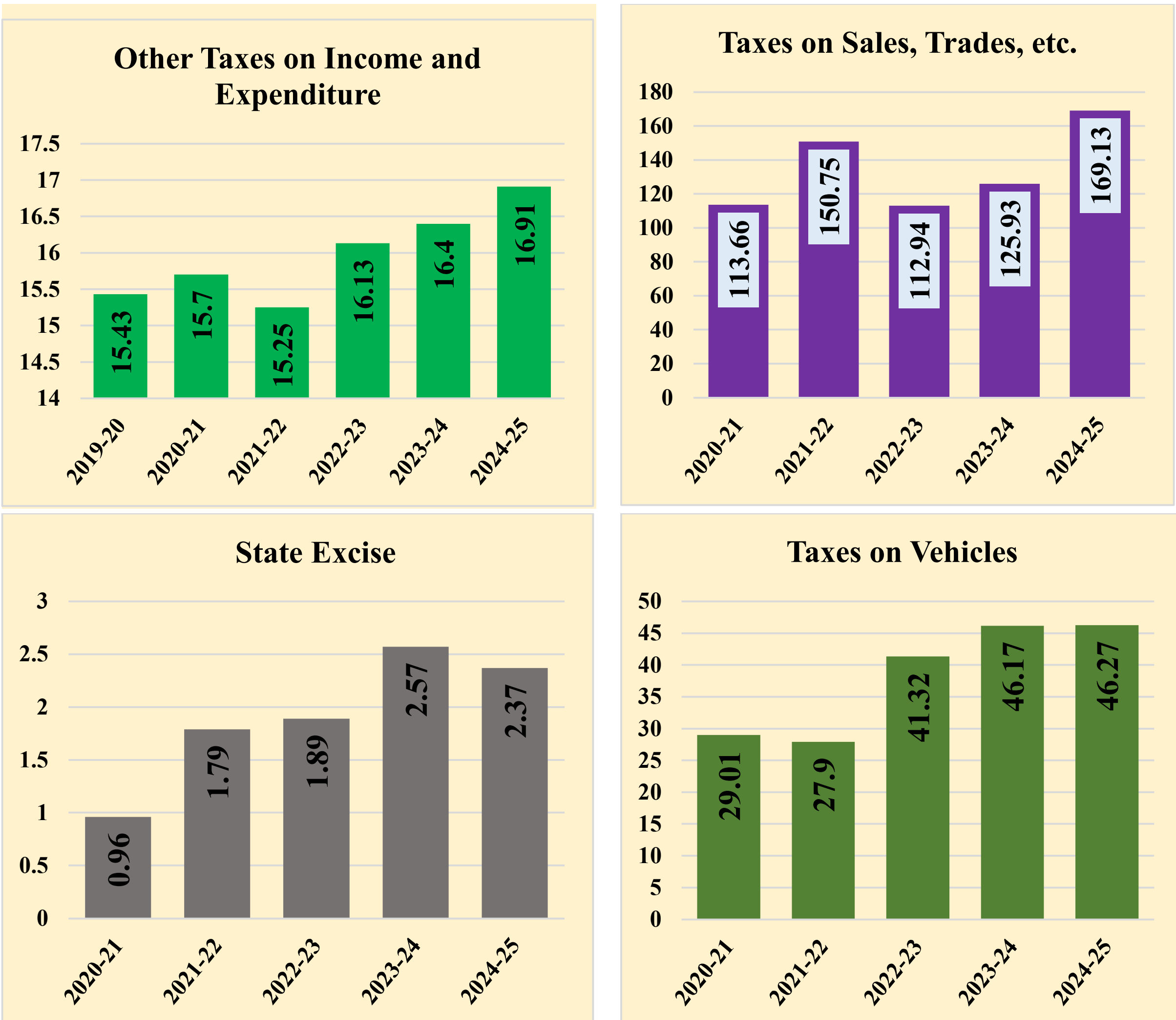
Chart 1.10: Trends of Own Tax Revenue during FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25



Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 1.11: Major components of State's Own Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

During the year 2024-25, Own Tax Revenue (₹ 1,225.98 crore) increased by ₹ 30.39 crore (2.54 *per cent*) from the 2023-24 (₹ 1,195.59 crore). Major contributors of Tax Revenue were State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) (76.22 *per cent*), Taxes on Sales, Trades, *etc.*, (13.80 *per cent*) and Taxes on Vehicles (3.77 *per cent*). State's Own Tax Revenue as percentage of GSDP during 2024-25 decreased to 3.20 *per cent* from 3.59 *per cent* in 2023-24. Own Tax Revenue was ₹ 86.44 crore less than budget estimates and ₹ 109.92 crore less than Revised estimates during 2024-25.

It was observed that the State had failed to achieve the target revenue receipts set in the Budget Estimate 2024-25 (BE) mainly under SGST, Stamp duty and Registration fees, Land revenue. The State Government may increase the tax base to augment its own revenue receipts.

During the Exit Conference (19 December 2025), Finance Secretary stated that the shortfall was mainly due to the reduction in receipts from Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) on GST payable from contract works. He further commented that the State Government was currently in the process of restructuring the State Taxation Department with an aim to optimize and improve the available resources. He further added that expanding the tax base was a matter of great importance and that the matter would be brought to the notice of the appropriate authority.

(ii) Non-Tax Revenue

Non-Tax Revenue of a State refers to rent, fees, royalties and other receipts, of the State Government from sources other than taxes.

Actuals for FY 2023-24, Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE), and Actuals of Non-Tax Revenue for the FY 2024-25 is given in **Table 1.7**.

Table 1.7: Major Non-Tax Revenue: 2023-24 (Actuals) and 2024-25 (BE, RE, and Actuals)

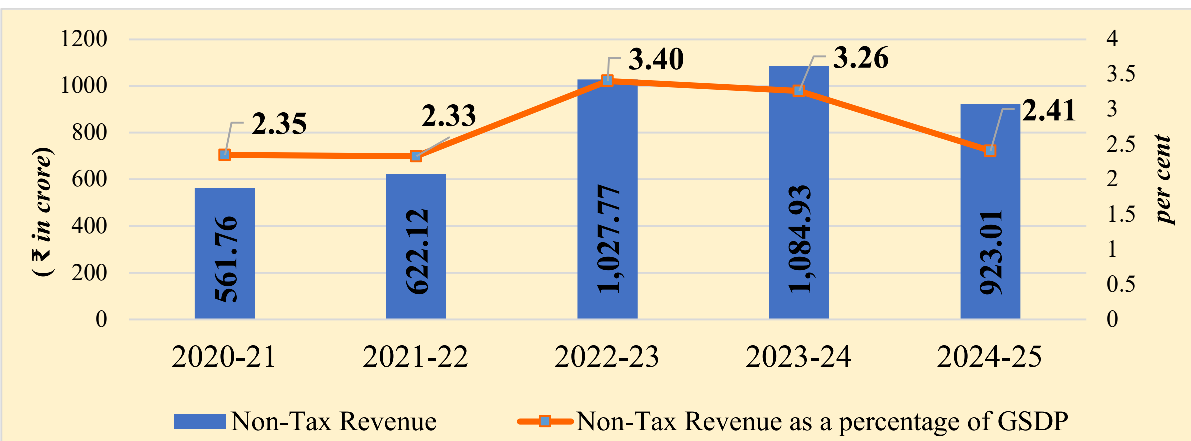
(₹ in crore)

Non-Tax Revenue	2023-24 (Actual)	2024-25 (BE)	2024-25 (RE)	2024-25 (Actual)
Other Fiscal Services	68.03	22.82	22.82	14.56
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	15.45	50.70	50.70	31.66
Police	234.87	3.80	3.80	4.32
Other Administrative Services	23.09	18.30	18.30	22.13
Miscellaneous General Services	20.46	36.00	36.00	17.87
Water Supply and Sanitation	77.19	80.00	80.00	79.41
Power	577.27	841.23	845.73	577.91
Forest and Wildlife	5.65	6.50	6.50	13.84
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	11.70	15.00	15.00	8.33
Roads and Bridges	0.24	0.12	0.12	90.90
Tourism	3.80	3.50	3.50	3.29
Civil Aviation	13.09	17.95	17.95	18.23
Food, Storage and Warehousing	7.82	1.80	1.80	8.54
Others	26.27	24.67	24.67	32.02
Total	**1,084.93**	**1,122.39**	**1,126.89**	**923.01**

Source: Finance Accounts

Trends of Non-tax revenue and its components during the period 2020-21 to 2024-25 are shown in **Chart 1.12** and **Chart 1.13** respectively.

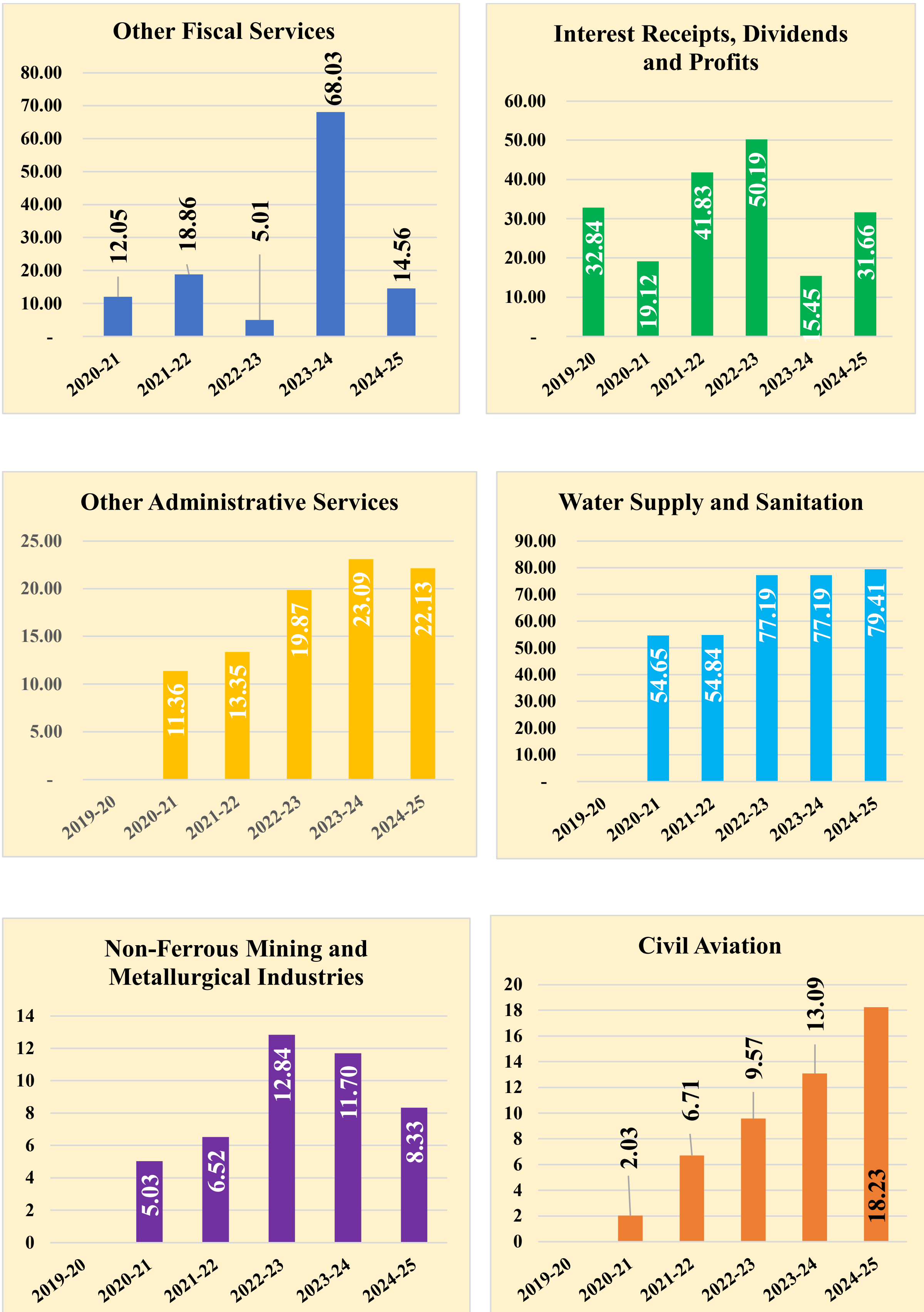
Chart 1.12: Trends in Non-Tax Revenue

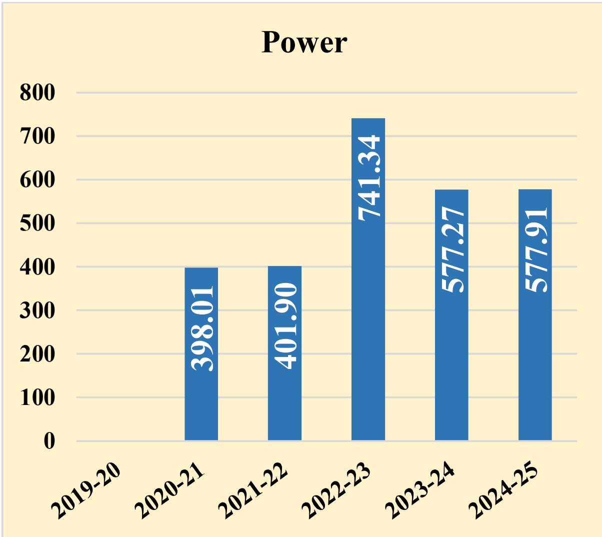


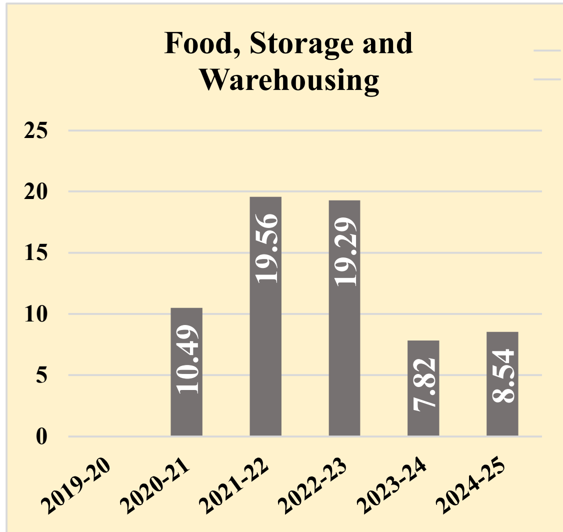
Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Chart 1.13: Major components of State's Non-Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)







Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

All non-tax revenue under Education, Health, Water Supply and Sanitation, Transport and Tourism pertaining to Major Head 0202, 0210, 0215, 1054 and 1452 are user charges.

Non-Tax Revenue decreased by ₹ 161.92 crore (14.92 *per cent*) during the year 2024-25 from the year 2023-24. The major contributor to Non-Tax Revenues was revenue received under Power which was at ₹ 577.91 crore contributed 62.61 *per cent* of the total non-tax receipts during 2024-25. Non-Tax revenue was 82.24 *per cent* of budget estimates and 81.91 *per cent* of revised estimates for 2024-25.

B. State's share in Union Taxes and Duties

Trends in the components of State's share in Union taxes and duties are shown in **Table 1.8.**

Table 1.8: State's share in Union Taxes and Duties

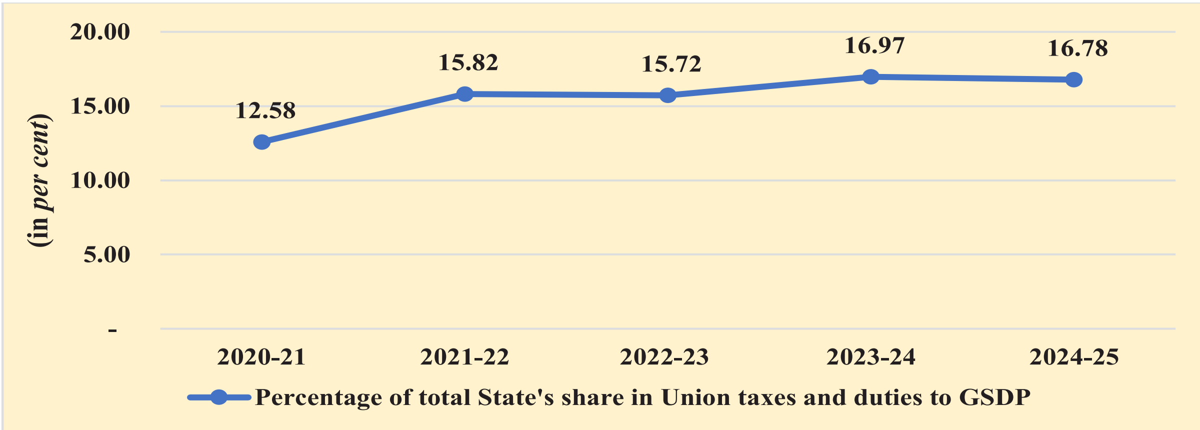
(₹ in crore)

Components	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	897.91	1,268.97	1,341.69	1,713.94	1,879.25
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Corporation Tax	906.03	1,225.41	1,588.99	1,695.13	1,825.78
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	928.54	1,287.88	1,554.09	1,957.62	2,328.46
Customs	162.09	276.41	186.69	197.91	327.38
Union Excise Duties	101.51	127.21	58.58	74.89	63.04
Service Tax	12.42	32.49	7.40	1.04	0.26
Other Taxes	2.05	4.50	7.81	6.94	10.35
Total	**3,010.55**	**4,222.87**	**4,745.25**	**5,647.47**	**6,434.52**

Source: Finance Accounts

The percentage of total State's share in Union taxes and duties to GSDP is given in **Chart 1.14.**

Chart 1.14: Percentage of total State's share in Union taxes and duties to GSDP



Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 1.14 depicts percentage of total State's share in Union taxes and duties to GSDP. **Table 1.8** shows the trend of State's share in Union taxes and duties over the period 2020-25. Over the period, Central transfers increased by 113.73 *per cent* from ₹ 3,010.55 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 6,434.52 crore in 2024-25. During the year 2024-25, the amount increased by 13.94 *per cent* from ₹ 5,647.47 crore in 2023-24.

C. Grants-in-aid from Government of India

Trend of Grants-in-aid (GIA) from GoI and its components are shown in **Table 1.9**.

Table 1.9: Grants-in-aid from Government of India

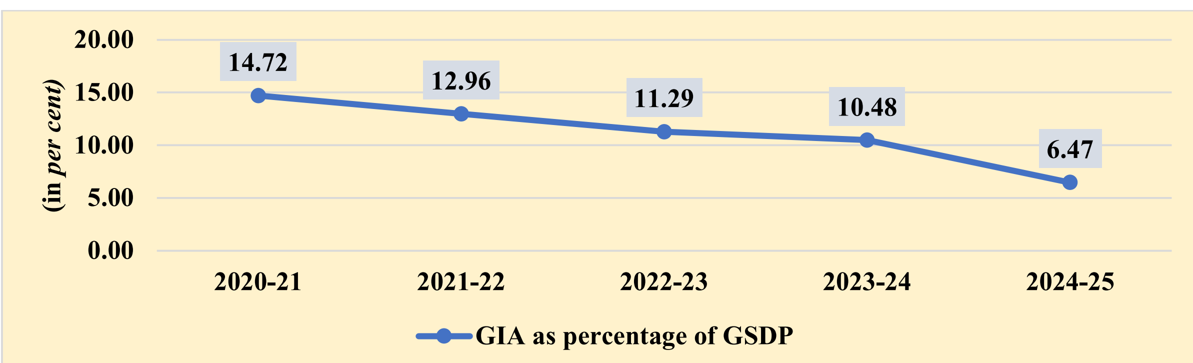
(₹ in crore)

Components	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	1,329.94	1,366.12	1,599.98	1,777.72	1,180.38
Finance Commission Grants	1,725.48	1,879.10	1,722.10	1,635.90	1,225.58
Other transfers/Grants to States	465.38	215.6	85.14	72.44	74.45
Total	**3,520.80**	**3,460.82**	**3,407.22**	**3,486.06**	**2,480.41**

Source: Finance Accounts

Percentage of Grant-in-aid from Government of India to GSDP is given in **Chart 1.15**.

Chart 1.15: Percentage of Grant-in-aid from Government of India to GSDP



It could be seen from the above chart that the Share of Grants-in-aid from the Government of India to GSDP showed a declining trend over the last five years.

(i) Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Out of the Grants of ₹ 1,180.38 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 2024-25, major allocations (more than ₹ 100 crore) were made to the schemes shown in **Table 1.10**.

Table 1.10: Major Schemes receiving grants

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2024-25	2023-24	Percentage change over previous year
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	226.79	299.63	-24.31
Elementary Education under Samagra	182.76	103.7	76.24
National Health Mission (NHM)	116.52	105.31	10.64

Source: Finance Accounts

(ii) Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) grants were provided to the States for local bodies and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) and health sector grants. Details of grants provided by GoI are given in **Table 1.11.**

Table 1.11: Recommended amount, actual release and transfers of Grant-in- aid

(₹ in crore)

Transfers		Recommendation of XV FC for 2024-25	Actual release by GoI, during 2024-25	Release by State Government (Total percentage of the amount released by GoI)
(i) Grants to PRIs				
(a) Performance/Tied Grants		45.60	28.40	28.40 (100)
(b) Untied Grants		30.40	42.60	42.60 (100)
(ii) Grants to ULBs				
(a) Non-Million Plus Cities (Performance/Tied Grant)		23.40	11.10	11.10 (100)
(b) Non-Million Plus Cities (General Basic/Untied Grant)		15.60	14.80	14.80 (100)
(iii) Grant for Health Sector		**35.00**	**31.18**	**31.18 (100)**
Total for Local Bodies (i+ii+iii)		**150.00**	**128.08**	**128.08 (100)**
State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)	Central Share	43.20	43.20	43.20 (100)
	State Share	4.80	4.80	4.80 (100)
State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)	Central Share	10.80	10.80	10.80 (100)
	State Share	1.20	1.20	1.20 (100)
Total for SDRMF		**60.00**	**60.00**	**60.00 (100)**

Source: XV FC Report and departmental information

PRIs - Panchayati Raj Institutions and ULBs - Urban Local Bodies.

Against the XV FC recommendation for 2024-25, there was a shortfall in receipts of GoI funds amounting ₹ 17.20 crore, ₹ 12.30 crore and ₹ 3.82 crore during the year in respect of grants to PRIs, ULBs and Health sector respectively.

During 2024-25, the GoI released ₹ 182.08 crore which was 100 *per cent* of the release by the State Government.

During the Exit conference (19 December 2025), the Finance Secretary stated that the decreasing trend of GIA received from GoI was mainly due to the reduction in allocations for the state as per the recommendations of the XV Finance Commission (XV FC). Regarding the drop in CSS funds, he added that the main reason was due to the delay in implementation of CSS which led to delay in receiving expenditure sanction for subsequent instalments of funds for the year.

1.2.2 Capital Receipts

Capital receipts comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GoI.

Trends of capital receipts and its components during 2020-21 to 2024-25 are shown in **Table 1.12.**

Table 1.12: Trends in growth and composition of capital receipts

(₹ in crore)

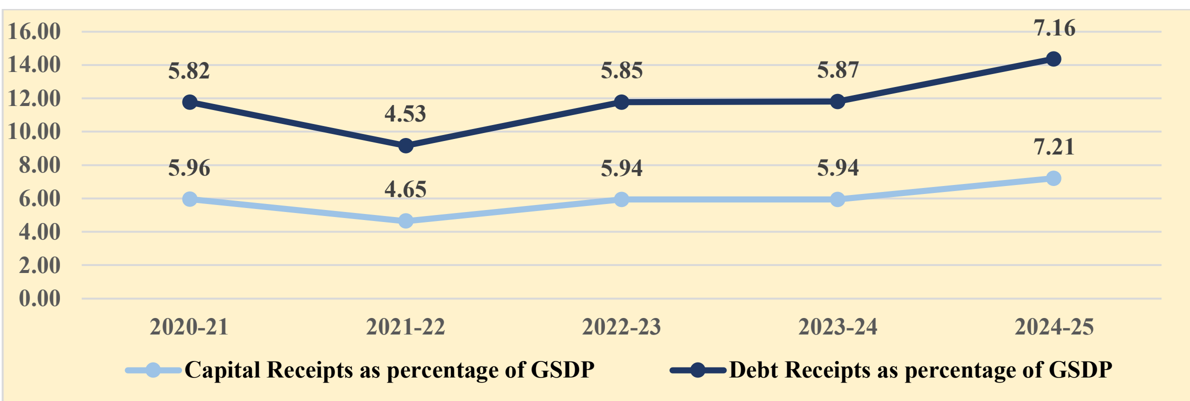
Sources of State's Receipts	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Capital Receipts	1,424.87	1,240.21	1,791.46	1,977.42	2,765.58
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of Loans and Advances	33.69	32.18	26.49	23.96	21.15
Public Debt Receipts	1,391.18	1,208.03	1,764.97	1,953.46	2,744.43
*Internal Debt**	*1,143.56*	*898.21*	*1,464.57*	*1,199.48*	*1,374.37*
Loans and advances from GoI	*247.62*	*309.82*	*300.40*	*753.98*	*1,370.06*
Year-on Year growth rates (in per cent)					
GSDP	-4.27	11.59	13.07	10.25	15.22
Capital Receipts	21.33	-12.96	44.45	10.38	39.86
Debt Capital Receipts	29.37	-13.17	46.10	10.68	40.49
Internal Debt	*7.83*	*-21.45*	*63.05*	*-18.10*	*14.58*
Loans and advances from GoI	*1,564.11*	*25.12*	*-3.04*	*150.99*	*81.71*

Source: Finance Accounts

**Including net figure under Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft/Special Drawing Facility.*

Capital Receipts as percentage of GSDP is depicted in **Chart 1.16**

Chart 1.16: Capital Receipts as percentage of GSDP



During the five-year period 2020-25, Capital Receipts grew by 94.09 *per cent* from ₹ 1,424.87 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 2,765.58 crore in 2024-25 mainly due to increased public debt receipts. Recovery of loans and advances decreased by 37.22 *per cent* from ₹ 33.69 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 21.15 crore in 2024-25.

During 2024-25, Public Debt Receipts (₹ 2,744.43 crore) represented 99.24 *per cent* of Capital Receipts (₹ 2,765.58 crore) and increased by 40.49 *per cent* over 2023-24. Similarly, Recovery of loans and advances decreased by 11.73 *per cent* (₹ 2.81 crore) during 2024-25 compared to 2023-24 (₹ 23.96 crore).

1.2.3 Finance Commission Projections and Actuals

The projected revenue, deficits and GSDP by the 15th Finance Commission and actuals for the FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 are given in the **Table 1.13**.

Table 1.13: XV FC Projection *vis-à-vis* actuals

(₹ in crore)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Proj.	Actual	Proj.	Actual	Proj.	Actual	Proj.	Actual	Proj.	Actual
GSDP (2011-12 Series (Current Prices)	26,716	23,923	28,382	26,695	31,646	30,184	35,444	33,277	39,857	38,343
Own Revenue Receipts	1,114	1,210	1,139	1,476	1,312	2,130	1,519	2,281	1,768	2,149
State’s Own Tax Revenue	868	648	912	854	1,051	1,102	1,217	1,196	1,417	1,226
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	246	562	227	622	261	1,028	302	1,085	351	923
State’s share in Union Taxes/Duties	4,327	3,011	3,293	4,223	3,663	4,745	4,122	5,647	4,683	6,435
Revenue Deficit/Surplus as percentage of GSDP	NIL	-3.24	NIL	2.26	NIL	0.63	NIL	1.73	NIL	-0.06
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus as percentage of GSDP	-4.5	6.43	-4	-1.5	3.5	-3.37	3	-2.04	3	-5.25

Source: XV FC Report and Departmental Information

1.2.4 Expenditure

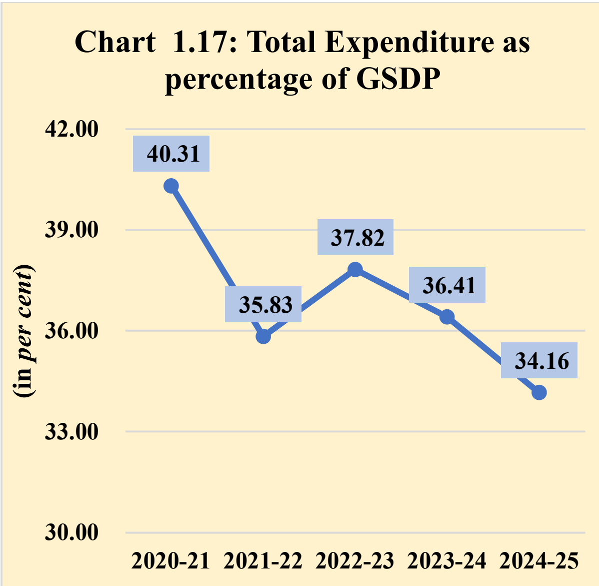
Government expenditure is classified into revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, and loans and advances. Revenue expenditure includes costs for maintenance, repairs, and day-to-day functioning of departments, including administrative and establishment expenses. Capital expenditure relates to the initial construction of projects and sanctioned improvements or additions to assets. Loans and advances comprise funds provided by the Government to Public Sector Undertakings and other entities, which are recoverable over time. Details of expenditure, total expenditure as percentage of GSDP and share of its components is given in **Table 1.14, Chart 1.17** and **Chart 1.18** respectively.

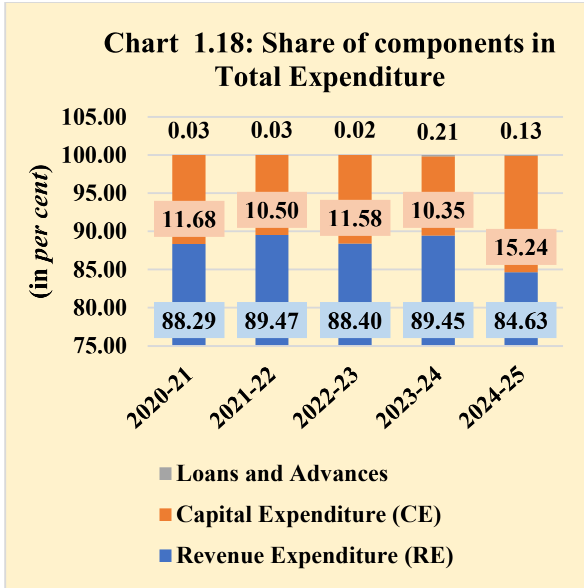
Table 1.14: Total expenditure and its composition

(₹ in crore)

Parameters	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Expenditure (TE)	**9,643.67**	**9,564.45**	**11,416.22**	**12,115.72**	**13,099.78**
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	8,514.80	8,557.49	10,092.17	10,836.96	11,086.76
Capital Expenditure (CE)	1,125.97	1,004.38	1,321.86	1,253.78	1,996.18
Loans and Advances	2.90	2.58	2.19	24.98	16.84
Appropriation to contingency fund	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Finance Accounts





Source: Finance Accounts

Out of the total expenditure of ₹ 13,099.78 crore incurred by the State during the financial year 2024-25, a portion of ₹ 2,480.41 crore pertained to pass-through transactions such as Finance Commission grants, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *etc.*

Sector-wise Total Expenditure

Sector-wise composition of expenditure is given in **Table 1.15** and relative share of various sectors in total expenditure is depicted in **Chart 1.19**.

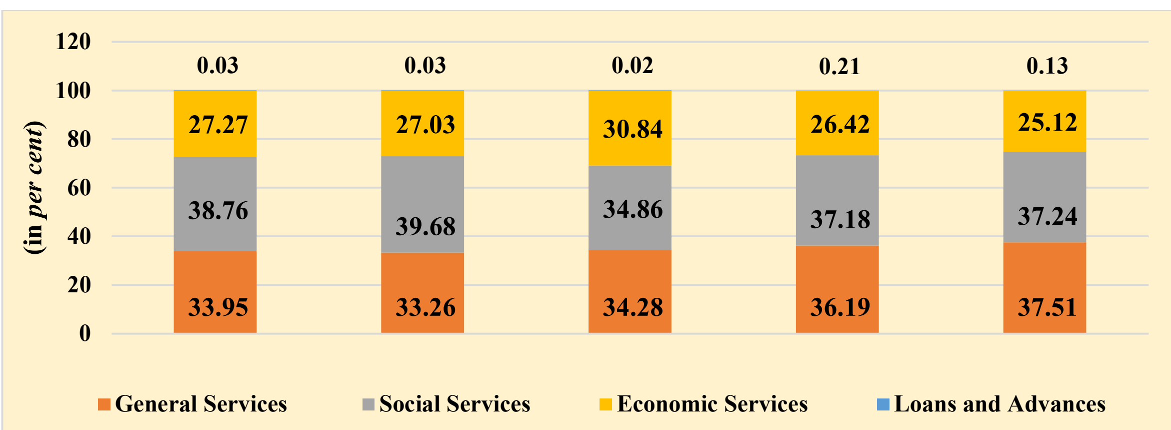
Table 1.15: Sector-wise Total expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Parameters	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
General Services	3,273.58	3,180.96	3,914.04	4,385.02	4,914.35
Social Services	3,737.76	3,795.19	3,979.29	4,504.89	4,877.83
Economic Services	2,629.43	2,585.72	3,520.70	3,204.27	3,290.76
Loans and Advances	2.90	2.58	2.19	21.54	16.84

Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 1.19: Relative share of various sectors in Total expenditure



Source: Finance Accounts

Expenditure on General Services increased by ₹ 529.33 crore (12.07 *per cent*) from ₹ 4,385.02 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 4,914.35 crore in 2024-25, Social Services expenditure increased by ₹ 372.94 crore (8.28 *per cent*) from ₹ 4,504.89 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 4,877.83 crore in 2024-25 and expenditure on Economic Services increased by ₹ 86.49 crore (2.70 *per cent*) from ₹ 3,204.27 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 3,290.76 crore in 2024-25. Disbursement of Loans and Advances decreased by ₹ 4.70 crore (21.82 *per cent*) from ₹ 21.54 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 16.84 crore in 2024-25.

As may be seen in **Chart 1.19**, the relative share of various components of expenditure in the total expenditure fluctuated during 2020-25. The share of General Services increased from 33.95 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 37.51 *per cent* in 2024-25 and the share of Social Services in total expenditure decreased from 38.76 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 37.24 *per cent* in 2024-25, while that of Economic Services decreased from 27.27 *per cent* to 25.12 *per cent* respectively during the same period.

1.2.4.1 Revenue expenditure

Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and payment for the past obligation. As such, it does not result in any addition to the State's infrastructure and service network. Growth of revenue expenditure, its ratio to total expenditure, GSDP and revenue receipts are shown in **Table 1.16**.

Table 1.16: Revenue Expenditure – Basic Parameters

(₹ in crore)

Parameters	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Expenditure (TE)	**9,643.67**	**9,564.45**	**11,416.22**	**12,115.72**	**13,099.78**
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	8,514.80	8,557.49	10,092.17	10,836.96	11,086.76
RE as percentage of Revenue Receipts	110.00	93.43	98.15	94.94	100.21
RE as percentage of TE	88.29	89.47	88.40	89.45	84.63
RE/GSDP (*per cent*)	35.59	32.06	33.44	32.57	28.91
Year-on-year growth (in *per cent*)					
Revenue Expenditure	-9.93	0.50	17.93	7.38	2.31
GSDP Growth	-4.27	11.59	13.07	10.25	15.22

Source: Finance Accounts

A. Sector-wise Revenue Expenditure

Sector-wise composition of Revenue expenditure is given in **Table 1.17** and Relative share of various sectors in Revenue expenditure is depicted in **Chart 1.20**. Detailed Sector-wise expenditure is given in ***Appendix 1.2***.

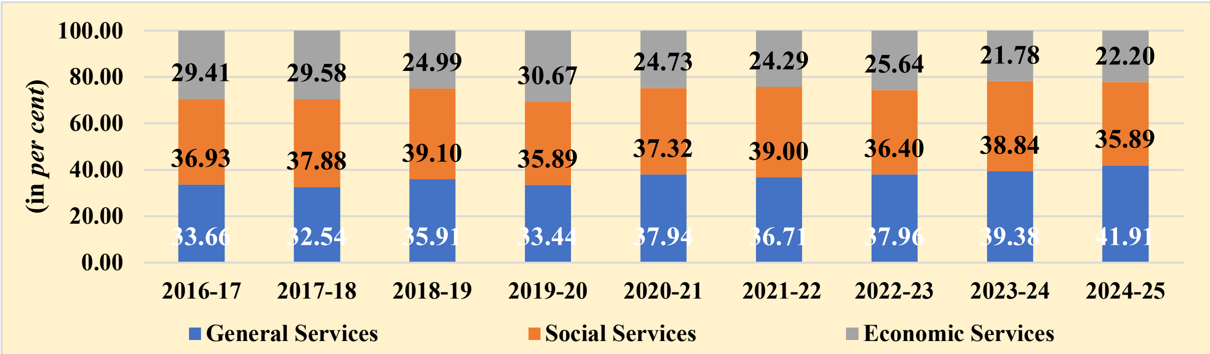
Table 1.17: Sector-wise Revenue expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Parameters	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
General Services	3,230.94	3,141.53	3,831.18	4,267.51	4,646.42
Social Services	3,177.84	3,337.57	3,673.78	4,209.28	3,979.46
Economic Services	2,106.02	2,078.39	2,587.21	2,360.17	2,460.88
Grants-In-Aid And Contributions	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 1.20: Relative share of various sectors in Revenue expenditure



Source: Finance Accounts

Revenue Expenditure on General Services increased by ₹ 378.91 crore (8.88 *per cent*) from ₹ 4,267.51 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 4,646.42 crore in 2024-25, Social Services expenditure decreased by ₹ 229.82 crore (5.46 *per cent*) from ₹ 4,209.28 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 3,979.46 crore in 2024-25 and expenditure on Economic Services increased by ₹ 100.71 crore (4.27 *per cent*) from ₹ 2,360.17 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 2,460.88 crore in 2024-25.

As may be seen in **Chart 1.20**, the relative share of various components of expenditure in the total expenditure fluctuated during 2020-25. The share of General Services increased from 37.94 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 41.91 *per cent* in 2024-25 and the share of Social Services in total expenditure decreased from 37.32 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 35.89 *per cent* in 2024-25, while that of Economic Services decreased from 24.73 *per cent* to 22.20 *per cent* during the same period.

B. Committed expenditure

The committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account consists of interest payments; expenditure on salaries and wages; and pensions. It has first charge on Government resources. The components of committed expenditure are given in **Table 1.18** and committed expenditure as a percentage of revenue receipts and remaining fiscal space for other expenditure is given in **Chart 1.21**.

Table 1.18: Components of Committed Expenditure

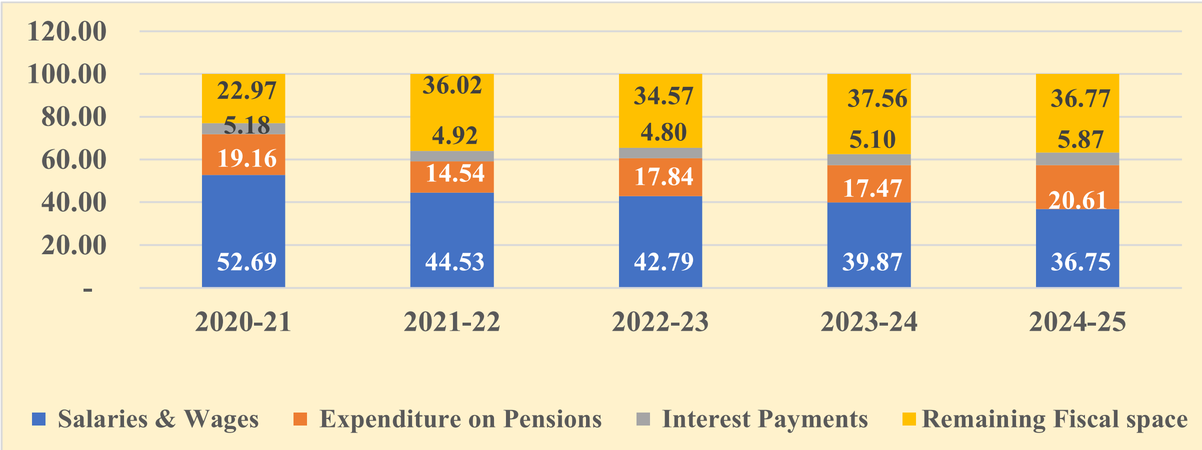
(₹ in crore)

Components of Committed Expenditure	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Salaries & Wages[3]	4,078.94	4,078.69	4,399.72	4,550.36	4,066.16
Expenditure on Pensions	1,482.90	1,331.45	1,834.18	1,994.59	2,280.17
Interest Payments	400.99	450.64	493.88	581.90	649.90
Total	**5,962.83**	**5,860.78**	**6,727.78**	**7,126.85**	**6,996.23**
Committed Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure	**70.03**	**68.49**	**66.66**	**65.76**	**63.10**

Source: Finance Accounts

[3] *Includes Grants-in-aid (Salary): 2020-21 (₹ 758.43 crore); 2021-22 (₹ 798.00 crore); 2022-23 (₹ 882.48 crore); 2023-24 (₹ 1,018.73 crore) and 2024-25 (₹ 515.74 crore).*

Chart 1.21: Committed Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue receipts and remaining fiscal space



Source: Finance Accounts

During the Exit Conference (19 December 2025), the Finance Secretary stated that the increase in Pension expenditure was mainly due to increased rate of Dearness Relief as well as the implementation of the revised first formulation which entailed the implementation of the 7th Central Pay Commission recommendations for revising existing Pensions/Family Pensions as of 1 January 2016, using a factor of 2.57 to calculate new amounts.

C. Subsidies

The subsidies during 2024-25 increased by ₹ 72.60 crore (62.21 *per cent*) from 2023-24. The increase was mainly due to increase of ₹ 72.89 crore on account of power subsidy respectively.

Department-wise major subsidies for FY 2020-21 to 2024-25, are shown in **Table 1.19**.

Table 1.19: Department-wise Subsidies[4] during FYs 2020-21 to 2024-25

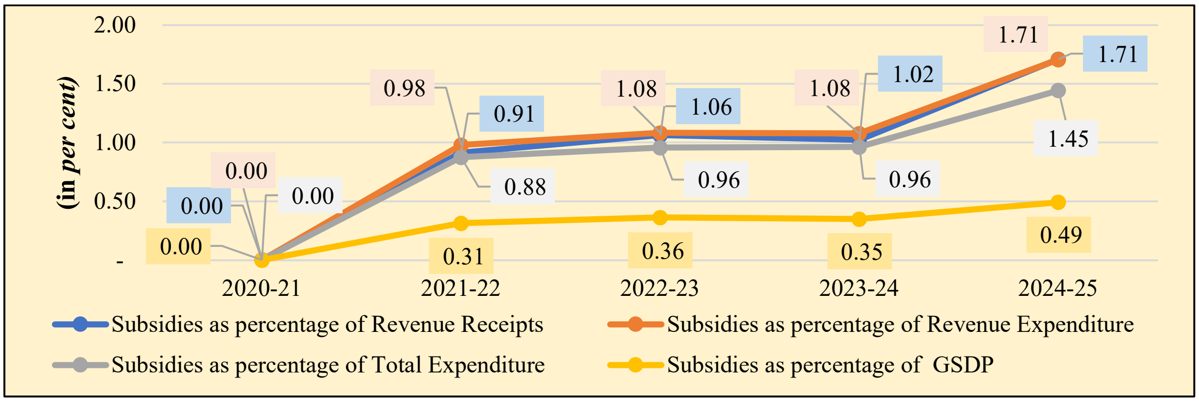
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Departments	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	**Co-operation**	0.23	0.84	0.06	0.70	0.41
2.	**Power**	0.00	82.96	109.22	116.00	188.89
Total Subsidy		**0.23**	**83.80**	**109.28**	**116.70**	**189.30**

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

[4] *Figures differ from previous SFARs due to change in methodology of calculation.*

Chart 1.22: Trend analysis of subsidies



Source: Finance Accounts

As may be seen from the **Table 1.19**, expenditure on subsidies during 2024-25 was the highest in the five-year period but was still only about two *per cent* of both Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Further, during 2024-25 subsidy expenditure on Cooperation decreased from 0.70 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 0.41 crore while subsidy expenditure on Power rose to ₹ 188.89 crore from ₹ 116.00 crore in 2023-24.

D. Financial Assistance by the State Government to Local Bodies and Other Institutions

Assistance provided by way of grants to the local bodies and other institutions during the period 2020-21 to 2024-25 is presented in **Table 1.20**.

Table 1.20: Financial assistance to Local Bodies and other institutions

(₹ in crore)

Institutions	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(A) Local Bodies					
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities/Councils	44.72	37.46	38.75	57.76	25.55
GIA for creation of Capital assets to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	7.73	-	-	-	-
Zilla Parishads and other Panchayati Raj Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
GIA for creation of Capital assets to PRIs	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	**52.45**	**37.46**	**38.75**	**57.76**	**25.55**
(B) Others					
Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Colleges, Universities, etc.)	369.12	395.60	467.36	522.44	684.17
Development Authorities	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals and Other Charitable Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions	1,359.26	1,470.58	1,724.69	2,400.55	1,878.39
Total (B)	1,728.38	1,866.18	2,192.05	2,922.99	2,562.56
Total (A+B)	**1,780.83**	**1,903.64**	**2,230.80**	**2,980.76**	**2,588.11**
Total GIA for creation of Capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Expenditure	8,514.80	8,557.49	10,092.17	10,836.96	11,086.76
Assistance as percentage of Revenue Expenditure	20.91	22.25	22.10	27.51	23.34

Source: Finance Accounts

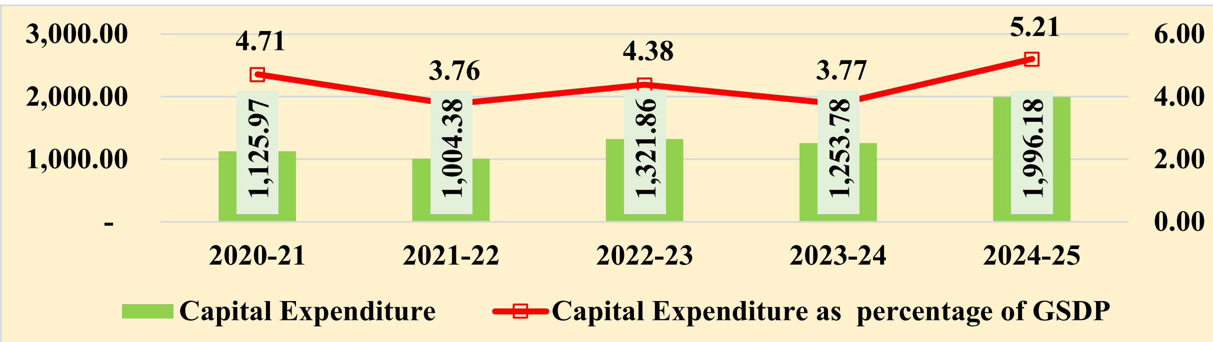
During the year 2024-25, financial assistance to the local bodies and other institutions decreased by ₹ 392.65 crore (13.17 *per cent*) from 2023-24. The decrease was mainly due to decrease in assistance to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities (₹ 32.21 crore: 55.77 *per cent*). The overall quantum of financial assistance to the local bodies and other institutions as percentage of revenue expenditure decreased to 23.34 *per cent* during the year 2024-25 from 27.51 *per cent* of the previous year.

1.2.4.2 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is primarily expenditure on creation of fixed infrastructure assets, such as roads, buildings, *etc*. Capital expenditure, in both the Centre and the State, is being met from budgetary support and extra budgetary resources/ off-budget borrowings. It also includes investments made by the State Government in Companies/Corporations. Trend of capital expenditure in the State over the last five years *i.e.* 2020-25 is given in **Chart 1.23**.

Chart 1.23: Capital Expenditure in the State

(₹ in crore)



Source: Finance Accounts and Annual Financial Statements of respective years

Apart from Capital expenditure of ₹ 1,996.18 crore, State Government also transferred ₹ 291.40 crore as Grant-in-Aid for creation of capital assets to the local bodies and other institutions. Further, percentage of Capital Expenditure as compared to Debt receipts was 47.73 *per cent*, which indicates that the borrowings were not proportionately converted to infrastructural development.

During 2024-25, Capex of the State increased by ₹ 742.40 crore (59.21 *per cent*) from ₹ 1,253.78 crore during 2023-24 to ₹ 1,996.18 crore. Capex as a percentage of GSDP increased from 4.71 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 5.21 *per cent* in 2024-25.

A. Sector-wise Capital Expenditure

Sector-wise composition of Capital expenditure is given in **Table 1.21**. Detailed Sector-wise expenditure is given in ***Appendix 1.2***.

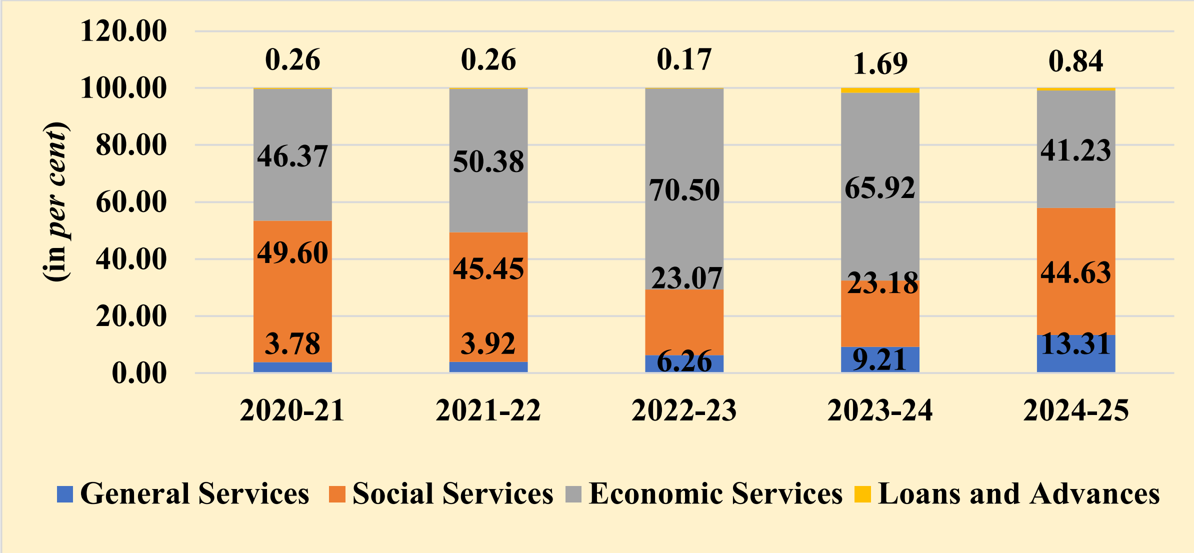
Table 1.21: Sector-wise Capital expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Parameters	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
General Services	42.64	39.43	82.86	117.51	267.93
Social Services	559.92	457.62	305.51	295.61	898.37
Economic Services	523.41	507.33	933.49	840.66	829.88
Loans & Advances	2.9	2.58	2.19	24.98	16.84

Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 1.24: Relative share of various sectors in Capital expenditure



Source: Finance Accounts

B. Quality of investments in the companies, corporations and other bodies

As of 31 March 2025, the State Government's investment in companies, corporations and other bodies stood at ₹ 42.86 crore, comprising Government Companies/Statutory Corporations (₹ 6.99 crore), Co-operative Bank, Societies, etc. (₹ 35.87 crore).

Trends of investment at the end of the year in companies, corporations, and co-operative banks and societies, and return on these investment is depicted in **Chart 1.25**. Rate of return on investment made *vis-à-vis* average rate of interest on government borrowing is depicted in **Chart 1.26.**

Chart 1.25: Investment and Return

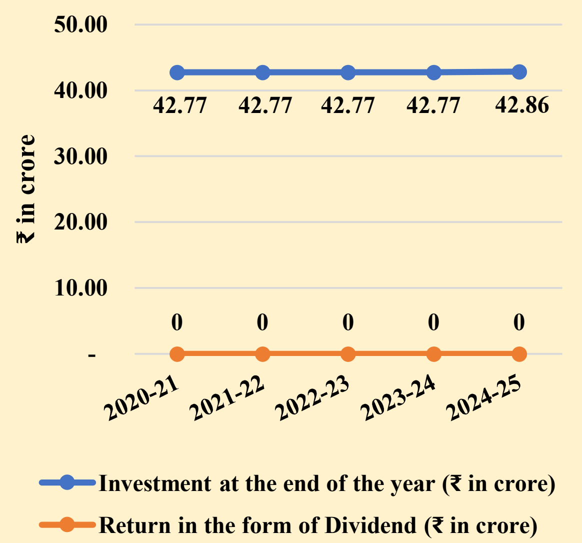
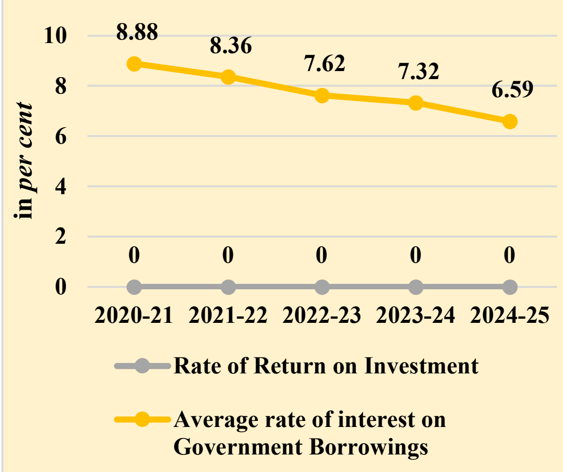


Chart 1.26: Rate of return on Investment vis-a-vis average rate of interest on Government borrowings



During 2024-25, the return on investment was Nil. There was no return in the form of Dividend during 2020-25 while the average rate of interest paid by the State Government on its borrowings was between 6.59 *per cent* and 8.88 *per cent* during the same period.

Lack of Dividend Policy and Its Impact

A well-defined dividend policy mandating a minimum return from profit- making enterprises, enables the State Government to optimise its returns from investments in SPSEs and enhances monitoring of the SPSEs financial performance. It was observed that the state has not formulated any dividend policy for its Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

C. Loans and Advances by the State Government

In addition to the investments in co-operative societies, corporations and companies, the State Government has also been providing loans and advances to many institutions/organisations. **Table 1.22** presents the position of outstanding loans and advances as on 31 March 2025 and interest receipts *vis-à-vis* interest payments by the State Government on its borrowings during the last five years.

Table 1.22: Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered during 2020-25

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Opening Balance of loans outstanding	303.42	272.63	243.03	218.74	219.76
Amount advanced during the year	2.90	2.58	2.19	24.98	16.84
Amount recovered during the year	33.69	32.18	26.49	23.96	21.15
Closing Balance of the loans outstanding	272.63	243.03	218.73	219.76	215.45
Net addition	-30.79	-29.60	-24.30	1.02	-4.31
Interest received	17.37	13.45	18.10	11.56	27.63
Interest rate on Loans and Advances given by the Government	6.03	5.22	7.84	5.27	12.70
Average rate of interest on Government Borrowings (*per cent*)	8.88	8.36	7.62*	7.32	6.59
Difference between the rate of interest received and interest paid (*per cent*)	2.85	3.14	-0.22	2.05	-6.11

Source: Finance Accounts

* *The Average rate of interest on Government Borrowings (per cent) in SFAR 2022-23 was wrongly shown and this has been corrected.*

1.3 Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund of the Government of Mizoram is intended to provide advances for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure, pending its authorisation by the State Legislature. The fund is recouped once the Legislature approves the additional expenditure. The corpus of the Fund is ₹ 0.10 crore.

The Contingency Fund is constitutionally mandated to ensure financial readiness for crises, but its effectiveness depends on active monitoring, realistic corpus sizing, and periodic review, not just establishment. State should regularly assess risks, emergency expenditures, and fund utilization to ensure the contingency fund remains a vibrant fiscal tool rather than an idle reserve.

During 2024-25, no transactions were effected in this fund.

1.4 Public Account

Receipts and Disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as Small Savings, Provident Funds, Reserve Funds, Deposits, Suspense, Remittances, etc., which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266(2) of the Constitution and are not subject to vote by the State Legislature. The balance after disbursements during the year is the fund available with the Government for use for various purposes.

1.4.1 Net Public Account balances

The component-wise net balances in Public Account of the State is given in **Table 1.23**.

Table 1.23: Component-wise net balances in Public Account

(₹ in crore)

Sector	Sub Sector	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
I. Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	2,403.33	2,695.72	2,443.93	1,963.50	1,583.60
J. Reserve Funds	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	227.11	241.75	222.06	213.87	217.87
	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	6.52	6.52	6.52	6.52	6.52
K. Deposits and Advances	(a) Deposits bearing Interest	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest	2,230.12	1,850.61	1,107.41	1,192.37	1,799.99
	(c) Advances	-8.99	-8.99	-8.99	-8.99	-8.99
L. Suspense and Miscellaneous	(b) Suspense	1,253.35	909.86	1,423.02	1,761.70	1,788.91
	(c) Other Accounts	-132.43	-340.35	-172.09	-169.61	-748.35
	(d) Accounts with Governments of Foreign Countries	-0.38	-0.38	-0.38	-0.38	-0.38
	(e) Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
M. Remittances	(a) Money Orders, and other Remittances	91.89	-58.52	131.82	-143.40	-249.04
	(b) Inter-Governmental Adjustment Accounts	-7.53	-7.16	-8.19	-6.67	-6.68
Total		**6,065.54**	**5,291.61**	**5,147.66**	**4,811.46**[5]	**4,386.00**

Source: Finance Accounts

Note: +ve figures denote credit balance and –ve figures denote debit balances.

1.4.2 Reserve Funds

Reserve Funds are created for specific and defined purposes under the Public Account of the State Government. These funds are met from contributions or grants from the Consolidated Fund or from outside agencies. It comprises interest bearing reserve funds and reserve funds not bearing interest.

[5] *(Figure of total net balances in Public Account differ from the previous year due to correction in methodology)*

There were three interest bearing funds and four Reserve Funds not bearing interest as on 31 March 2025. The fund balances lying in these Reserve Funds as on 31 March 2025 are given in **Table 1.24**.

Table 1.24: Detail of Reserve Funds

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Reserve Fund	Opening Balance	Receipts during the year	Interest receipts	Repayments during the year	Balance as on 31 March 2025
A	**Reserve Funds bearing Interest -(8121) General and Other reserve funds**					
1.	State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)	1.73	46.40	-	46.42	1.71
2.	State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)	212.14	25.98	-	21.96	216.17
3.	State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)	0.00	17.60	-	17.60	0.00
B	**Reserve Funds not bearing Interest (8222 & 8235)**					
1.	Sinking Fund	475.85	48.18	-	0.00	524.03
2.	General Reserve Funds of Government	2.83	0.00	-	0.00	2.83
3.	Guarantee Redemption Fund	64.00	17.82	-	0.00	81.82
4.	Other Funds	3.69	0.00	-	0.00	3.69
	Grand Total	**760.24**	**155.98**	**-**	**85.98**	**830.25**

Source: Finance Accounts

1.4.3 Cash Balances

As per the agreement with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), State Governments must maintain a minimum daily cash balance with the Bank. If the balance falls below this minimum, the shortfall is met through instruments like Ways and Means Advances (WMA)/Special Ways and Means Advances (SWMA)/ Special Drawing Facility (SDF)/ Overdrafts (OD), with the WMA limit revised periodically by RBI.

The State Government invests surplus cash balances, including those from earmarked reserve funds in GoI securities and Treasury Bills. Earnings from these investments are credited under '0049-Interest Receipts'.

It is undesirable for the State Government to raise market loans while holding large unutilized cash balances, as it leads to idle funds rather than productive use. Cash balance and investment details for 2023-24 and 2024-25 are provided in **Table 1.25**.

Table 1.25: Cash Balances and their investment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Opening balance as on 1 April 2024	Closing balance as on 31 March 2025
A. General Cash Balances		
Deposits with Reserve Bank of India	156.66	40.20
Investments held in Cash Balance Investment Account	166.37	745.09
Total (A)	**323.03**	**785.29**

Particulars	Opening balance as on 1 April 2024	Closing balance as on 31 March 2025
B. Other Cash Balances and Investments		
Cash with departmental officers *viz.* Forest and Public Works	3.23	3.27
Permanent advances with Departmental Officers for contingent expenditure	NIL	NIL
Investment of Earmarked Funds	539.85	605.85
Total (B)	**543.08**	**609.12**
Total (A + B)	**866.11**	**1,394.41**
Interest realised	**3.90**	**4.00**

Source: Finance Accounts

Details of Cash Balance Investment Account during the last five years is given in **Table 1.26**.

Table 1.26: Cash Balance Investment Account (Major Head-8673)

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)	Interest earned
2020-21	202.87	130.94	-71.93	1.75
2021-22	130.94	338.11	207.17	28.38
2022-23	338.11	169.86	-168.25	32.09
2023-24	169.86	166.37	-3.49	3.90
2024-25	166.37	745.09	578.72	4.00

Source: Finance Accounts

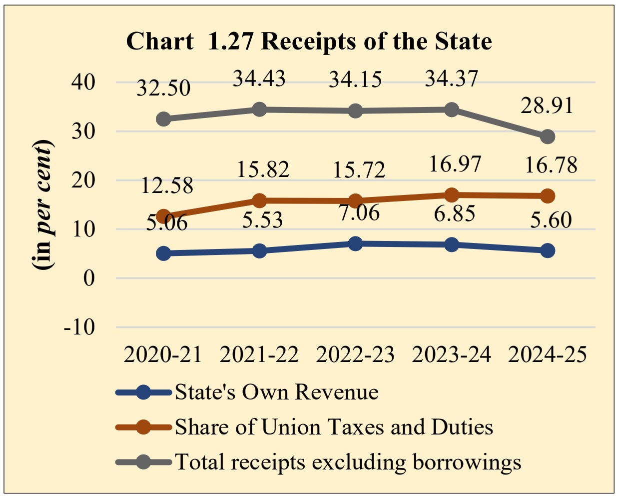
In **Table 1.25**, Cash Balance of the State Government increased by ₹ 528.30 crore from ₹ 866.11 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 1394.41 crore in 2024-25. State Government invests its surplus cash balance in short and long-term GoI Securities and Treasury Bills. The interest earned from such investments are credited as receipts under the head '0049-Interest Receipts'. The State Government has earned an interest of ₹ 4.00 crore during 2024-25 from the investments made in GoI Securities and Treasury Bills. Investment held in Cash Balance Investment Account stood at ₹ 745.09 crore as on 31 March 2025.

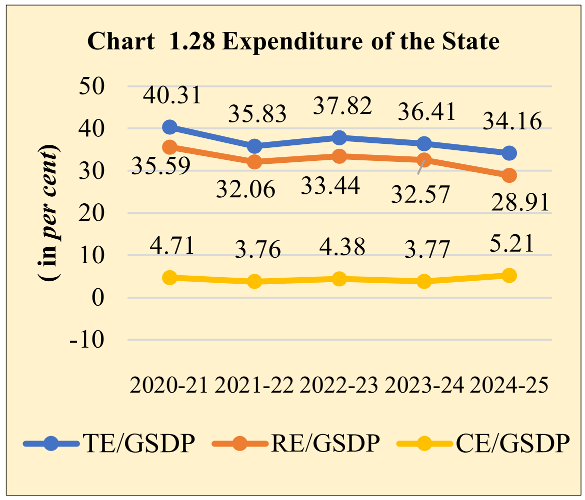
As per the review of Ways and Means Advances Scheme of the State Government, there were 7 days on which the minimum balance was maintained by taking ordinary ways and means advances and in 29 days on which the minimum balance was maintained by taking special ways and means advances and the interest discharged during the year was ₹ 1.00 crore.

Out of the investment of ₹ 605.85 crore of earmarked funds, ₹ 524.03 crore was invested out of Consolidated Sinking Fund and ₹ 81.82 crore out of Guarantee Redemption Fund at the end of the financial year 2024-25.

1.5 Fiscal Sustainability

Fiscal Sustainability is the ability of a government to manage its revenue and expenditure in a manner that ensures it can meet its current and future obligations such as public services, infrastructure, and debt repayments without excessive borrowing or accumulating unsustainable debt. It implies maintaining a stable balance between revenue generation and expenditure over the long term. **Chart 1.27** and **Chart 1.28** shows receipts and expenditure of the State as a percentage of GSDP, during FYs 2020-25 respectively.



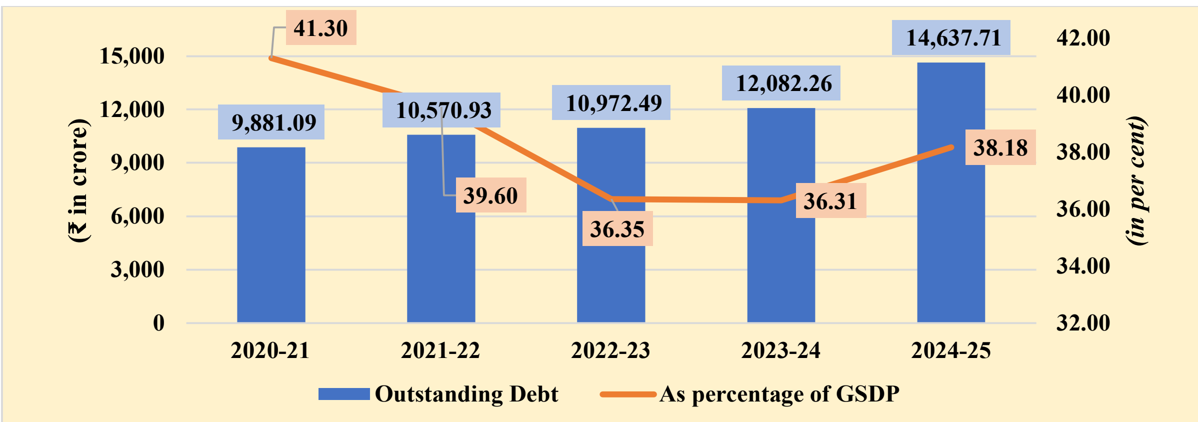


Source: Finance Accounts

1.5.1 Public Liability Management

Outstanding liability of the State along with its percentage to GSDP for the years 2020-21 to 2024-25 is depicted in **Chart 1.29**.

Chart 1.29: Outstanding Public Liability and its percentage to GSDP



Source: Finance Accounts

1.5.1.1 Liability profile: Components

Total liabilities of the State Government typically constitutes Internal Debt of the State (market loans, ways and means advances from RBI, special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund and loans from financial institutions, *etc.*), loans and advances from the Central Government, and Public Account Liabilities. The component-wise liability trends of the State for the period of five years beginning from 2020-21 are presented in **Table 1.27**.

Table 1.27: Component-wise liability trends

(₹ in crore)

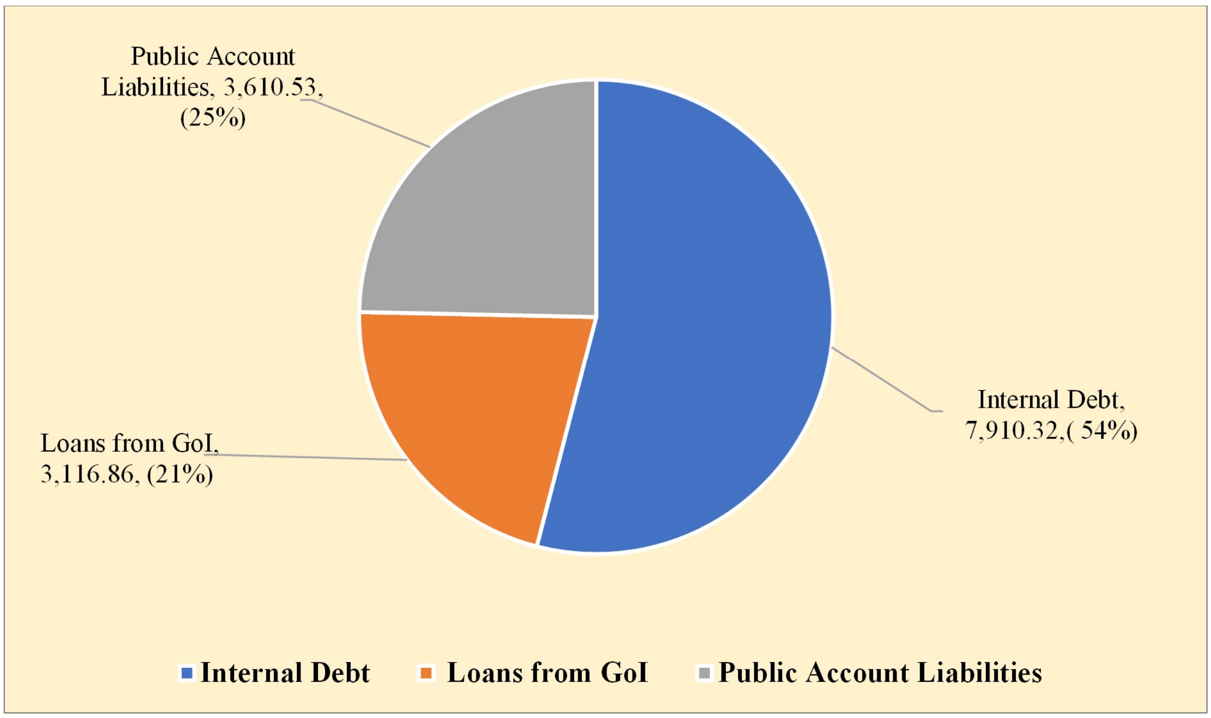
Components of fiscal liability	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Outstanding Total Liability	**9,881.09**	**10,570.93**	**10,972.49**	**12,082.26**	**14,637.71**
Public Debt	**5,011.45**	**5,773.78**	**7,190.02**	**8,703.46**	**11,027.18**
Internal Debt	*4,527.09*	*5,002.62*	*6,141.95*	*6,929.10*	*7,910.32*
*Loans from GoI**	*484.36*	*771.16*	*1,048.07*	*1,774.36*	*3,116.86*
Public Account Liabilities	**4,869.64**	**4,797.15**	**3,782.47**	**3,378.80**	**3,610.53**
Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	*2,403.33*	*2,695.72*	*2,443.93*	*1,963.50*	*1,583.60*

Components of fiscal liability	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Reserve Funds bearing Interest	*227.11*	*241.75*	*222.06*	*213.87*	*217.87*
Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	*6.52*	*6.52*	*6.52*	*6.52*	*6.52*
Deposits bearing Interest	*2.55*	*2.55*	*2.55*	*2.55*	*2.55*
Deposits not bearing Interest	*2,230.12*	*1,850.61*	*1,107.41*	*1,192.37*	*1,799.99*
Rate of growth of outstanding total liability (*per cent*)	13.86	6.98	3.80	10.11	21.15
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	23,923	26,695	30,184	33,277	38,343
Outstanding Total Liability/GSDP (*per cent*)	41.30	39.60	36.35	36.31	38.18
Borrowings and Other Liabilities					
Total Receipts	4,963.79	6,679.68	5,857.39	8,403.39	7,086.07
Total Repayments	3,760.96	5,989.84	5,455.83	7,293.62	4,530.62
Net funds available	1,202.83	689.84	401.56	1,109.77	2,555.45
Repayments/ Receipts (per cent)	*75.77*	*89.67*	*93.14*	*86.79*	*63.94*

Source: Finance Accounts

Break-up of outstanding total liabilities at the end of 2024-25 is shown in **Chart 1.30**.

Chart 1.30: Break-up of outstanding total liabilities at the end of 2024-25

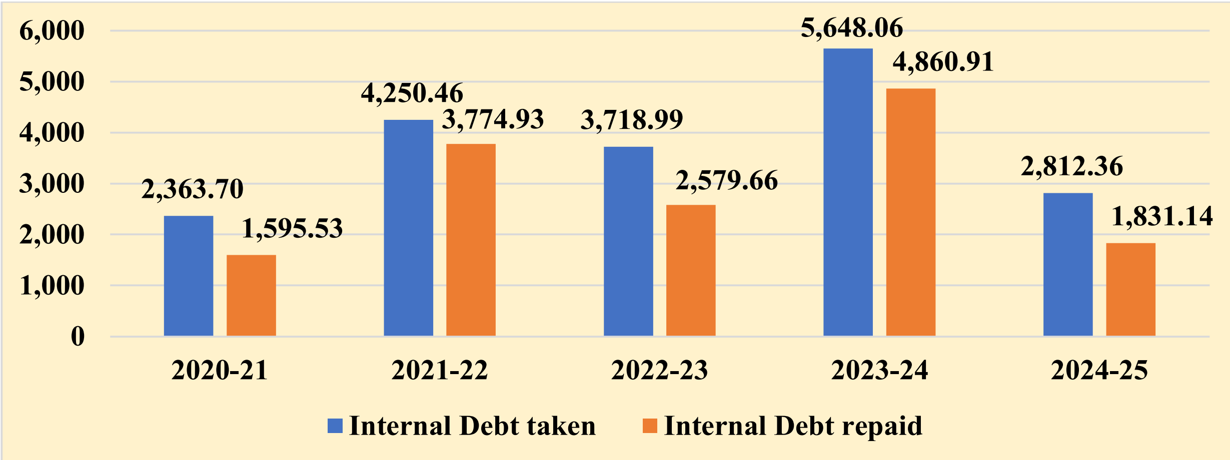


Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 1.31 depicts the quantum of internal debt taken *vis-à-vis* repaid during the period of five years i.e. 2020-25.

Chart 1.31: Internal debt taken *vis-a-vis* repaid

(₹ in crore)



Source: Finance Accounts

Internal debt of the State Government increased by ₹ 3,383.23 crore (74.73 *per cent*) from ₹ 4,527.09 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 7,910.32 crore in 2024-25. An amount of ₹ 649.90 crore was paid towards interest on internal debt during 2024-25.

However, the quantum of fresh debt taken and repaid during 2024-25 showed a drastic reduction from the previous three years indicating that the State Government has taken a concerted effort to rationalize its borrowings. Conversely, the low repayment profile for the year may have also been a contributing factor.

1.5.1.2 Utilisation of borrowed funds

Borrowed funds should ideally be used to fund capital creation and developmental activities. Using borrowed funds for meeting current consumption and repayment of interest on outstanding loans is not a healthy trend. **Table 1.28 and Chart 1.32** depicts the utilisation and trends of borrowed funds during 2020-25 respectively.

Table 1.28: Utilisation of borrowed funds

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Total borrowings	2,611.32	4,560.28	4,019.39	6,402.04	4,182.42
2.	Repayment of earlier borrowings (Principal)	1,617.89	3,797.95	2,603.15	4,888.60	1,858.70
3.	Net capital expenditure	1,125.97	1,004.38	1,321.86	1,253.78	1,996.18
4.	Net loans and advances	-30.79	-29.59	24.30	-1.03	4.31
5.	Portion of Revenue expenditure met out of net available borrowings	-	-	118.68	258.63	331.85

Source: Finance Accounts

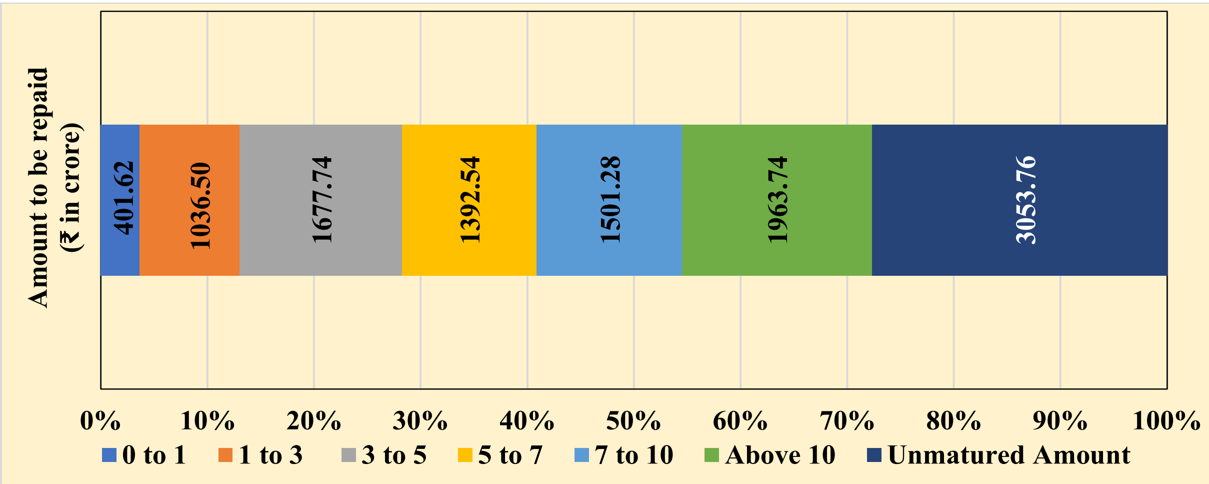
From **Table 1.28**, it can be seen that during the period 2020-25 the State Government utilised 83.28 *per cent* (2021-22) to 44.44 *per cent* (2024-25) of its current borrowings for repayment of earlier borrowings indicating that a major part of the borrowed funds were being used mostly for meeting repayment of earlier borrowings during the period.

During 2020-21 and 2021-22 borrowed fund was not sufficient for Capital expenditure after repayment of earlier borrowings. During 2024-25, the State Government spent ₹ 1,996.18 crore (47.73 *per cent*) of the borrowed funds on Capital expenditure.

1.5.1.3 Debt profile: Maturity and Repayment

Debt maturity and repayment profile indicates commitment on the part of the Government for debt repayment or debt servicing. Debt maturity profile of the State is depicted in **Chart 1.32**.

Chart 1.32: Maturity Profile of Public Debt



Source: Finance Accounts

From **Chart 1.32**, it may be seen that the State has managed its debt reasonably well within its own intrinsic limitations. 40.88 *per cent* of Public Debt will mature within the short to medium term (7 years) window suggesting a reasonably staggered and balanced maturity schedule, avoiding a major "maturity tower" in any single year.

During the Exit Conference (19 December 2025), while accepting the facts, Finance Secretary informed that debt burden under National Small Savings Fund, which had a high rate of interest (approximately 9.62 *per cent* during 2024-25), was largely discharged, adding that this would have a positive impact on the near-term outlook.

1.5.1.4 Financing pattern of fiscal deficit

Table 1.29 depicts financing pattern of the fiscal deficit during 2020-25.

Table 1.29: Components of fiscal deficit and its financing pattern

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Fiscal Deficit		**-1,869.31**	**-372.54**	**-1,107.67**	**-677.71**	**-2,014.71**
1	Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	-774.13	602.25	189.89	577.09	-22.84
2	Net Capital Expenditure	-1,125.97	-1,004.38	-1,321.86	-1,253.78	-1,996.18
3	Net loans and advances	30.79	29.59	24.30	-1.02	4.31
Financing Pattern of Fiscal Deficit						
1	Market Borrowings	678.56	447.33	1,130.32	642.31	939.55

Particulars		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
2	Loans from GoI	225.25	286.80	276.91	726.29	1,342.50
3	Special Securities issued to NSSF	-16.71	-17.01	-17.01	-17.01	-17.01
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	106.32	45.21	26.02	161.85	58.68
5	Small Savings, PF, etc.	215.89	292.39	-251.79	-480.44	-379.90
6	Reserve Funds	50.93	61.79	41.57	37.71	70.00
7	Deposits and Advances	-23.35	-379.51	-743.20	84.96	607.62
8	Suspense and Miscellaneous	381.39	-343.49	513.16	338.68	27.21
9	Remittances	136.22	-150.05	189.32	-273.70	-105.66
10	**Overall Deficit**	**1,754.50**	**243.46**	**1,165.30**	**1,220.65**	**2,543.01**
11	Increase/Decrease in cash balance	114.81	129.07	-57.63	542.94	528.30
12	**Gross Fiscal Deficit**	**-1,869.31**	**-372.53**	**-1,107.67**	**-677.71**	**-2,014.71**

Source: Finance Accounts

1.5.2 Post Audit Deficit Indicators

As per Finance Accounts of the State for the FY 2024-25 the Revenue Deficit of the State was ₹ 22.84 crore (0.06 *per cent* of GSDP), fiscal deficit was ₹ 2,014.71 crore (5.25 *per cent* of GSDP) whereas primary deficit was ₹ 1,364.81 crore (3.56 *per cent* of GSDP). However, Audit found that, during 2024-25, the State Government misclassified, ₹ 0.68 crore of capital nature as Revenue expenditure **(Details discussed in paragraph no. 2.5.6 of Chapter-II)**. Further, there was a short transfer/non-transfer of ₹ 66.36 crore on account of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and ₹ 6.00 crore on account of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF).The State Government did not transfer ₹ 56.09 crore on account of Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) and Un-discharged interest liabilities totaling ₹ 7.32 crore in respect of State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (₹ 7.11 crore), State Disaster Response Fund (₹ 0.15 crore) and Miscellaneous Deposits (₹ 0.06 crore) during the year 2024-25.

This resulted in understatement of Revenue deficit, Fiscal deficit and Primary deficit to that extent. Post audit, the revenue deficit and primary deficit would have to be ₹ 157.93 crore (0.41 *per cent* of GSDP), Fiscal deficit would have to be ₹ 2,151.16 crore (5.61 *per cent* of the GSDP) and Primary deficit would have to be ₹ 1,501.26 crore after Audit.

During the Exit Conference (19 December 2025), the Finance Secretary, while accepting the facts, stated that necessary action would be taken to ensure non-recurrence of such instances in the future.

1.5.3 Fiscal Balance: Achievement of deficit and total debt targets

As per Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (MZFRBM) Act, 2006 and its amendments aligned with the 15th Finance Commission, State aims to:

- Eliminate revenue deficit and maintain the fiscal deficit within the ceiling of 3 *per cent* of GSDP, with an additional 0.5 *per cent* permitted on fulfilling reform milestones.
- The outstanding debt-to-GSDP ratio is to be contained below 25 *per cent*.

- Interest payments are capped at 15 *per cent* of revenue receipts, and
- Salary expenditure should not exceed 80 *per cent* of the State's Own Revenue Receipts.
- Mizoram also follows a Medium-Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) and is required to disclose contingent liabilities and off-budget borrowings.

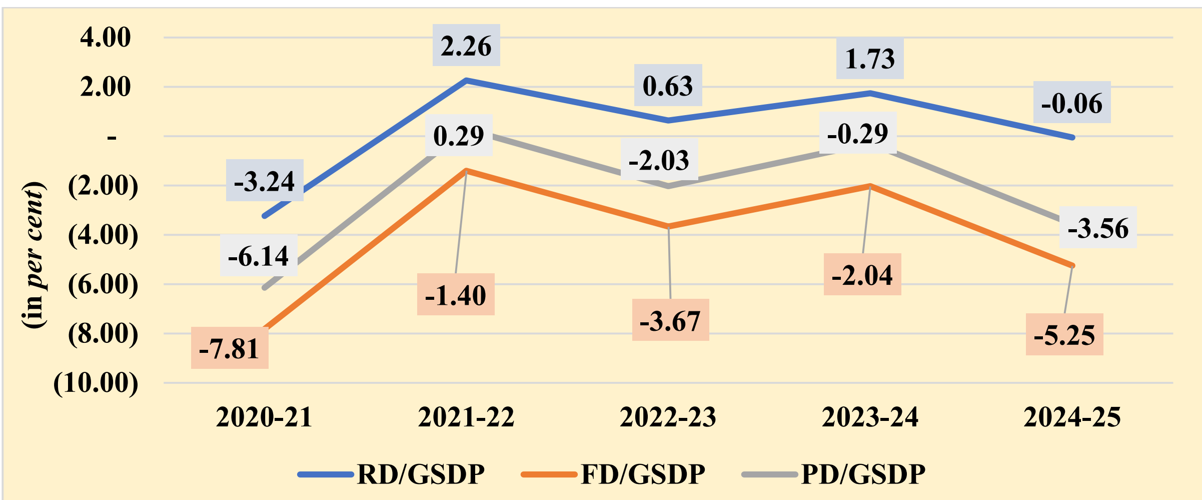
Achievements, *vis-à-vis* the fiscal targets, prescribed in the State FRBM Act for the FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25, as per Finance Accounts are detailed in **Table 1.30**.

Table 1.30: Compliance with provisions of State FRBM Act

Fiscal Parameters		Achievement *vis-a-vis* targets set in the FRBM Act				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) *(₹ in crore)*	T	763.11	579.42	1419.7	417.87	564.95
	A	-774.13	602.25	189.89	577.09	-22.84
Fiscal Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (as percentage of GSDP)	T	6.4	5.2	4.1	3.5	3.0
	A	7.81	1.4	3.67	2.04	5.25
Ratio of total outstanding liability to GSDP (in *per cent*)	T	27.85	27.63	31.81	37.84	29.22
	A	41.30	39.60	36.35	36.31	38.18
Interest payment as percentage of Revenue Receipts	T	3.78	3.92	4.04	5.77	4.88
	A	5.18	4.92	4.80	5.10	5.87

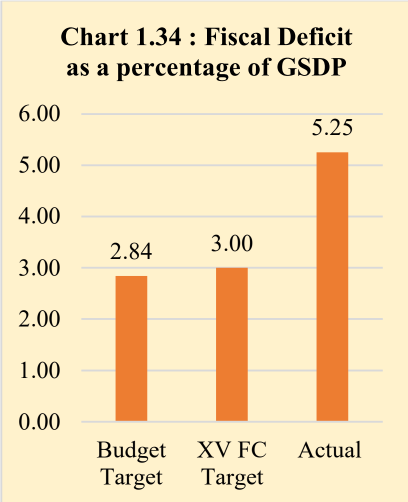
Source: State FRBM Act, 2006 and Finance Accounts

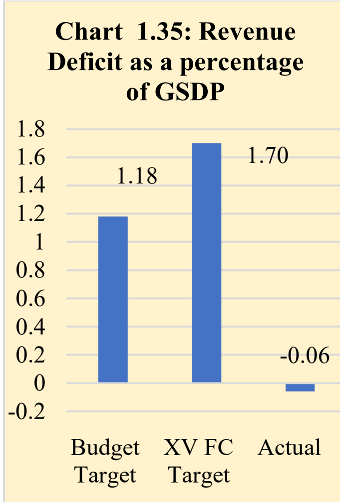
Chart 1.33: Trend analysis of deficits post audit

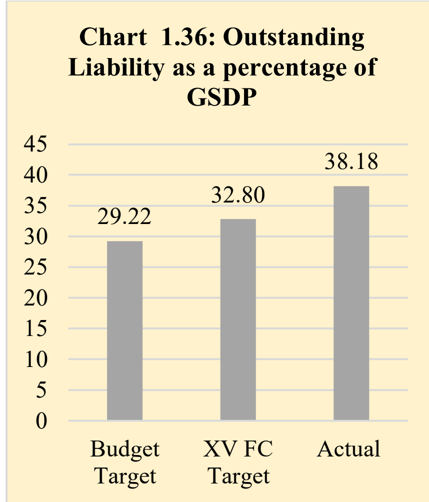


Source: Finance Accounts

The targets set by XV FC and those projected in the State budget *vis-à-vis* achievements in respect of major fiscal aggregates with reference to GSDP during 2024-25 are given in **Chart 1.34**, **Chart 1.35** and **Chart 1.36**.







Source: Finance Accounts and budget documents

During 2024-25, the State failed to contain the Revenue Surplus as a percentage of GSDP within the budgeted target or the XV FC instead, there was revenue deficit during the year 2024-25. The state could not achieve the fiscal deficit target as per the budget target and XV FC target. Further, the state also could not achieve the Outstanding liabilities as a percentage of GSDP as per the budget target and XV FC target.

The main factors contributing to the fiscal stress and non-compliance were:

- **High Non-Developmental Expenditure**: The significant increases in the actual Fiscal Deficit (FD) to 5.25 *per cent* of GSDP in 2024-25 were mainly because Revenue Expenditure was substantially outpacing revenue receipts.
- **Cumulative Effect of Past Borrowing**: The consistently high Outstanding Debt/GSDP ratio (36 *per cent* to 41 *per cent*) over the period is a result of past fiscal deficits which required greater interest payments, consuming a growing portion of revenue receipts that could otherwise be used for services or deficit reduction.
- **Ineffective Budgetary Projections**: The wide variance between the Budget Targets (T) and the Actual Achievements (A), especially for the deficits in 2024-25, indicates a potential issue with the accuracy and realism of the initial budget estimates evidenced by the significant shortfall in Revenue Receipts for the year.

1.5.4 Debt Sustainability Analysis

Debt sustainability refers to the ability of the State to service its debt obligation now and in future. Analysis of variations in debt sustainability indicators is given in **Table 1.31**.

Table 1.31: Trends in Debt Sustainability Indicators

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Debt Sustainability Indicators	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Overall Liabilities or Overall Debt	9,881.09	10,570.93	10,972.49	12,082.26	14,637.71
2	Rate of Growth of Overall Debt (*per cent*)	13.86	6.98	3.80	10.11	21.15
3	GSDP (in nominal terms)	23,923	26,695	30,184	33,277	38,343

Sl. No.	Debt Sustainability Indicators	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
4	Nominal GSDP growth (*per cent*)	-4.27	11.59	13.07	10.25	15.22
5	Overall Debt/GSDP (*per cent*)	41.30	39.60	36.35	36.31	38.18
6	Repayment to Gross Borrowings (*per cent*)	75.77	89.67	93.14	86.79	63.94
7	Net borrowings available as a percentage of Gross Borrowings	24.23	10.33	6.86	13.21	36.06
8	Interest payments on Overall Debt	400.99	450.64	493.88	581.90	649.90
9	Effective rate of interest on Overall Debt[6] (*per cent*)	5.70	5.51	5.32	5.61	5.48
10	Interest payment to Revenue Receipts (*per cent*)	5.18	4.92	4.80	5.10	5.87
11	Revenue Deficit/Surplus	-774.13	602.25	189.89	577.09	-22.84
12	Primary Revenue Balance (PRB)	-1,175.12	151.61	-1,303.98	-4.81	-672.74
13	Primary Balance (PB)	-1,468.32	78.11	-613.78	-95.80	-1,364.81
14	PB/GSDP (*per cent*)	-6.14	0.29	-2.03	-0.29	-3.56
15	Difference between RoI[7] and effective rate of interest on Overall Debt	4.08	0.09	2.52	0.34	7.22
16	Liquidity Management (use of financial accommodation instruments available with RBI) (in number of occasions)	82	105	93	176	36
17	Debt Stabilisation (Quantum spread[8] + Primary balance)	-2,230.26	607.81	150.36	408.62	-114.58
18	Domar gap					
a	GSDP (in constant terms)	16,427	17,662	19,662	21,664	24,120
b	Real Growth (in constant terms)	-8.15	7.52	11.32	10.18	11.34
c	Inflation based on CPI (*per cent*)	9.52	6.22	7.88	4.44	3.37
d	Effective Rate of interest	5.70	5.51	5.32	5.61	5.48
e	Real effective rate of interest (Effective rate of interest-Inflation)	-3.82	-0.71	-2.56	1.17	2.11
f	Growth Interest Differential (Real growth- Real effective rate of interest)	-4.33	8.23	13.89	9.01	9.23
g	Primary Balance (PB)	-1,468.32	78.11	-613.78	-95.8	-1,364.81

Source: Finance Accounts

* *Outstanding Public Debt is the sum of outstanding balances under the Heads 6003-'Internal Debt' and 6004- 'Loans and Advances from the Central Government'*

** *Interest paid/ (OB of Public Debt + CB of Public Debt/2) (in per cent)*

\# *Net debt available to the State Government is calculated as excess of Public debt receipts over Public debt repayment and interest payment on Public debt.*

6 *Effective rate of interest on Overall Debt has been calculated adjusting the Reserve Funds, Deposits not bearing interest and 50 years' interest free Central assistance to State for Capital Expenditure.*
*Effective Rate of Interest = Interest Payment/Average of Opening and Closing Stock of Debt (excluding non- interest-bearing liabilities) * 100*

7 *Return on Investment (RoI) as measured by effective rate of interest receipts.*
*RoI = Interest Receipts/Average of Opening & Closing Stock of Loans and Advances Disbursed *100*

8 *Quantum Spread = Interest Spread x Debt (excluding non- interest bearing liabilities)*

A falling debt-GSDP ratio can be considered as leading towards stability. Also, debt stabilisation condition states that if quantum spread together with primary deficit is zero, debt-GSDP ratio would tend to be constant or debt would stabilise eventually. On the other hand, if primary deficit together with quantum spread turns out to be negative, debt-GSDP ratio would be rising and in case it is positive, debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be falling. **Table 1.31** shows that this trend had been positive since 2020-21which indicates that debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be declining.

The ratio of interest payments to revenue receipts is also a good measure of debt sustainability. This ratio ranged between 5.18 *per cent* and 5.87 *per cent* during the period 2020-25, which was substantially low.

Higher the percentage of repayments to Gross Borrowings, the greater the proportion of debt utilised for debt servicing rather than productively. Ratio of repayments to Gross Borrowings ranged between 63.94 *per cent* and 93.14 *per cent* during the period 2020-25, which meant that most of the borrowings were used for repayment of earlier borrowings leaving less space for productive use.

Maturity profile captures redemption pressure on the State's debt; higher maturity means lower redemption pressure in medium term. As detailed in **Paragraph 1.5.1.3**, the State Government has to repay 41.81 *per cent* of its outstanding debt of ₹ 14,569.00 crore (including approximate interest in respect of the debt outstanding as on 31 March 2025) in the next seven years, which shows how the state eroded the value of its debt during these years, which poses roll-over risks in the short and medium term.

1.5.5 Status of Guarantees – Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees are liabilities contingent on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default by the borrower for whom the guarantee has been extended. As per the Mizoram Ceiling on Government Guarantees Rules, 2013, the total outstanding Government Guarantees as on the first day of April of any year shall not exceed 25 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimated for the year. The State extends guarantees for loans raised by entities like statutory corporations, boards, local bodies, and co-operative institutions. Details of the guarantees and status of outstanding guarantees to total receipts for the last five years is given in **Table 1.32**.

Table 1.32: Guarantees given by the State Government

(₹ in crore)

Guarantees	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Ceiling applicable to outstanding guarantees (i.e. 25 *per cent* of GSDP)	5,980.74	6,673.81	7,546.04	8,319.18	9,585.75
Outstanding guarantees at the beginning of the year	140.66	138.62	125.13	120.10	63.09
Outstanding guarantees at the end of the year	138.62	125.46	119.90	63.09	37.58

Source: Finance Accounts and Annual Financial Statements

The outstanding guarantees for ₹ 37.58 crore as on 31 March 2025 was in respect of Cooperative Banks, Societies, etc. (₹ 20.72 crore); Statutory Corporations (₹ 8.20 crore); Other Institutions (₹ 8.66 crore).

The Government gave guarantees within the limits prescribed in the FRBM Act during 2020-25. Out of the outstanding guarantees for ₹ 37.58 crore during the 2024-25, the State Government had given guarantees amounting to ₹ 2.04 crore to two Co-operative Banks, Societies, etc.

1.5.6 Pathways to Fiscal Stability

Deficits can be improved by enhancing revenues and rationalizing expenditures. This includes strengthening tax compliance, widening the tax base, revising user charges, and monetizing idle government assets. On the spending side, better targeting of subsidies, controlling salary and pension growth, and ensuring proper classification of expenditure are key factors. Prioritizing productive capital investment and improving debt management through transparent and efficient borrowing can further ease fiscal pressure. These measures collectively create fiscal space and help reduce revenue, fiscal, and primary deficits in a sustainable manner. These have been discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

1.5.6.1 Improving revenues of the State

Untapped revenue potential that, if harnessed effectively, could significantly enhance fiscal space and reduce dependence on debt. Inefficiencies in assessment, undervaluation, and limited enforcement mechanisms of key tax streams such as State GST, Stamp Duty and Excise will lead to subdued revenue growth. Under-realized non-tax revenues, with low user charges, poor cost recovery, and suboptimal returns on public assets and investments also impede the fiscal space. Timely realization of pending arrears (tax and non- tax) is another step towards enhancing the fiscal space.

A. Arrears of revenue

As on 31 March 2025, the arrears of revenue in respect of principal heads of revenue were ₹ 26.41 crore, of which ₹ 12.27 crore were outstanding for more than five years, as depicted in **Table 1.33**.

Table 1.33: Arrears of revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Amount outstanding as on 31 March2025	Amount outstanding for more than five years as on 31 March 2025
1.	GST	0.68	0.00
2.	VAT	25.20	12.26
3.	Entertainment tax	0.53	0.01
Total		**26.41**	**12.27**

Source: Departmental Information

B. Arrears in assessment

The information on number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, cases becoming due for assessment, cases disposed off during the year and number of cases pending for finalisation at the end of the year, as furnished by the Department of Taxation in respect of Sales Tax/VAT is depicted in **Table 1.34**.

Table 1.34: Arrears of assessment

Sl. No.	Head of Revenue	Cases pending at the beginning of 2024-25	New cases due for assessment during 2024-25	Total cases due for assessment	Cases disposed of during 2024-25	Balance at the end of the year	Percentage disposal
1.	GST	0	221	221	221	0	100
2.	MVAT	5	1	6	6	0	100
3.	Professional Tax	0	21,135	21,135	21,135	0	100

Source: Departmental information

During 2024-25, all cases that were due for assessment during the year, including balances from previous years were disposed off.

C. Details of evasion of tax detected by the Department, refund cases, etc.

The cases of evasion of tax detected, cases finalised and the demands for additional tax raised are important indicators of revenue collection efforts of the State Government.

The details of cases of evasion of tax detected by the Taxation Department, cases finalised and the demand for additional tax raised; during the year 2024- 25, as reported, are depicted in **Table 1.35**.

Table 1.35: Evasion of tax detected

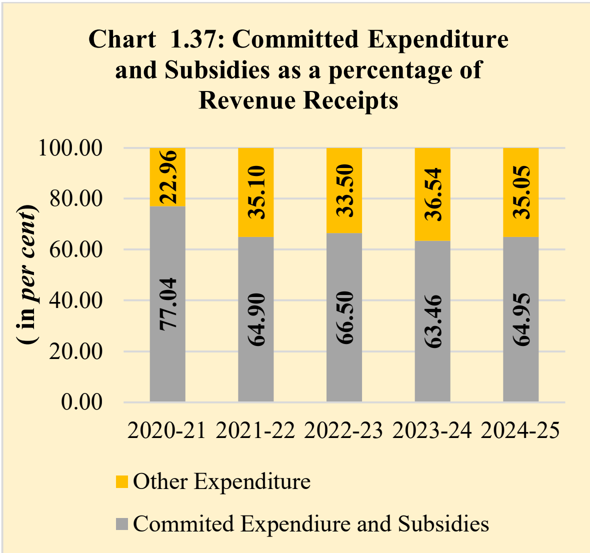
Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Cases pending as on 31 March 2024	Cases detected during 2024-25	Total	No. of cases in which assessment / investigation completed and additional demand with penalty, etc. raised		No. of cases pending for finalisation as on 31 March 2025
					No. of cases	Amount of demand *(₹ in crore)*	
1.	Goods and Services Tax	78	165	243	202	35.24	41
2.	VAT	-	1	1	1	0.10	-
Total		**78**	**166**	**244**	**203**	**35.34**	**41**

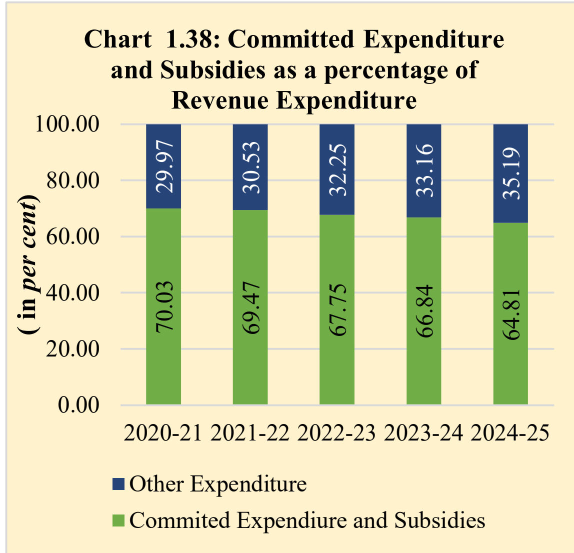
Source: Departmental information

1.5.6.2 Issues on expenditure side

A. Fiscal stress from committed expenditure and subsidies

Chart 1.37 and **Chart 1.38** depicts Committed expenditure and subsidies together as a percentage of Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure during the FY 2020-25 respectively.





Source: Finance Accounts

In 2024-25, the State's committed expenditure of ₹ 6,996.65 crore comprising Salaries & wages (₹ 4,066.16 crore), pensions (₹ 2,280.59 crore), and interest payments (₹ 649.90 crore), accounted for approximately 63.23 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts. In addition, subsidies amounted to ₹ 189.30 crore, bringing the total rigid expenditure to ₹ 7,185.53 crore (Committed Expenditure plus Subsidies), which was nearly 64.95 *per cent* of the State's revenue receipts. The high and inflexible nature of such expenditure significantly compresses fiscal space, limiting the State's ability to allocate resources towards capital investment and developmental priorities. This structural imbalance increases the risk of persistent revenue and primary deficits, constrains long-term fiscal sustainability, and reduces the government's capacity to respond to emergent socio-economic challenges.

There is an urgent need for expenditure reform through rationalization of subsidies, improved targeting, and prudent management of salary and pension commitments, to enhance fiscal flexibility and ensure a sustainable fiscal path.

B. Capital blocked in incomplete projects

An assessment of capital blocked in incomplete capital projects would also indicate the quality of Capital Expenditure. Blocking of funds in incomplete projects/ works impinges negatively on the quality of expenditure and deprives the State of the intended benefits of the projects for prolonged periods. Further, funds borrowed for implementation of these projects, during the respective years would lead to an extra burden, in terms of servicing of debt and interest liabilities. Details of the incomplete projects are shown in **Table 1.36** (based on information provided by the State Government for ***Appendix-IX*** of the Finance Accounts for the year 2024-25).

Table 1.36: Capital blocked in incomplete projects

(₹ in crore)

Age profile of incomplete projects as on 31 March 2025				Department-wise profile of incomplete projects till 31 March 2025		
Year	**No. of incomplete projects**	**Estimated Cost**	**Expenditure incurred**	**Department**	**No. of incomplete projects**	**Estimated Cost (Expenditure incurred)**
2013-14	1	2.06	1.86	Public Works	12	317.92
2014-15	-	-	-	UD&PA[9]	5	75.25
2015-16	-	-	-	I&WR[10]	29	37.58
2015-16	-	-	-	Power & Electricity	7	164.47
2016-17	1	8.00	1.04	School Education	10	3.75
2017-18	0	-	-			
2018-19	4	76.12	66.68			
2019-20	2	59.95	58.60			
2020-21	2	45.15	43.32			
2021-22	2	3.84	3.51			
2022-23	7	209.26	67.95			
2023-24	44	194.59	60.14			
Total	**63**	**598.97**	**303.10**	**Total**	**63**	**598.97**

Source: Finance Accounts

Out of the total estimated cost of ₹ 598.97 crore for 63 ongoing projects, ₹303.10 crore had been spent up to 2024-25. However, since these projects were not completed, the entire investment of ₹598.97 crore remained blocked.

Mizoram being a deficit State, funds spent on these projects were borrowed at a very high cost. Delay in completion of projects not only adversely affected the quality of expenditure but also deprived the State of intended benefits and economic growth.

C. Un-discharged liabilities on Fiscal Space

Undischarged/deferred liabilities, if not addressed timely, will reduce the available fiscal space for future developmental and infrastructure spending. Besides creating lack of transparency and credibility, this impairs the state's ability to raise resources in a sustainable manner, thereby impacting overall fiscal health and long-term sustainability.

Audit observed that the State Government had accumulated several un- discharged liabilities over the years, which have significant implications for fiscal sustainability. These include:

- There was a short transfer/non-transfer of 66.36 crore on account of SDRF and ₹ 6.00 crore on account of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF).
- The State Government did not transfer ₹56.09 crore on account of Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF).
- Un-discharged interest liabilities totaling ₹ 7.32 crore.
- Pending refund cases amounting to ₹ 0.11 crore.

[9] *Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department*
[10] *Irrigation & Water Resources Department*

The cumulative value of these un-discharged liabilities amounted to ₹ 135.88 crore, which is equivalent to 0.35 *per cent* of the GSDP

Audit recommends that the State Government disclose and address all un- discharged liabilities transparently and make provisions for timely discharge of these obligations to avoid future fiscal stress.

1.6 Conclusions

The State's fiscal analysis for the period highlights persistent imbalances and a strain on fiscal sustainability, driven primarily by reliance on borrowings and high committed expenditure.

The State's Own Revenue Buoyancy with respect to GSDP displayed a highly fluctuating trend, During the year the State's Own Revenue receipts was declined by 5.77 *per cent* while GSDP growth rate was 15.22 *per cent*. This indicates that the State's own revenue generation has recently been highly unresponsive to growth in the State's economy.

The State has struggled with its revenue balance, recording a Revenue Deficit in 2024-25 for the first time in five years and failing to contain the deficit-to-GSDP ratio within the set targets.

Committed Expenditure (comprising Salaries, Pensions, and Interest Payments) is high and inflexible, consuming a significant majority of the State's Revenue Receipts. This structural imbalance severely compresses the fiscal space available for capital investment and developmental priorities.

Expenditure on Subsidies, though representing a relatively small proportion of the total Revenue Receipts, saw a substantial increase in the latest year, primarily driven by a rise in power subsidy.

The Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP has shown a volatile trend, rising sharply in 2024-25 to a level significantly above the mandated ceiling set by the FRBM Act.

Regarding the ability to finance Capital Expenditure, the Fiscal Deficit amount is largely aligned with the total Capital Expenditure for 2024-25. However, the practice of using borrowed funds mainly to meet current consumption or debt repayment, rather than solely for capital creation, is an unhealthy trend.

The State's Outstanding Liabilities as a percentage of GSDP have consistently remained above both the internal FRBM targets and the ceilings recommended by the XV FC throughout the period, indicating an elevated debt burden.

The ratio of Interest Payments as a proportion of Revenue Receipts is generally low and manageable. However, the key adverse trend is seen in the difference between the rate of interest received and the rate of interest paid, which has become significantly negative in 2024-25 which is a reflection of the fact that the State is earning much less on its assets and loans than it is paying on its borrowings.

The State has accumulated a quantum of Undischarged Liabilities (which include deferred interest, and pending refunds). These liabilities reduce the available fiscal space, create a lack of transparency and negatively impact the State's long-term fiscal health.

1.7 Recommendations

The State Government may take steps to:

- *Enhance revenue by implementing immediate tax and non-tax. Crucially, enforce a mandatory minimum dividend policy for all profitable State PSUs to secure a stable, non-debt stream of revenue, directly mitigating the Revenue Deficit.*
- *Strictly control Committed expenditure by instituting a hard cap on the growth of Committed Expenditure (Salaries, Pensions) to ensure it grows slower than the State's Own Revenue. Simultaneously, address the un-discharged liabilities (like deferred interest and pending grants) transparently to improve budget credibility and free up future fiscal space.*
- *Adhere to Debt & CAPEX discipline by formulating a legislative path to immediately bring the Fiscal Deficit and Outstanding Debt ratios within the mandated FRBM targets.*

CHAPTER-2
BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

Chapter-II: Budgetary Management

This chapter reviews Mizoram's budgetary process, revealing significant gaps between budget estimates and actual expenditure, with issues like excess spending, persistent savings, and last-minute fund surrenders. It highlights weaknesses in financial planning, control, and compliance, stressing the need for realistic budgeting, timely fund utilisation, and modern practices like gender and green budgeting.

2.1 Budget Process

In compliance with Article 202 of the Constitution of India, in respect of every financial year, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, called "the Annual Financial Statement (Budget)" is to be laid before the State Legislature. The estimates of the expenditure show 'charged' and 'voted' items[11] of expenditure separately and distinguish expenditure on revenue accounts from other expenditure. Legislative authorization is necessary before incurring any expenditure by the State Government.

As per the Mizoram Budget Manual, the Finance Department is responsible for preparing the annual budget by obtaining estimates from various departments. The departmental estimates of receipts and expenditure are prepared by Controlling Officers on the advice of the heads of departments and submitted to the Finance Department on prescribed dates. The Finance Department consolidates the estimates and prepares the Detailed Estimates called 'Demand for Grants'. The State budget majorly comprises the following documents:

✓ Annual Financial Statement	✓ Medium Term Fiscal Plan
✓ Demand for Grants	✓ Fiscal Risk Statement
✓ FRBM Statements	✓ Others

2.2 Budget projection and gap between expectation and actual

Efficient management of tax administration/other receipts and public expenditure holds the balance for optimum utilization of resources, strengthening scheme implementation and monitoring capacity and achievement of fiscal targets. Persistent savings/excesses indicate need for improvement in the underlying budgetary processes.

Details of total appropriation obtained from state legislature, actual expenditure and savings during the year 2024-25 are summarized in **Table 2.1**.

---

[11] ***Charged expenditure:*** *Certain categories of expenditure (e.g. salaries of Constitutional authorities and loan repayments) constitute a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State and are not subject to vote by the Legislature.* ***Voted expenditure:*** *All other expenditure is voted by the Legislature.*

Table 2.1: Actual expenditure vis-à-vis budget provision during 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant/ App.	Supple-mentary Grant/ App.	Total Budget	Actual expenditure	Savings	Surrender during 2024-25	
							Amount	*Per cent*
Voted	I. Revenue	11,214.60	1,684.90	12,899.50	10,511.00	-2,386.50	2,371.78	99.38
	II. Capital	1,950.05	17,84.27	3,734.32	2,007.83	-1,733.49	1,705.21	98.37
	III. Loans & Advances	12.20	7.04	19.24	12.60	-1.65	0.00	0.00
Total		**13,176.85**	**3,476.21**	**16,653.06**	**12,531.43**	**-4,121.64**	**4,076.99**	**98.92**
Charged	IV. Revenue	744.44	35.46	779.90	760.61	-19.29	2.80	14.52
	V. Capital	0.00	0.46	0.45	0.44	-0.02	0.02	100.00
	VI. Public Debt-Repayment	490.83	0.20	491.03	1858.70	*	0.00	0.00
Total		**1,235.27**	**36.12**	**1,271.39**	**2,619.74**	**19.31**	**2.82**	**14.60**
Appropriation to Contingency Fund (if any)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		**14,412.12**	**3,512.33**	**17,924.46**	**15,151.17**	**-4,140.95**	**4,079.81**	**98.52**

Source: Budget Documents & Appropriation Accounts

**There was excess expenditure of ₹ 1367.66 crore in Appropriation number 49 during 2024-25. Thus, there was net savings of ₹ 2773.28 crore.*

Trends in the original budget, revised estimate, and actual expenditure for the period 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2: Original Budget, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during 2020-21 to 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Original Budget	**10,895.26**	**11,330.89**	**14,190.15**	**14,341.95**	**14,412.12**
Supplementary budget	3,036.63	6,025.44	3,265.69	3,294.15	3,512.33
Total budget (TB)	**13,931.89**	**17,356.33**	**17,455.84**	**17,636.10**	**17,924.46**
Revised Estimate (RE)	12,956.89	16,573.56	16,109.28	16,239.11	16,551.27
Actual Expenditure (AE)	11,375.10	13,476.19	14,137.55	17,118.18	15,151.17
Savings	-2,556.79	-3,880.14	-3,318.29	-517.92	-2,773.28
Percentage of supplementary to the original provision	27.87	53.18	23.01	22.97	24.37
Percentage of overall saving/excess to the overall provision	-18.35	-22.36	-19.01	-2.94	-15.47
TB-RE	975.00	782.77	1,346.56	1,396.99	1,373.19
RE-AE	1,581.79	3,097.37	1,971.73	-879.07	1,400.10
(TB-RE) as *per cent* of TB	7.00	4.51	7.71	7.92	7.66
(RE-AE) as *per cent* of TB	11.35	17.85	11.30	-4.98	7.81

Source: Annual Financial Statement and Appropriation Accounts

The analysis of the State's budgetary operations reveals systemic weaknesses in financial planning and execution, characterized by persistent under-utilization of allocated funds and poor reconciliation of estimates. Efficient management is necessary to strengthen scheme implementation, optimize resources, and achieve fiscal targets.

For the financial year 2024-25, the State exhibited a substantial gap between budgetary expectations and actual spending, resulting in a net overall saving of ₹ 2,773.28 crore against the Total Budgetary Provision of ₹ 17,924.46 crore.

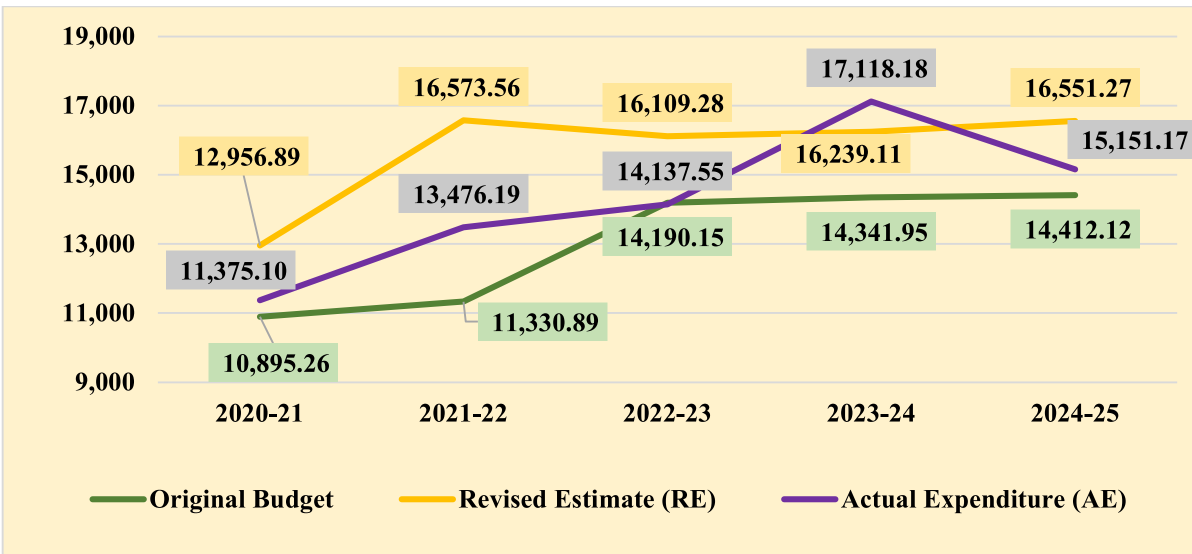
Under-utilization (Savings): The majority of the savings occurred in Voted Expenditure, indicating a failure to execute planned schemes. This includes significant savings in both Voted Revenue (₹ 2,386.50 crore) and Voted Capital expenditure (₹ 1,733.49 crore) during 2024-25.

Excess Expenditure (Charged): A substantial excess expenditure of ₹ 1,367.66 crore was incurred under Charged Public Debt-Repayment. This excess in non-discretionary spending, coupled with under-spending in developmental (Voted) sectors, points to an acute mismatch between resource allocation and actual financial priorities during 2024-25.

Supplementary Provision: The supplementary budget constituted 24.37 *per cent* of the original provision during 2024-25, which was a slight increase from the year 2023-24.

Table 2.2 shows that supplementary provision of ₹ 3,512.33 crore during 2024-25 constituted 24.37 *per cent* of the original provision as against 22.97 *per cent* in the year 2023-24.

Chart 2.1 Trend showing BE, RE and Actuals



Source: Appropriation Accounts

The trend analysis spanning FY 2020-21 to 2024-25 highlights chronic issues in the budget formulation process:

Persistent Under-spending: The percentage of overall saving/excess to the total provision has been negative (indicating savings/under-spending) in four out of five years, with savings in 2024-25 amounting to 15.47 *per cent* of the total provision. Persistent savings or excesses strongly suggest a need for improvement in the underlying budgetary processes.

Inaccurate Revised Estimates: The gap between the Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) for 2024-25 was substantial at 7.81 *per cent* of the Total Budget. Historically, the difference between RE and AE has been significantly high in most years (17.85 *per cent* in 2021-22), demonstrating that even mid-year revisions often fail to accurately project the final financial requirements.

2.2.1 Component/Services wise analysis of budgetary provisions and expenditure

Component wise analysis of the Budget and Expenditure for the FY 2024-25 is summarized in **Table 2.3**. The summary of explanations received in case of variations in Appropriation

Accounts is depicted in **Chart 2.2**.

Table 2.3: Component Wise Budget and Expenditure for the year 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

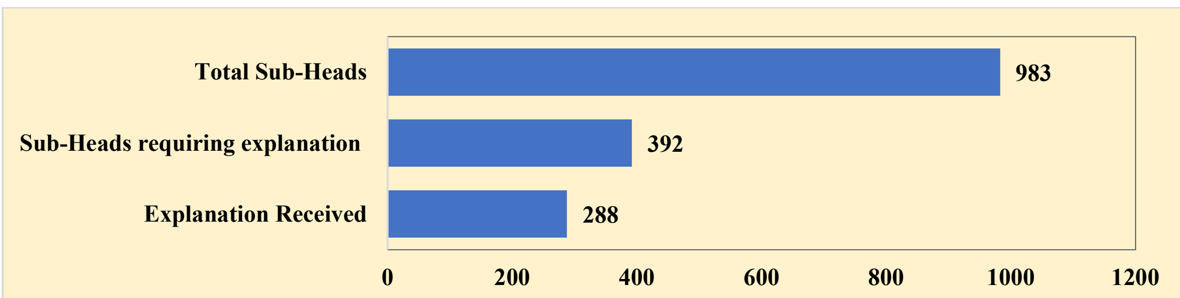
Component	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	Percentage of Total Budget	Percentage of Total Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure against the total Budget
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6=3/2*100)
Committed Expenditure	7,167.46	6,996.23	39.99	46.18	97.61
State Schemes	3,915.77	3,902.73	21.85	25.76	99.67
Central Share for CSS	2,084.50	1,683.56	11.63	11.11	80.76
State Share for CSS	306.44	1,784.66	1.71	11.78	582.38
EAP - Externally Aided Projects	1,068.99	9.81	9.96	0.06	0.92

Source: Appropriation Accounts

As may be seen from the **table**, the combination of under-spending of the Central Share (80.73 *per cent* utilisation) and over-spending of the State Share (582.38 *per cent* utilisation) suggests profound defects in budgetary planning and financial management. Additionally, excess expenditure in the State Share points to budget wrong estimation and potential misclassification of expenditure.

Savings in the Central Share meant that the State missed out on maximizing central financial assistance, undermining the intended benefits of the CSS programs while basic operational spending (Committed Expenditure) and self-funded schemes (State Schemes) were executed efficiently.

Chart 2.2: Summary of Explanation for Variation in Appropriation Accounts



Source: Appropriation Accounts

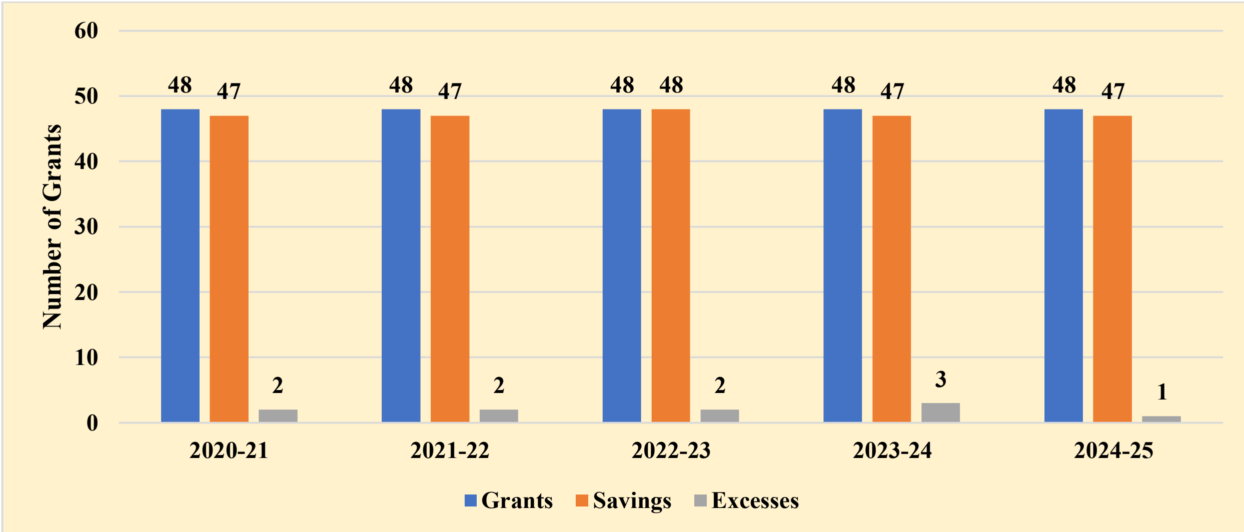
2.3 Budget Marksmanship

Expenditure Composition Outturn

Expenditure Composition Outturn measures the extent to which re-allocations between the main budget categories during execution have contributed to variance in expenditure composition.

A year-wise analysis of grants, excesses, and savings provides valuable insights into the efficiency of budget execution and financial management by the State. It has been depicted in **Chart 2.3**.

Chart 2.3: Year-wise Grants, Excesses, and Savings (Revenue & Capital)



Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years

The expenditure composition outturn for the FY 2024-25 is given in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: Expenditure composition overall deviation FY 2024-25

Section	Overall Deviation (*per cent*)	Range of Deviation (*per cent*)	Number of Grants
Revenue (voted)	18.50	0 to ± 25	36
		± 25 to ± 50	9
		± 50 to ± 100	3
Capital (Voted)	46.33	0 to ± 25	41
		± 25 to ± 50	1
		± 50 to ± 100	6
		≥ 100	0
Revenue (Charged)	2.47	0 to ± 25	47
		± 25 to ± 50	1
		± 50 to ± 100	0
Capital (Charged)[12]	(-)278.53	0 to ± 25	47
		± 25 to ± 50	0
		± 50 to ± 100	0
		≥ 100	1

Source: Appropriation Accounts

An analysis of the data reveals poor Budget Marksmanship, characterized by frequent and large deviations from the budget and an underlying systemic failure to fully execute the planned budget, as demonstrated by the consistently high number of grants reporting savings.

2.4 Appropriation Accounts

Appropriation Accounts are accounts of the expenditure of the Government for each financial year, compared with the amounts of Grants voted and Appropriations charged for different purposes as specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Act passed under Article 204 of the Constitution of India. These accounts depict actual expenditure as against the original budget provision, supplementary grants, surrenders and re-appropriations distinctly on gross basis.

[12] *Public Debt is included in the analysis*

Audit of appropriations by the CAG seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure actually incurred under various grants is in accordance with the authorisation given under the Appropriation Act and that the expenditure required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution (Article 202) is so charged. It also ascertains whether the expenditure incurred is in conformity with the laws, relevant rules, regulations and instructions.

2.5 Budgetary and accounting process

2.5.1 Expenditure incurred without authority of law

No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 of the Constitution. Audit noticed that during the year 2024-25 there were no such cases of expenditure greater than ₹ 2 crore without having any provision in the original budget estimates/ supplementary demands and without issuing any re-appropriation orders to this effect.

2.5.2 Excess expenditure and its regularisation

As per Article 205 of the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State Government to get excesses over grants/appropriations regularised by the State Legislature. Although no time limit for regularisation of expenditure has been prescribed under the Article, the regularisation of excess expenditure is done after the completion of discussion of the Appropriation Accounts by the Public Accounts Committee.

A. Excess expenditure during the year 2024-25

There was an excess disbursement of ₹ 1,367.66 crore over the authorisation made by the State Legislature under one Appropriation during 2024-25 as indicated in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Excess expenditure during 2024-25 requiring regularisation

(₹ in crore)

Grant No./ Appropriation	Grant/Appropriation details	Amount of excess expenditure required to be regularised
49	Public Debt	1,367.66
Total		**1,367.66**

Source: Appropriation Accounts

B. Regularisation of excess expenditure of previous financial years

Excess disbursements pertaining to previous years pending regularization by the State Legislature are shown in **Table 2.6** below.

Table 2.6: Excess expenditure relating to previous years requiring regularisation

(₹ in crore)

Year	Grant No./ Appropriation	Grant/Appropriation details	Amount of excess required to be regularised as commented in the Appropriation Accounts
2020-21	9	Finance (Revenue-Voted)	275.76
	49	Public Debt (Revenue-Charged)	30.46
	49	Public Debt (Capital-Charged)	513.52
2021-22	27	District Councils and	0.14

Year	Grant No./ Appropriation	Grant/Appropriation details	Amount of excess required to be regularised as commented in the Appropriation Accounts
		Minority Affairs (Revenue-Voted)	
	49	Public Debt (Revenue-Charged)	5.55
2022-23	9	Finance (Revenue-Voted)	77.18
	49	Public Debt (Capital-Charged)	1,255.12
2023-24	5	Vigilance (Revenue-Voted)	0.02
	27	District Councils and Minority Affairs (Revenue-Voted)	0.06
	49	Public Debt (Capital-Charged)	3,446.09
Total			**5,603.90**

Source: Appropriation Accounts

To strengthen the legislative oversight over the expenditure from Consolidated Fund of State, these excess expenditures need to be regularized at the earliest and measures to contain recurrence of such excess may be taken by the State Government.

During the Exit Conference (19 December 2025), the Finance Secretary accepted the facts and stated that the appropriate authority would be informed to take up the matter.

2.5.2.1 Persistent excesses expenditure in certain Grants.

Audit scrutiny revealed that there was persistent excess expenditure of more than ₹ 10 crore in each case during the four years out of five years in one appropriation as detailed in **Table 2.7**.

Table 2.7: Persistent excess expenditure during FYs 2020-21 to 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Description of Grant/Appropriation	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	49- Public Debt	543.98	-	1,225.12	3,446.09	1,367.66

Source: Appropriation Accounts

2.5.3 Supplementary Grants rendered non-essential

Article 205 of the Constitution prescribes the requirement of a Supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation to cater to the requirements in excess of the original provisions.

It was noticed that in 23 instances ***(Appendix 2.1)*** even though the supplementary provisions (more than ₹ 1 crore in each case) of ₹ 740.14 crore were made, the expenditure did not come upto the original provisions during the year 2024-25. Similarly, supplementary provisions of ₹ 2,046.01 crore in 23 cases (more than ₹ 1 crore in each case) proved non-essential **(*Appendix 2.2*)** as the full amount of supplementary provisions could not be utilized.

Detailed review of Grant 46-Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation revealed that there were instances of supplementary grant rendered non-essential during 2022-23 and 2023-24. However, during 2024-25, no such case was found.

Table 2.8: Supplementary grant rendered non-essential under Grant no.46

Year	Head of Account	Original Provision	Supplementary Provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings out of original provision
2022-23	2217-Revenue	7,692.49	994.77	6,878.86	813.63
2023-24	4217-Capital	5,000.00	1,043.17	1,920.27	3,079.73
Total		**12,692.49**	**2,037.94**	**8,799.13**	**3,893.36**

2.5.4 Injudicious re-appropriation of funds

Re-appropriation is transfer of funds within a Grant from one unit of appropriation to another unit where additional funds are needed. During 2024- 25, re-appropriation orders under 34 Grants amounting to ₹ 967.42 crore were issued. As per available records, all re-appropriation orders were issued on 31 March 2025.

Further, in six schemes (***Appendix 2.3***), reduction of provision exceeding ₹ one crore through re-appropriation orders effected by these departments proved injudicious as there was final excess expenditure.

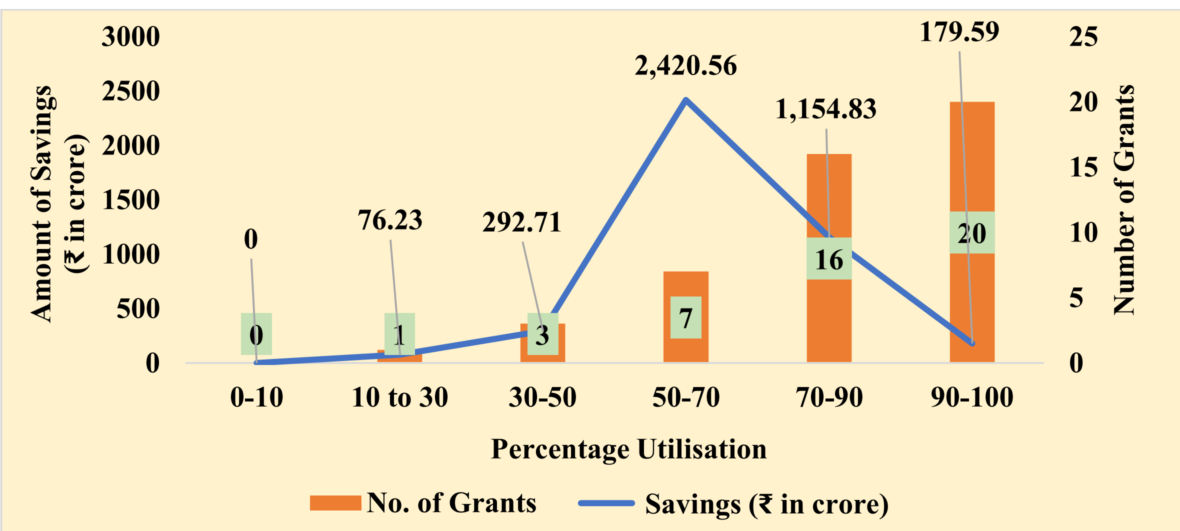
2.5.5 Unspent amount and surrendered appropriation and/or Large Savings/ Surrenders

Budget proposals should strive to strike to optimize all foreseeable expenditure to appropriate spending levels to balance the quality of expenditure and reduce underutilisation of budgeted funds. Timely surrenders by the spending units are an important mechanism for optimal reallocation within the approved budget. No such cases were found during the year.

However, it was observed that in five cases under five grants, there was persistent saving exceeding ₹ 100 crore in each case (***Appendix 2.4)*** during 2022-23 to 2024-25.

Details of grants grouped by the percentage of utilisation along with total savings during 2024-25 has been shown in ***Appendix 2.5*** and **Chart 2.4**.

Chart 2.4: The distribution of the number of Grants/Appropriations grouped by the percentage of Savings along with total savings



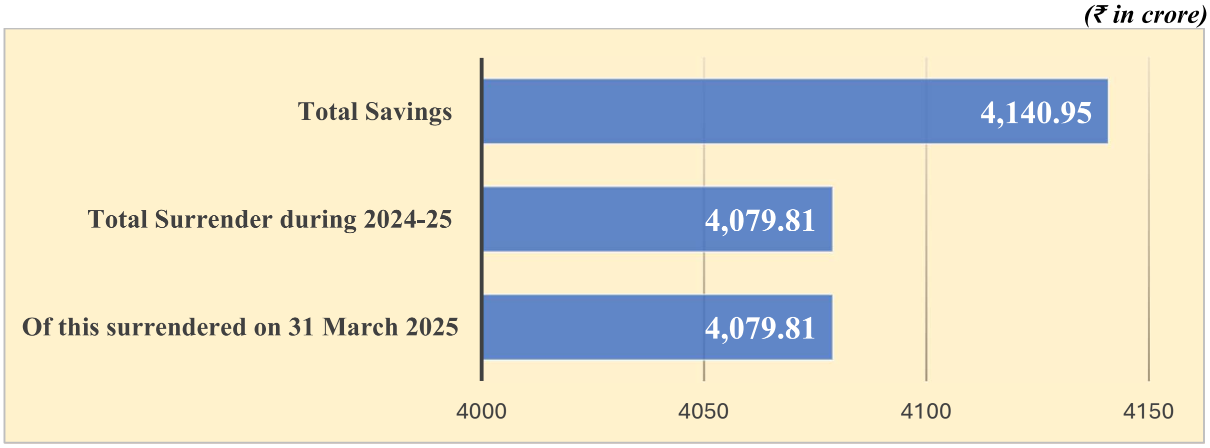
Source: Appropriation Accounts

It was noticed that savings under 34 Grants and one Appropriations amounting to ₹ 77.31 crore (***Appendix 2.6)*** were not surrendered.

Details of savings (exceeding ₹ 10 crore in each case) surrendered on the last day of March 2025 is given in ***Appendix 2.7***.

Chart 2.5: Savings and surrenders for the year 2024-25

(₹ in crore)



Source: Appropriation Accounts

Analysis of **Chart 2.5** revealed that 98.52 *per cent* of the savings were surrendered. The entire surrendered amount of ₹ 4,079.81 crore was surrendered on 31 March 2025.

Detailed review of Grant 46 revealed that seven heads under Major-Head 2217 ₹ 3,766.14 lakhs proposed and received but the actual expenditure under this major head was only ₹ 1,399.03 lakhs and the remaining amount was surrendered during 2024-25.

2.5.6 Misclassification between Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure

As per rule 30 of Government Accounting Rules, 1990, expenditure that only results in the creation of concrete, material, and permanent assets should be classified in capital expenditure.

During the financial year 2024-25, the State Government had booked ₹ 11,271.61 crore as Revenue Expenditure. Scrutiny of VLC data revealed that out of this amount, ₹ 0.68 crore ***(Appendix 2.8)*** of expenditure of Capital nature had been booked under Revenue Expenditure.

Thus, there was a misclassification of ₹ 0.68 crore, which resulted in overstatement of Revenue Deficit to that extent. The resulting Revenue Expenditure, after Audit, for 2024-25, was ₹ 11,086.08 crore.

2.5.7 Major policy pronouncements in budget and their actual funding for ensuring implementation

Several policy initiatives taken up by the Government are wholly or partially not executed due to non-approval of scheme guidelines/modalities, non- commencement of works for want of administrative sanction, non-release of budget, etc. It was observed that under five schemes, there was revised outlay of ₹ 1,277.70 crore (₹ 100 crore or more in each scheme) but no expenditure was incurred resulting in non-implementation of schemes as shown in ***Appendix 2.9***.

Further, under 61 schemes, there was approved outlay of ₹ 1,834.78 crore which was fully withdrawn in revised outlay as shown in ***Appendix 2.10***.

The State Government did not provide explicit reasons for the withdrawal of the entire provision detailed in ***Appendix 2.10***. However, the non-implementation of the associated schemes was attributed to several factors such as Non-sanction of the final installment of funds by GoI, vacant posts were not filled following the retirement/pension or demise of personnel, adoption of economic measures by the Department, rejection of bills by the treasury due to the non-availability of appropriate supporting documentation/bills and, lastly, transferring of funds to the Public Account and subsequent utilization and expenditure under different Major Heads (indicating a misallocation or reclassification of the original budgeted funds).

2.5.8 Non-adherence to the Quarterly Expenditure Limit

Rule 62(3) of the General Financial Rules provides that rush of expenditure particularly in the closing months of the financial year is regarded as a breach of financial propriety and should be avoided. The quarter wise expenditure for all the major heads during the year 2024-25 is given in ***Appendix 2.11.***

Table 2.9: Rush of Expenditure during FY 2024-25

	Amount (*₹ in crore*)	Percentage of Total Expenditure in the year
Last Quarter of the year (Jan to Mar-2025)	5,435.78	36.50
Last month of the year (March-25)	2,616.06	17.56
Last day of the year (31st March 2025)	6.93	0.05

The trend of total Monthly receipts (Revenue Receipts, Capital Receipts and cash balance) and expenditure during financial year 2024-25 is shown in **Chart 2.6 and Chart 2.7**.

Chart 2.6: Trend analysis of receipts (Month wise)

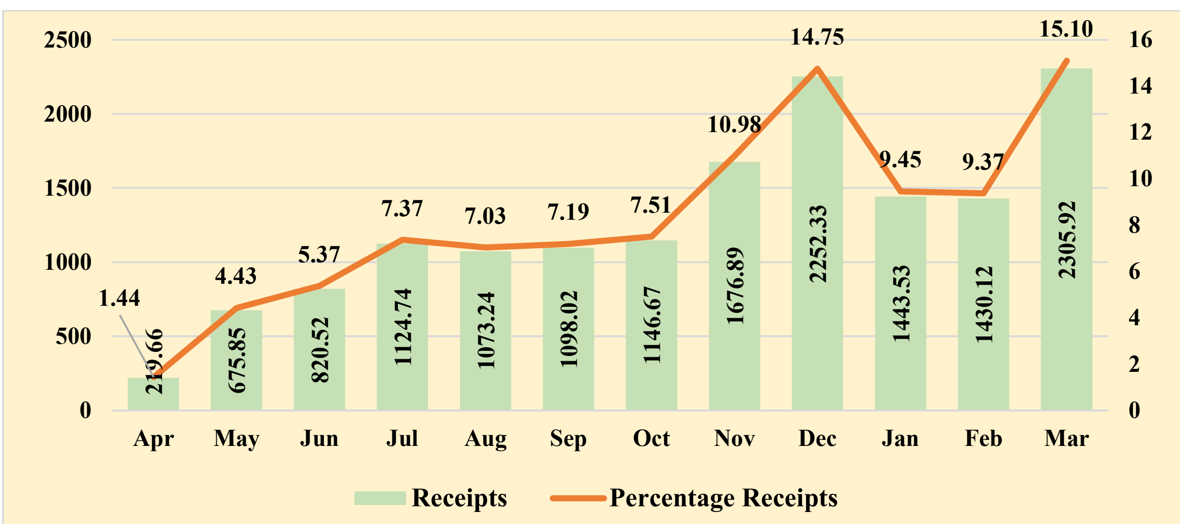
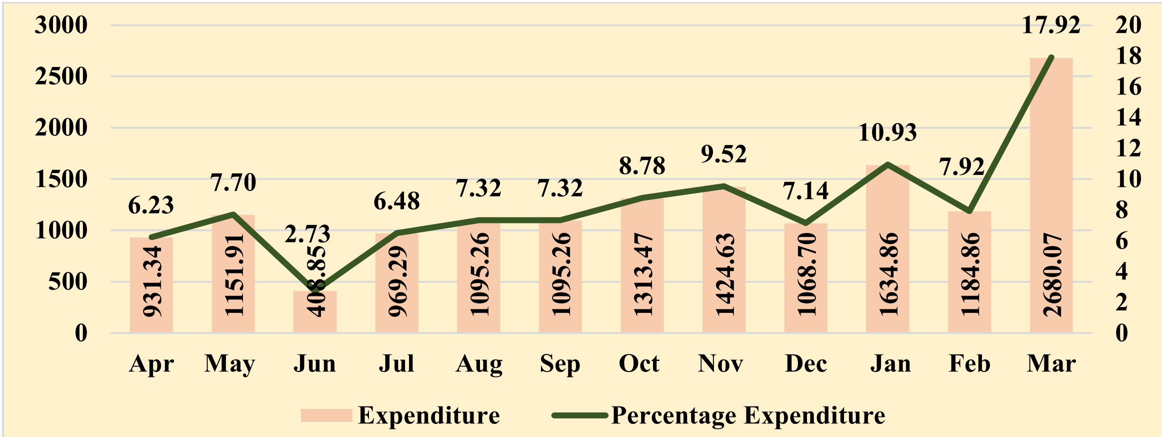


Chart 2.7: Trend analysis of expenditure (Month wise)



The monthly expenditure trend depicted in the **Chart 2.7** indicate a skewness towards the last quarter of the financial year, particularly in March. However, the trend of expenditure is more a result of late receipt of major fund allocation, particularly from the Central Government, which only arrive in December to February, as a result of which the expenditure rush in the final quarter is partially justified and unavoidable.

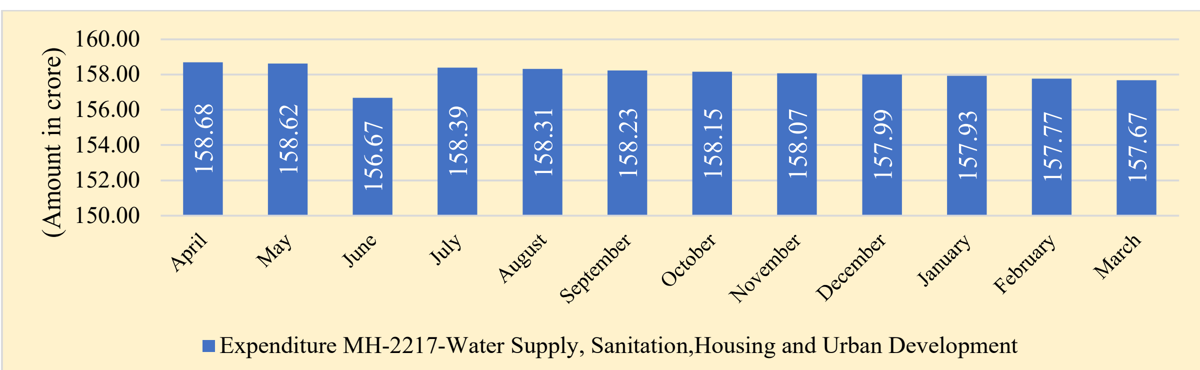
Despite the justification, the primary concern of audit remains relevant as the rush still compromises the quality of expenditure. Compressing over one-third of the annual spending into three months, with nearly one-fifth in the final month, increasing the risk of poor contract execution, hasty procurement and inefficient scheme implementation.

Therefore, even though the rush of expenditure is an unavoidable operational outcome of delayed fund transfers it remains an unhealthy financial management pattern that leads to high risk of poor expenditure quality and a failure to fully capture the intended benefits of Central funding.

Analysis of Grant No 46 - Rush of Expenditure

Chart 2.8: Month wise expenditure under Major Head 2217-Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development

(₹ in crore)



Source: Office of the Pr. Accountant General, Mizoram, Accounts wing

As may be seen from the **Chart 2.8**, the trend of expenditure during 2024-25 clearly shows that there was no rush of Expenditure in Grant no.-46 Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

2.6 Other issues noticed in Detailed Review of selected grants

2.6.1 Detailed Review of selected grants

During the year 2023-24, based on initial assessment of expenditure, two grants, namely, **Grant No. 42–Transport Department** and **Grant No. 46 –Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department** were randomly selected for detailed scrutiny to ascertain compliance with budgeting processes, monitoring of funds, control mechanisms and implementation of the schemes and the resulting observations have been discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Additional issues which have not yet been discussed are given in the following paragraph(s).

2.6.1.1 Budget and Expenditure *(Grant No. 42 – Transport Department)*

The summarised position of budgetary allocation and actual expenditure there-against during the year 2024-25 in respect of the Grant is given below:

Table 2.10: Budget and expenditure under Grant No. 42 during 2024-25

(₹in crore)

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Provision			Actual Expenditure	Savings (-)/Excess (+)	Surrendered
	Original	Supplementary	Total			
Revenue	44.74	1.74	46.48	40.07	(-)6.41	6.18
Capital	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00
Total	**44.74**	**2.39**	**47.13**	**40.72**	**(-)6.41**	**6.18**

Source: Appropriation Accounts

It can be seen from the above table that the Grant had savings of ₹ 6.41 crore under Revenue section. Out of total savings of ₹ 6.41 crore, an amount of ₹ 6.18 crore surrendered on the last day of the financial year. No reasons for the savings were given by the Chief Controlling Officer (CCO) of the Department. In view of the actual expenditure of ₹ 40.07 crore being less than the original budget provision of ₹ 44.74 crore under Revenue section by ₹ 4.67 crore, the supplementary provision of ₹ 1.74 crore was unnecessary. This indicated a lack of budgetary foresight and planning.

2.6.1.2 Budget and Expenditure *(Grant No. 46–Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation)*

The summarised position of budgetary allocation and actual expenditure there-against during the year 2024-25 in respect of the Grant is given below:

Table 2.11: Budget and expenditure under Grant No. 46 during 2024-25

(₹in crore)

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Provision			Actual Expenditure	Savings (-)/ Excess (+)	Surrendered
	Original	Supplementary	Total			
Revenue	189.62	69.58	259.20	159.10	(-)100.10	100.09
Capital	182.67	291.65	474.32	321.87	(-)152.45	143.27
Total	**372.29**	**361.23**	**733.52**	**480.97**	**(-)252.55**	**243.36**

Source: Appropriation Accounts

It can be seen from the above table that the Grant had savings of ₹ 100.10 crore and ₹ 152.45 crore under Revenue and Capital sections respectively. An amount of ₹ 100.09 crore under Revenue and ₹ 143.27 crore under Capital voted was surrendered during the year 2024-25. The reasons for savings have not been intimated. The actual expenditure under revenue did not even come up to the original provision, augmentation of the provision through the supplementary grants indicates lack of budgetary management in the Department.

2.6.1.3 Drawal of funds to avoid lapse of budgetary provision

As per Para 290 of Central Treasury Rules, no money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand or to prevent the lapse of budget grants. Further, as per Paragraph 152 (iii) of Budget Manual, controlling officers are to surrender to the Finance Department all savings anticipated in the budget under their control as soon as the certainty of non-requirement is known and in any case latest by the 15^{th} of March.

Audit noticed that in Grant no. 46 Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation an amount of ₹ 294.58 crore was transferred into K-Deposit (the major head of Account '8443-Civil Deposits') during March 2023, 2024 and 2025 which was violation of the spirit of the rule *ibid* as the funds were transferred to avoid lapse of Budgetary provision.

2.7 Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund of Government of Mizoram was established under the Contingency Fund of the State of Mizoram Act, 2009 (Act No. 10 of 2009). The State Government made the Contingency Fund Rules to regulate 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 for meeting unforeseen expenditure. The fund is recouped when the State Legislature authorises the additional expenditure. The corpus of the Fund is ₹ 0.10 crore.

2.7.1 Advance from Contingency Fund

Advances from the Contingency Fund are to be made only for meeting expenditure of an unforeseen and emergent character, postponement of which, till its authorisation by the Legislature, would be undesirable. No advances were made from the Contingency Fund during the year.

2.8 Conclusions

The State's budgetary management is defined by poor financial planning and expenditure indiscipline. An analysis of the data reveals poor Budget Marksmanship, characterized by frequent and large deviations from the budget and an underlying systemic failure to fully execute the planned budget, as demonstrated by the consistently high number of grants reporting savings. Supplementary grants were obtained without assessing the actual requirement, in several cases actual expenditure did not even come-up to the original provision. Audit noticed pending regularization of excess expenditure of previous financial years. There were cases of non-surrender of unspent balances. Over one-third of the annual spending incurred in the last three months, increasing the risk of poor contract execution, hasty procurement and inefficient scheme implementation.

2.9 Good Practices

The following good practices were noticed during audit-

- The Finance Department, Government of Mizoram notified vide OM No.G.20012/1/2016-FBT dated 14 November 2023 conveyed timelines for submission of Budget Estimates for the year 2024-25 to all departments under the Government of Mizoram. During Review of Grant No. 46, it was found that the Department of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation had adhered to the given timelines for the year. Additionally, it was found that timelines were adhered to in prior years as well.

2.10 Recommendations

To improve budgetary controls and management the State Government may:

- *Enforce realistic budgeting and end the systemic failure in planning by requiring all departments to provide realistic, rigorously justified estimates, especially for scheme matching funds.*
- *Curb last-minute spending by imposing mandatory Quarterly Expenditure Ceilings to eliminate the rush of expenditure in the final quarter, ensuring even fund flow and better quality of execution.*

CHAPTER-3

FINANCIAL REPORTING PRACTICES

Chapter-III: Financial Reporting Practices

This chapter provides a broad-based perspective of the quality of the State Government Accounts rendered by various authorities of the State Government and status of compliance with prescribed financial rules, procedures and directives.

Compliance with financial rules, procedures and directives as well as the completeness, timeliness and quality of reporting on the status of such compliance enhances relevance and reliability of the information presented in the financial reports.

Issues related to completeness of accounts

3.1 Undischarged liabilities of the Government

Undischarged liabilities, such as non-transfer of collected cess to designated bodies or short remittances to the National Pension System (NPS), *etc.* can have significant long-term fiscal and governance implications. These unpaid obligations accumulate over time, creating hidden liabilities that distort the true financial position of the State. Further, delays in cess transfer hinder the intended development or welfare outcomes, defeating the purpose for which such levies were imposed. Similarly, short transfers to NPS not only violate statutory commitments but also compromise the financial security of employees. Over the years, such practices can erode trust, trigger legal liabilities and increase future expenditure obligations, thereby, constraining fiscal space and weakening fiscal sustainability. Such cases are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

3.1.1 Undischarged Interest liability

The Government has a liability to provide and pay interest on the amounts in the Interest-bearing Deposits/Reserve Funds.

Audit observed that ₹ 7.32 crore was required to be paid as interest on the balance of ₹ 216.42 crore lying under interest bearing Deposits/Reserve Funds as on 1 April 2024 as shown in **Table 3.1**. Non-payment of interest liability has resulted in overstatement of Revenue Surplus/understatement of Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit to that extent.

Table 3.1: Details of interest liability not discharged in respect of Interest- bearing Deposits/Reserve Funds

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name/Head of the interest-bearing deposit	Opening Balance as on 1 April 2024	Basis for calculation of interest	Amount of interest not provisioned
1.	**8121 General and Other Reserve Funds** 129 State Compensatory Afforestation Fund	212.14	As per the circulars issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, which is 3.35 *per cent* for 2024-25.	7.11
2.	**8121 General and**	1.73	8.50 *per cent:* As per the	0.15

Sl. No.	Name/Head of the interest-bearing deposit	Opening Balance as on 1 April 2024	Basis for calculation of interest	Amount of interest not provisioned
	Other Reserve Funds 122 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)		rate applicable to Overdrafts i.e. 2.00 *per cent* above the Average Ways & Means Advances i.e. 6.50 *per cent*	
3.	**8342 Other Deposits** 120 Miscellaneous Deposits	2.50	Interest calculated at the rate of 2.35 *per cent* per annum (Fixed Repo Rate-1) i.e. 3.35-1=2.35 *per annum*	0.06
	Total	**21.6.42**		**7.32**

Source: Finance Accounts

The failure of the State Government to credit ₹ 7.32 crore due interest on the balance of ₹ 216.42 crore in Interest-bearing Deposits/Reserve Funds had the significant fiscal consequence of overstating the understating the Revenue Deficit and the Fiscal Deficit to that extent. To ensure transparent and truthful presentation of State finances, the Government must implement accurate provisioning of this interest liability in future accounts, the State Government should effect the timely transfer of the calculated interest amounts to the respective funds and maintain a close scrutiny of compliance with all relevant codal provisions.

3.1.2 Short contribution in National Pension System

The State Government had introduced National Pension System (NPS), a New Defined Contribution Pension Scheme on 01 September 2010, which covered State Government employees recruited on or after 01 September 2010. In terms of NPS, the State contributes 10 *per cent* as contribution (14 *per cent* contribution for AIS Officers) towards NPS w.e.f 1st April, 2019 (10 *per cent* up to 31 March 2019) and an employee contributes 10 *per cent* of monthly salary and Dearness Allowance. The State Government adopted NPS architecture designed by the Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA) and appointed the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) as the Central Record Keeping Agency (CRA). Axis Bank is the Trustee Bank in charge of operation of Pension Funds in Mizoram. Accordingly, the entire amount is transferred to NSDL/Trustee Bank. The State Government is transferring the Employees contribution to NSDL through MH 8342, whereas the Government's contribution is being directly transferred to NSDL through MH 8342-117. The details of the receipts from employees' share, Government's contribution and transferred to NSDL are given in ***Appendix 3.1***.

During the year 2024-25, total contribution to the NPS was ₹ 143.16 crore (Employees' contribution ₹ 71.51 and Government's contribution ₹ 71.65 including 0.14 crore of 14 *per cent* contribution for AIS Officers). The Government transferred the entire amount ₹ 143.16 crore to NSDL.

3.1.3 Non-transfer of Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess

Under Section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, there shall be levied and collected a Cess at such rate not exceeding two *per cent,* but not less than one *per cent* of the cost of construction incurred by an employer, as the Government may specify by notification in the Official Gazette. As per rule 5(3) of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Rules, 1998, the amount collected is to be transferred to the account of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board (MBOCWWB) within thirty days of its collection.

Details of cess and other receipts collected, and actual expenditure incurred during the period of 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given in the **Table** below:

Table 3.2: Position of MBOCWW Fund for the period 2020-25

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Cess Receipts	Others/ Misc. Receipts*	Available Fund	Total Expenditure	Closing Balance
2020-21	43.85	14.06	2.30	60.21	37.03	23.18
2021-22	23.18	22.88	5.80	51.86	29.29	22.57
2022-23	22.57	42.30	5.36	70.23	25.51	44.72
2023-24	44.72	46.91	3.57	95.20	11.99	83.21
2024-25	83.21	59.94	3.55	146.70	15.73	130.97

Source: Data furnished by the MBOCWW Board

From the **Table** above, it can be seen that MBOCWWB received ₹ 63.49 crore during 2024-25, out of which ₹ 59.94 crore was Cess received for the year. During the year, the Board spent an amount of ₹ 15.73 crore on Administrative and other expenses as well as welfare schemes/benefits as envisaged in the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act such as Children's Education Assistance, Medical Assistance, Maternity Assistance, Death Benefit, Funeral Assistance, Marriage/Disability/Cash Award and Welfare Pension, *etc.* The whole amount collected was transferred to the MBOCWW Fund.

3.1.4 National Mineral Exploration Trust Fund

The National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) was established in August 2015 under Section 9C of the MMDR Act, 1957. As per Section 9C (4) of this Act, holder of a mining lease or a mineral concession are required to contribute 2 *per cent* of the royalty paid to the trust. As per the NMET Rules, the State Government is responsible for collecting these contributions, depositing them in the Public Account under Major Head '8449–123–NMET Deposits', and transferring the funds monthly to the Consolidated Fund of India.

The State Government stated that there are no major minerals explored in the State.

3.1.5 State Mineral Exploration Trust/State Mineral Development Fund

The Ministry of Mines, Government of India, vide its letter dated 19 November 2024, advised all State Governments to establish a State Mineral Exploration Trust (SMET)/ State Mineral Development Fund (SMDF) on the lines of the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET), as mandated under clause (g) of sub-section (A) of Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

However, the Government of Mizoram has not been established the SMET under the Public Account/Bank Account for financing exploration activities related to minor minerals.

3.1.6 Pendency of refund cases

Promptness in disposal of refund cases is an important indicator of performance of the Department concerned. Out of tax collection Departments provided data on the pendency of refund cases.

The details of refund cases during the year 2024-25, as reported by the departments concerned are at **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Details of refund cases

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	GST		Sales Tax/VAT		State Excise		Taxes on Vehicles	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
1.	Claims outstanding at the beginning of the year	15	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Claims received during the year	10	4.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Refunds made during the year	9	3.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Refunds rejected during the year	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Balance outstanding at the end of year	15	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Source: Departmental information

3.2 Funds outside Government Accounts

3.2.1 Maintenance of Mizoram Electricity Regulatory Commission fund in Bank Accounts instead of Public Account

Article 266(2) of the Constitution of India provides that 'All other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government of a State shall be credited to the Public Account of the State'. The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the States of Manipur & Mizoram (JERC) was constituted by the Central Government under the provisions of Sub-section (5) of Section 83 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) vide Govt. of India F. No. 23/3/2002-R&R

dated 18th January 2005 notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary dt.18th January, 2005. Section 86 of the Act stipulates creation of a fund called 'Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission Fund' wherein receipts of the commission are to be credited and expenses therefrom are to be made enacted the JERC (Fund) Rules, 2014, and in terms of Rule 6, the JERC was permitted to open a bank account for accommodating such receipts and making expenses therefrom. In keeping with the rule *ibid*, funds were kept in a bank account and as of March 2024, ₹7.95 crore remained in the bank account. The ministry of Power vide letter dated 30 March 2017 had clarified that all fees received by the Joint Commission has to be deposited into the Fund as called the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the States of Manipur and Mizoram Fund. In this context, it may be mentioned that funds of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission are kept in Public Accounts of the Government of India.

Issues related to transparency

3.3 Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates

In terms of Rule 3.20.4 of the Mizoram Treasury Manual, 2011, Utilisation 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.

During the year 2024-25, 28 UCs amounting to ₹ 342.11 crore became due for submission (grant-in-aid bills drawn up to March 2024). In addition to that, 32 UCs amounting to ₹235.62 crore were outstanding at the beginning of the year. During the year, 52 outstanding UCs amounting to ₹ 510.57 crore were cleared, leaving outstanding, eight UCs of ₹ 67.16 crore as on 31 March 2025 as given in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Age-wise pendency of Utilisation Certificates

(₹ in crore)

UC due year[13]	Number of pending UCs	Amount
Prior to 2019-20	1	4.00
2019-20	-	-
2020-21	-	-
2021-22	-	-
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	7	63.16
Total	**8**	**67.16**

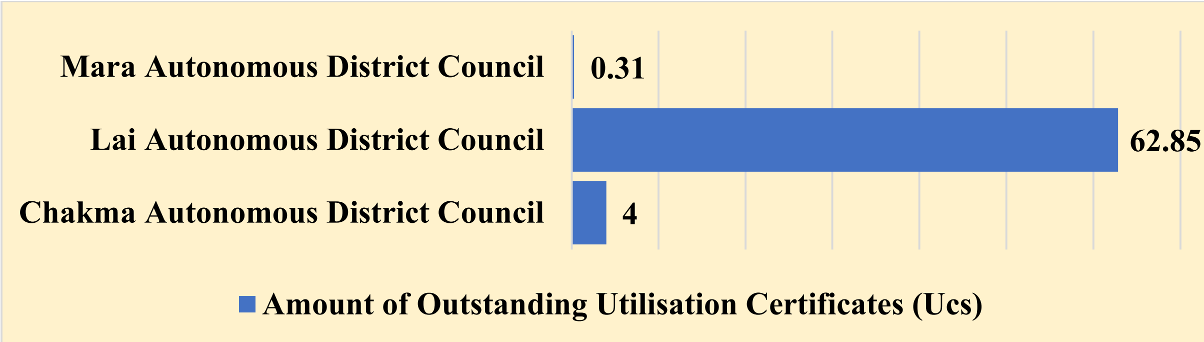
Source: Office of the Principal Accountant General, Mizoram, Accounts wing

Since non-submission of UCs is fraught with the risk of mis-utilisation, it is imperative that the State Government should monitor this aspect closely and ensure proper accountability for submission of UCs in a timely manner.

[13] *The year mentioned above relates to "Due year", i.e., after 12 months of actual drawal.*

Chart 3.1: Outstanding UCs in respect of three ADCs as on 31 March 2025

(₹ in crore)



Source: Office of the Principal Accountant General, Mizoram, Accounts wing

As may be seen from **Chart 3.1**, the majority of UCs pending submission were related to GIA given by the State to the Lai Autonomous District Council.

During the Exit Conference (19 December 2025), the Finance Secretary stated that instructions would be issued to ensure submission of UCs without delay.

3.4 Abstract Contingent Bills

Financial rules (Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules) envisage that no moneys should be drawn from Government treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. In emergent circumstances, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorized to draw sums of money through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills. In terms of the Mizoram Treasury Manual, 2011 (Para 3.13.2), while checking abstract contingent bills, 'Cases in which detailed bills are not furnished within the normal period prescribed in Rule 118 of Central Government Account (Receipt and Payments) Rules, 1983 should be reported to the Controlling Officer and thereafter, if necessary, the matter should be reported first to the Head of the Department by name and that failing to produce the desired result, the matter should be reported to the Accountant General'. Further, Rule 118 of Central Government Account (Receipt and Payments) Rules, 1983 specify that 'A certificate shall be attached to every abstract contingent bill to the effect that the detailed contingent bills have been submitted to the Controlling Officer in respect of abstract contingent bill drawn during the month previous to that in which the bill in question is presented for payment. On no account may an abstract contingent bill be cashed without this certificate'. Also, as per Rule 309 of the Central Treasury Rules, a certificate shall be attached to every abstract contingent bill to the effect that the detailed contingent bills have been submitted to the controlling officer in respect of abstract contingent bills drawn more than a month before the date of that bill. On no account may an abstract contingent bill be cashed without this certificate.

The details of AC bills, pending adjustment, as on 31 March 2025 is given in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5: Age-wise pending adjustment of AC bills

(₹ in crore)

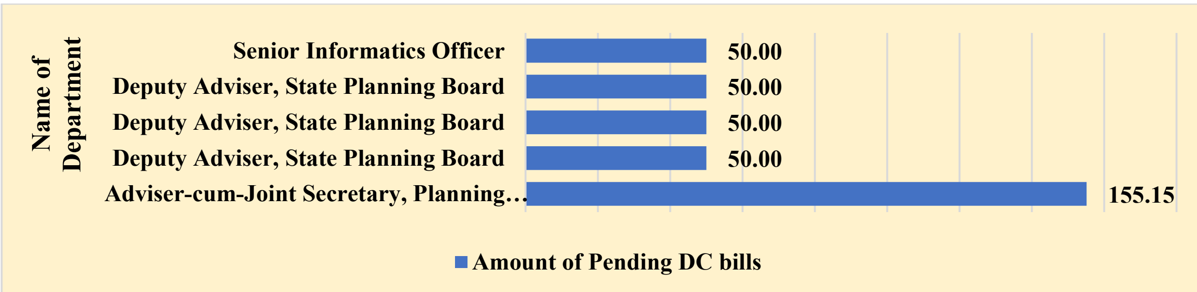
Due Year	No. of AC bills	Amount
Up to 2023-24	31	260.57
2024-25	60	65.95
Total	**91**	**326.52**

Source: Office of the Principal Accountant General, Mizoram, Accounts wing

It was observed that 276 AC bills amounting to ₹ 666.03 crore were drawn up to March 2025, out of which 185 AC bills amounting to ₹ 339.51 crore were adjusted up to 31 March 2025.

Chart 3.2: Pending DC Bills in respect of five major Departments

(₹ in crore)



Source: Office of the Principal Accountant General, Mizoram, Accounts wing

Non-adjustment of advances for long periods is fraught with the risk of misappropriation and, therefore, requires close monitoring by the respective DDOs for ensuring submission of DC bills. Further, to the extent of non- receipt of DC bills, the expenditure shown in the Finance Accounts cannot be asserted as correct or final.

During the Exit Conference, the Finance Secretary stated that instructions would be issued to all concerned departments to ensure settlement of outstanding DCC bills without delay. Further, it was also mentioned that the process of settlement of outstanding DCC Bills/Clearance certificates with Principal Accountant General needed to be streamlined.

Principal Accountant General acknowledged the need to streamline the process.

3.5 Operation of Minor Head-800

Minor Head-800 relating to Other Receipts and Other Expenditure is intended to be operated only when the appropriate minor head has not been provided in the accounts. Regular operation of Minor Head-800 is to be discouraged, since it renders the accounts opaque. Classification of large amounts under the omnibus Minor Head 800 affects transparency in financial reporting and distorts proper analysis of allocative priorities and quality of expenditure.

During the year 2024-25, ₹ 1,300.44 crore under 21 Major Heads of accounts, constituting 9.94 *per cent* of the total revenue and Capital expenditure (₹ 13,082.94 crore) was classified under the Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure in the accounts. During 2024-25, there were no cases of misclassification of receipts or expenditure in the Minor Head.

Issues related to measurement

3.6 Outstanding balance under major Suspense and DDR Heads

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. Significant suspense items balances for the last three years have been shown in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6: Balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads

(₹ in crore)

Head of Account		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
8658	**Suspense Account**						
101	PAO Suspense	101.59	135.38	104.54	135.38	108.01	135.40
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Cr. 33.79**		**Cr. 30.84**		**Cr. 27.39**	
102	Suspense Account-Civil	78.80	73.87	87.30	77.33	96.32	77.35
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Dr. 4.93**		**Dr. 9.97**		**Dr. 18.97**	
107	Cash Settlement Suspense Account	7.32	1.99	7.32	1.99	7.32	1.99
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Dr. 5.33**		**Dr. 5.33**		**Dr. 5.33**	
109	Reserve Bank Suspense - Headquarters	81.51	4.86	82.19	0.88	94.10	51.45
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Dr. 76.65**		**Dr. 81.31**		**Dr. 42.65**	
110	Reserve Bank Suspense - CAO	3,000.83	4,475.16	3,612.77	5,425.51	3,656.22	5,523.65
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Cr. 1474.33**		**Cr. 1812.74**		**Cr. 1867.43**	
112	Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	0.40	2.19	0.40	10.22	0.40	12.98
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Cr. 1.79**		**Cr. 9.82**		**Cr. 12.58**	
113	Provident Fund Suspense	0.69	-	1.19	-	1.19	-
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Dr. .0.69**		**Dr.1.19**		**Dr. 1.19**	
123	A.I.S Officers' Group Insurance Scheme	(-)0.73	-	(-)0.73	-	7.52	-
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Dr. 0.73**		**Dr. 0.73**		**Dr. 7.52**	
8782	**Cash Remittance and adjustments between officers rendering account to the same Accounts Officer**						
102	P.W. Remittances	33,000.33	32,754.68	35,627.41	35,091.54	38,737.03	38,112.80

Head of Account		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Dr. 245.65**		**Dr. 535.87**		**Dr. 624.23**	
103	Forest Remittances	3,489.41	3,866.52	3,668.62	4,060.71	3,867.13	4,241.95
	Net Debit (Dr)/ Credit (Cr)	**Cr. 377.11**		**Cr. 392.09**		**Cr. 374.82**	
8793	**Inter-State Suspense Account**	55.92	47.48	63.57	56.66	77.65	70.72
	Net Debit (Dr.)/Credit (Cr.)	**Dr. 8.44**		**Dr. 6.91**		**Dr. 6.93**	

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Non-clearance of outstanding balances under these heads affects 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.

3.7 Reconciliation of Departmental figures

To exercise effective budgetary control over revenue/expenditure and to ensure accuracy in accounts, State Financial Rules stipulate that Chief Controlling Officers (CCOs)/Controlling Officers (COs) are required to reconcile every month, the receipts and expenditure recorded in their books with the figures of the Accountant General (A&E).

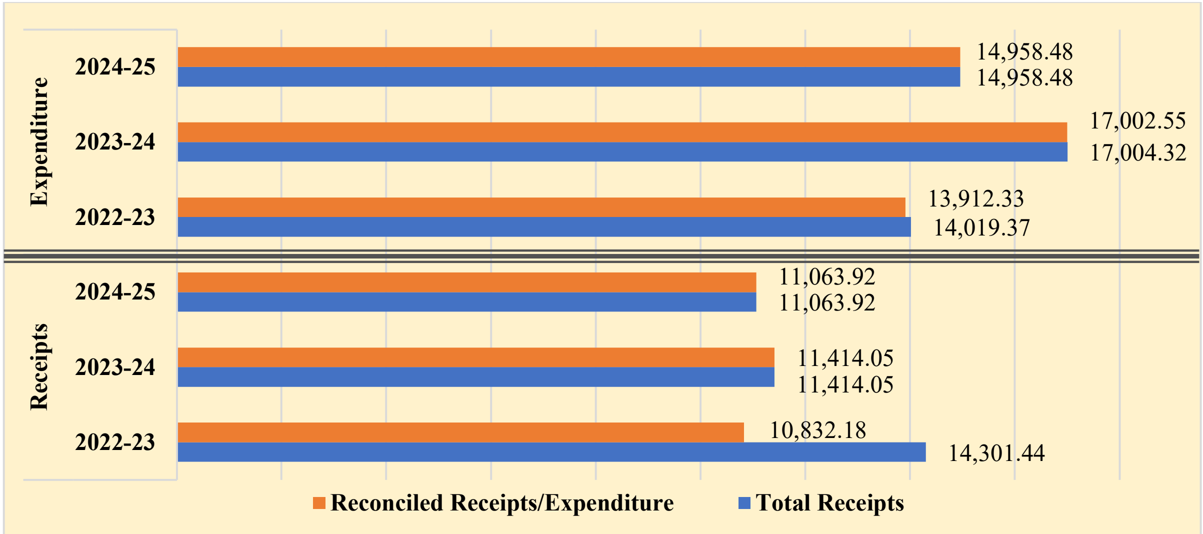
The status of reconciliation of figures by the Controlling Officers is given in **Table 3.7** and **Chart 3.3.**

Table 3.7: Status of Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure by Controlling Officers

Year	Total No. of Controlling Officers	No. of Controlling Officers reconciled their receipts/ expenditure		
		Fully reconciled	Partially reconciled	Not reconciled
Receipts				
2022-23	67	57	1	9
2023-24	63	63	-	-
2024-25	63	63	-	-
Expenditure				
2022-23	85	83	-	2
2023-24	85	84	-	1
2024-25	85	85	-	-

Source: Office of the Principal Accountant General, Mizoram, Accounts wing

Chart 3.3: Status of Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure during the year 2022-25



Source: Office of the Principal Accountant General, Mizoram, Accounts wing

Necessary action for reconciliation in respect of all receipts and expenditure is required to be taken to ensure that all receipts and expenditures of the State Government are properly and completely accounted for.

3.8 Reconciliation of Cash Balances

As per the accounts maintained by the Principal Accountant General (A&E), the Cash Balance of the State Government as on 31 March 2025 was ₹ 40.20 crore (Debit) while the same was reported as ₹ 2.27 crore (credit) by the Reserve Bank of India. As such, there was an unreconciled difference of ₹ 37.93 crore, which was under reconciliation between the Principal Accountant General (A&E) and the State Government.

After integration of e-Kuber system (of the RBI) with State Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) for payments in the State, the difference in reported transactions has increased as the State IFMS reports are on transaction date basis whereas the e-Kuber system reports the transactions on scroll date basis.

3.9 Unspent amount lying with Divisional Officers

As per Codal provisions, funds received by Public Works Divisions towards Deposit Works from non-government agencies are required to be credited under Minor Head '108 - Public Works Deposits' below Major Head '8443 -Civil Deposits'. The expenditure for related Deposit Works is also met from the same head of account. In the Monthly Divisional Accounts unremitted amount of such deposits are classified under Major Head '8671 -Departmental Balances, 101 – Civil', by the PW Divisions, under Public Account of the State and then form part of the Government Accounts. However, the funds received towards Deposits Works are being kept in the bank accounts of Divisional Officers operated by PW Divisions instead of remitting them into the Government Accounts and thus, are not forming part of cash balance of the State with Reserve Bank of India.

As on 31 March 2025, an amount of ₹ 219.63 crore was lying in the bank accounts of 100 Divisional Officers as per their cashbooks. Had the funds been deposited in the Treasury, the same would have impacted on the daily Cash Balance of the State Government

Department-wise details of the amounts lying in bank accounts being operated by Divisional Officers is detailed in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Details showing unspent amount lying with Divisional Officers

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Number of Divisional Officers operating Bank Accounts	Amount lying in Bank Accounts
1.	Public Works Department	35	13.54
2.	Public Health and Engineering Department	25	23.68
3.	Power and Electricity Department	32	181.26
4.	Irrigation and Water Resources Department	8	1.15
Total		**100**	**219.63**

Source: VLC data

This non-compliance prevents this significant sum from being reflected in the State's cash balance with the Reserve Bank of India, severely weakening financial oversight. The Government must immediately transfer all such funds to Treasury accounts under the designated heads, institute strict monitoring of compliance and implement systemic reforms to ensure all Government receipts and deposits are properly accounted for in the State's financial records.

During the Exit Conference, the Finance Secretary while accepting the observation, stated that the instruction of Ministry of Finance to credit CSS funds and SASCI funds to the Single Nodal Agency (SNA) accounts of the implementing departments within a stipulated period of 10 days/30 days compelled the State Government to release funds to the DDOs accounts even before payments were due which resulted in huge accumulation of cash in their bank accounts and is not avoidable in the present system. The State Government took cognizance of the issue and with the implementation of SNA SPARSH (Just in time release of funds) and with the proposed implementation of One Department One Bank, improvement is expected in coming years.

Issues related to disclosure

3.10 Compliance with Accounting Standards

As per Article 150 of the Constitution of India, the President of India may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), prescribe the form of accounts of the Union and of the States. On the advice of the CAG, the President of India has so far notified four Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS). Compliance to these Accounting Standards by the State Government as well as deficiencies therein during 2024-25 is detailed in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Compliance to Accounting Standards

(₹ in crore)

IGAS	Essence of IGAS	Compliance by State Government	Deficiency
IGAS -1	**Guarantees given by government – Disclosure requirements**	Partially complied	The Government disclosed the Sector-wise guarantees as per format L of the IGAS; however, the Class-wise details for each Class as per format M of the IGAS were not disclosed in the Financial Statements.
IGAS – 2	**Accounting and classification of Grants-in-Aid**	Partially complied	Grants-in-Aid given by the Government in cash were disclosed while Grants-in-Aid given in kind were not disclosed. Therefore, total Grants-in-Aid given by the State Government to the grantees could not be ascertained.
IGAS -3	**Loans and Advances made by Government**	Partially complied	The Government disclosed outstanding Loans and Advances at the beginning and end of the accounting period. However, details of interest payments in arrears and rate of interest were not disclosed in the additional disclosure of fresh loans and advances.
IGAS- 4	**Prior Period Adjustment**	Not complied	Statements as per Annexures- 1, 2 & 3 are not used. As a result, audit observed that the accounts failed to depict the status of Prior Period Adjustments.

Source: Finance Accounts & IGAS

As may be seen from the **Table** above, the State Government is partially complied with IGAS.

3.11 Submission of accounts of Autonomous Bodies

As on 31 March 2025, two accounts in respect of two Autonomous Bodies (ABs) were pending as detailed in **Table 3.10**.

Table 3.10: Arrears of accounts of Autonomous Bodies as on 31 March 2025

Sl. No.	Name of Body or Authority	Accounts pending since	No. of Accounts pending
1.	Mizoram Electricity Regulatory Commission	2024-25	1
2.	Mizoram Khadi & Village Industries Board	2024-25	1
Total			**2**

Source: Departmental data/information

There was pendency of one year in the submission of accounts by two Autonomous Bodies as on 31 March 2025, indicating a need to strengthen internal accounting controls. The management of these bodies may ensure compliance with the codal provisions and take necessary action to resolve the arrears.

Other Issues

3.12 Misappropriations, losses, thefts, etc.

The General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017, mandate a structured, multi-stage procedure for addressing any loss, shortage, misappropriation, or defalcation involving public funds or property, ensuring financial accountability and control. Rules 33 through 38 detail the essential steps, from initial detection and immediate reporting to the police and higher authorities, through formal investigation and the critical action of fixing personal responsibility on any negligent government servant. This framework is designed to ensure the prompt closure of loss cases, the enforcement of disciplinary measures, and the implementation of strong remedial controls. Further, as per Rule 33 (1) *ibid*, the cases of defalcations and losses are required to be reported to the Statutory Audit Officer.

As on 31 March 2025, six cases of misappropriation, losses, theft, *etc*. involving ₹ 4.83 crore were reported by the Finance Department and pending settlement. The department-wise break-up of pending cases is given in **Table 3.11**.

Table 3.11: Details of pending cases of misappropriation, losses, theft, etc.

(₹ in crore)

Name of Department/ Corporation	Cases of misappropriation/ losses /theft		Reasons for the delay in final disposal of pending cases of misappropriation, losses, theft, etc.					
			Awaiting departmental and criminal investigation		Departmental action initiated but not finalised		Criminal Proceedings finalised but recovery pending	
	Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount
State Tax	1	0.11	-	-	1	0.11	-	-
FCS&CA[14]	5	4.72	-	-	5	4.72	-	-
Total	**6**	**4.83**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**4.83**	**-**	**-**

Source: Departmental information

In all six cases, departmental action had been initiated but not finalised. The age-profile of pending cases and the number of cases pending in each category (theft/loss/misappropriation of Government material) is summarised in **Table 3.12**.

Table 3.12: Profile of Misappropriations, Losses, Defalcations, etc.

(₹ in crore)

Age-profile of the pending cases			Nature of the pending cases	Number of cases	Amount involved
Range in years	Number of cases	Amount involved			
0-5	6	4.83	Misappropriation of Government money/Commodity and Theft	5	4.72
				1	0.11
5-10	-	-		-	-
10-15	-	-		-	-
Total	**6**	**4.83**	**Total**	**6**	**4.83**

Source: Departmental information

[14] *Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs*

Out of the total six cases, one case amounting to ₹ 0.11 crore was related to theft of Government money/stores, whereas five cases involving ₹ 4.72 crore pertaining to misappropriation/loss of Government material were pending for more than 5 years.

3.13 Follow up action on State Finances Audit Report

In every State, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)/Finance Department require the line departments to provide a *suo-motu* Explanatory Note (EN) on the paragraphs featuring in the Audit Reports within one month of placing the Reports in the Legislature. The line departments are also required to provide Action Taken Notes (ATNs) to the AG (for vetting and onward transmission to the PAC) within three months of tabling the Reports.

The Audit Reports on State Finances have been placed before the State Legislature every year since 2010. While the audit observations featured in the State Finances Audit Reports up to 2019-20 have all been settled, there are 195 paragraphs remaining unsettled in the Reports for the years 2020-21 to 2023-24.

3.14 Conclusion

The analysis of the State Government's financial reporting practices reveals deficiencies in compliance with financial rules, transparency and accountability, which collectively distort the true financial position of the State.

Key areas of concern include the existence of undischarged liabilities, such as ₹ 7.32 crore in unpaid interest on deposits, which understated the Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit for the year.

Major issues related to measurement and reconciliation persist, most notably the non-clearance of outstanding balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads, which totaled a significant net credit of ₹ 1,867.43 crore under "Reserve Bank Suspense - CAO" in 2024-25.

An amount of ₹ 219.63 crore was kept in bank accounts operated by Divisional Officers of Public Works Department, Power and Electricity Department, Public Health Engineering Department and Irrigation and Water Resources Department, thereby weakening financial oversight and understating the State's cash balance with the Reserve Bank of India.

Additionally, the pendency of ₹ 67.16 crore in UCs to be submitted by the Autonomous District Councils and non-settlement of ₹ 326.52 crore in unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills, exposes the Government to the risk of mis-utilisation and prevents the assertion of correct expenditure figures.

While the State is compliant with the four notified Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS), the overall financial health and transparency are compromised by the persistent lapses in compliance, reconciliation and timely accounting.

3.15 Good Practices

- The State Government's proposed implementation of the One Department One Bank initiative is commendable as it will greatly enhance transparency and accountability while improving the budgetary control of the Finance Department over Government expenditure.
- The State Government has maintained a good track record with regards to reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure. Over the last three years, there was 100 *per cent* reconciliation with respect to Receipts for the last two years and 100 *per cent* reconciliation in respect to Expenditure for the year 2024-25.

3.16 Recommendations

- *The State Government may ensure that outstanding Utilisation Certificates and Abstract Contingent Bills are settled expeditiously.*
- *Finance Department should review all Savings/Current Bank Accounts in the name of Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs). Further, the Finance Department should reiterate the instructions contained in the Central Treasury Rules that no money should be drawn in anticipation of demand or to prevent the lapse of budgetary grants.*

Aizawl
The 24 February 2026

(KUMAR ABHAY)
Accountant General, Mizoram

Countersigned

New Delhi
The 26 February 2026

(K. SANJAY MURTHY)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

APPENDICES

APPENDIX – 1.1
(Refer Paragraphs 1.1.3)
Time Series data on the State Government Finances

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Part A. Receipts										
1.Revenue Receipts	**6,676.40**	**7,398.30**	**8,580.20**	**9,039.50**	**9,658.26**	**7,740.67**	**9,159.74**	**10,282.07**	**11,414.05**	**11,063.92**
(i) Tax Revenue (Own tax)	**358.41**	**441.81**	**545.91**	**726.70**	**730.98**	**647.56**	**853.94**	**1,101.83**	**1,195.59**	**1,225.98**
State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	0.00	0.00	169.76	454.73	532.22	457.91	632.34	904.20	969.11	934.39
Taxes on Agricultural Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	247.04	307.81	242.85	135.93	117.61	113.66	150.75	112.94	125.93	169.13
State Excise	60.60	72.26	65.83	65.34	2.73	0.96	1.79	1.89	2.57	2.37
Taxes on Vehicles	19.44	25.75	31.58	38.37	40.66	29.01	27.90	41.32	46.17	46.27
Stamps and Registration fees	3.57	3.26	3.20	4.43	5.85	4.73	7.48	7.80	16.80	12.19
Land Revenue	8.88	8.58	8.29	8.64	9.05	20.74	13.04	9.56	10.14	10.49
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	2.71	7.90	7.83	4.71	7.44	4.85	5.39	7.99	8.47	7.72
Other Taxes	16.17	16.25	16.57	14.55	15.42	15.70	15.25	16.13	16.40	43.42
(ii)Non-Tax Revenue	**297.63**	**365.22**	**390.65**	**449.96**	**522.35**	**561.76**	**622.12**	**1,027.77**	**1,084.93**	**923.01**
(iii) State's share of Union taxes and duties	**2,348.11**	**2,800.63**	**3,097.05**	**3,502.96**	**3,017.80**	**3,010.55**	**4,222.86**	**4,745.25**	**5,647.47**	**6,434.52**
(iv)Grants in aid from Government of India	**3,672.25**	**3,790.64**	**4,546.59**	**4,359.88**	**5,387.13**	**3,520.80**	**3,460.82**	**3,407.22**	**3,486.06**	**2,480.41**
2.Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.Recoveries of Loans and Advances	25.84	22.45	21.64	22.16	26.70	33.69	32.18	26.49	23.96	21.15
4.Total Revenue and Non debt capital receipts (1+2+3)	**6,702.24**	**7,420.75**	**8,601.84**	**9,061.66**	**9,684.96**	**7,774.36**	**9,191.92**	**10,308.56**	**11,438.01**	**11,085.07**
5.Public Debt Receipts	**563.07**	**755.52**	**894.14**	**134.22**	**1,075.39**	**1,391.18**	**1,208.03**	**1,764.97**	**1,953.46**	**2,744.43**
Internal Debt (No Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	559.27	748.68	234.90	122.86	1,060.51	1,143.56	898.21	1,464.57	1,199.48	1,374.37
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans and Advances from Government of India	3.80	6.84	659.24	11.36	14.88	247.62	309.82	300.40	753.98	1,370.06
6.Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)	**7,265.31**	**8,176.27**	**9,495.98**	**9,195.88**	**10,760.35**	**9,165.54**	**10,399.95**	**12,073.53**	**13,391.47**	**13,829.50**
7.Contingency Fund Receipts	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
8.Public Account Receipts	**2,915.47**	**3,017.68**	**4,532.53**	**5,313.51**	**6,263.35**	**8,254.17**	**4,545.74**	**5,238.92**	**5,508.65**	**6,228.08**
9.Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)	**10,180.78**	**11,193.95**	**14,028.51**	**14,509.39**	**17,023.70**	**17,419.71**	**14,945.69**	**17,312.45**	**18,900.12**	**20,057.58**
Part B. Expenditure/Disbursement										
10.Revenue Expenditure	**5,570.86**	**6,230.34**	**6,880.77**	**7,505.59**	**9,453.96**	**8,514.80**	**8,557.49**	**10,092.17**	**10,836.96**	**11,086.76**
Programme	401.77	464.26	434.73	1,016.66	235.83	280.71	214.35	339.56	219.49	730.99
Administrative	763.79	819.24	856.64	1,064.79	1,160.40	1,113.92	1,107.52	1,205.70	1,328.24	1,319.57
General Services (including interest payments)	1,153.22	1,277.81	1,382.50	1,630.43	2,001.02	2,117.02	2,034.01	2,625.48	2,939.27	3,326.85
Social Services	2,137.58	2,227.73	2,569.50	2,098.84	3,310.82	3,137.26	3,292.51	3,572.67	4,190.72	3,820.04
Economic Services	1,114.50	1,441.30	1,637.40	1,694.87	2,745.89	1,865.89	1,909.10	2,348.76	2,159.24	1,889.31
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.Capital Expenditure	**710.97**	**911.41**	**1,996.35**	**1,868.47**	**1,372.67**	**1,125.97**	**1,004.38**	**1,321.86**	**1,253.78**	**1,996.18**
Program	48.08	52.04	95.18	101.90	52.76	45.71	12.48	34.00	111.14	909.03
Administrative	34.20	49.19	103.85	89.09	95.22	36.51	39.43	77.30	96.76	254.61
General Services	0.00	0.00	16.50	10.22	0.00	6.13	0.00	5.56	20.75	13.32
Social Services	211.95	313.29	613.71	762.20	601.37	559.92	457.62	305.51	295.61	309.77
Economic Services	416.74	496.89	1,167.11	905.06	623.32	477.70	494.85	899.49	729.52	509.45
12.Disbursement of Loans and Advances	**0.10**	**22.06**	**40.40**	**40.52**	**81.95**	**2.90**	**2.58**	**2.19**	**24.98**	**16.84**
13.Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
14.Total Expenditure (10+11+12+13)	**6,281.93**	**7,163.81**	**8,917.52**	**9,414.58**	**10,908.58**	**9,643.67**	**9,564.45**	**11,416.22**	**12,115.72**	**13,099.78**
15.Repayments of Public Debt	**550.28**	**312.92**	**472.96**	**244.23**	**353.92**	**397.75**	**445.70**	**348.73**	**440.02**	**420.71**
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	267.00	291.95	233.54	222.00	331.97	375.39	422.68	325.24	412.33	393.15
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	262.53	0.00	217.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans and Advances from Government of India	20.75	20.97	22.03	22.23	21.95	22.36	23.02	23.49	27.69	27.56
16.Appropriation to Contingency Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
17.Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)	**6,832.21**	**7,476.73**	**9,390.48**	**9,658.81**	**11,262.50**	**10,041.42**	**10,010.15**	**11,764.95**	**12,555.74**	**13,520.49**
18.Contingency Fund disbursements	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
19.Public Account disbursements	**3,141.70**	**3,554.13**	**4,268.61**	**5,253.10**	**5,564.73**	**7,537.09**	**5,111.76**	**5,601.12**	**5,847.34**	**6,008.80**
20.Total disbursement by the State (16+17+18)	**9,973.91**	**11,030.86**	**13,659.09**	**14,911.91**	**16,827.23**	**17,578.51**	**15,121.91**	**17,366.07**	**18,403.08**	**19,529.29**
Part C. Deficits										
21.Revenue Deficit (-)/Revenue Surplus (+) (1-10)	**1,105.54**	**1,167.96**	**1,699.43**	**1,533.91**	**204.30**	**-774.13**	**602.25**	**189.90**	**577.09**	**-22.84**
22.Fiscal Deficit (-)/Fiscal Surplus (+) (4-14)	**420.31**	**256.94**	**-315.68**	**-352.92**	**-1,223.62**	**-1,869.31**	**-372.53**	**-1,107.66**	**-677.71**	**-2,014.71**
23.Primary Deficit (-)/Primary Surplus (+) (21+24)	**51.04**	**-84.32**	**23.52**	**15.76**	**-880.50**	**-1,468.32**	**78.11**	**-613.78**	**-95.81**	**-1,364.81**
Part D. Other data										
24.Interest Payments (included in revenue expenditure)	**369.27**	**341.26**	**339.20**	**368.68**	**343.12**	**400.99**	**450.64**	**493.88**	**581.90**	**649.90**
25.Financial Assistance to local bodies etc.	**1,228.23**	**1,313.27**	**1,678.61**	**1,660.61**	**2,536.71**	**1,780.83**	**1,903.64**	**2,230.80**	**2,980.76**	**2,588.11**
26.Way sand Means Advances/Overdraft availed (days)	**9.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.00**	**82.00**	**105.00**	**93.00**	**177.00**	**36.00**
Ways and Means Advances availed (days)	9	0	0	0	2	82	101	85	145	36
Overdraft availed (days)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	32	0
27.Interest on Ways and Means Advances/ Overdraft	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.42**	**2.32**	**1.94**	**5.49**	**0.98**
28.Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	**15,138.86**	**17,191.91**	**19,385.33**	**21,912.08**	**24,989.60**	**23,922.94**	**26,695.26**	**30,184.18**	**33,276.73**	**38,343.00**
29.Outstanding Fiscal liabilities (year-end)	**6,407.39**	**6,725.02**	**7,300.31**	**7,315.55**	**8,678.26**	**9,881.09**	**10,570.93**	**10,972.49**	**12,082.26**	**14,637.71**
30.Outstanding guarantees (year-end) (including interest)	**100.22**	**124.00**	**133.92**	**97.99**	**142.29**	**138.63**	**125.13**	**119.90**	**62.97**	**37.58**
31.Maximum amount guaranteed (year-end)	**273.94**	**293.94**	**293.94**	**277.58**	**200.58**	**200.08**	**178.87**	**183.01**	**183.01**	**174.84**
Part E: Fiscal Health Indicators (in *percent*)										

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
I. Resource Mobilisation										
Own Tax Revenue/GSDP	2.37	2.57	2.82	3.32	2.93	2.71	3.20	3.65	3.59	3.20
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP	1.97	2.12	2.02	2.05	2.09	2.35	2.33	3.40	3.26	2.41
Own Revenue/GSDP	4.33	4.69	4.83	5.37	5.02	5.06	5.53	7.06	6.85	5.60
Own Revenue/Total Expenditure	10.44	11.27	10.50	12.50	11.49	12.54	15.43	18.65	18.82	16.40
II. Expenditure Management										
Total Expenditure/GSDP	41.50	41.67	46.00	42.97	43.65	40.31	35.83	37.82	36.41	34.16
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts	94.09	96.83	103.93	104.15	112.95	124.58	104.42	111.03	106.15	118.40
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure	88.68	86.97	77.16	79.72	86.67	88.29	89.47	88.40	89.45	84.63
Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/ Total Expenditure	69.05	69.80	73.14	69.89	69.40	54.79	56.63	54.84	54.22	49.16
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure	11.32	12.72	22.39	19.85	12.58	11.68	10.50	11.58	10.35	15.24
Capital Expenditure/GSDP	4.70	5.30	10.30	8.53	5.49	4.71	3.76	4.38	3.77	5.21
III. Management of Fiscal Imbalances										
Revenue Surplus/GSDP	7.30	6.79	8.77	7.00	0.82	-3.24	2.26	0.63	1.73	-0.06
Fiscal Deficit (Surplus)/GSDP	2.78	1.49	-1.63	-1.61	-4.90	-7.81	-1.40	-3.67	-2.04	-5.25
Primary Deficit (Surplus) /GSDP	0.34	-0.49	0.12	0.07	-3.52	-6.14	0.29	-2.03	-0.29	-3.56
IV. Debt Sustainability										
Outstanding Liabilities/GSDP	42.32	39.12	37.66	33.39	34.73	41.30	39.60	36.35	36.31	38.18
Interest Payments/Revenue Receipts	5.53	4.61	3.95	4.08	3.55	5.18	4.92	4.80	5.10	5.87

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years.

APPENDIX – 1.2

Abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year 2024-25

(Refer paragraph 1.1.4, 1.2.4.1 A, 1.2.4.2 A)

(₹ in crore)

2023-24	Receipts	2024-25	2023-24	Disbursements	2024-25		
					Administrative	Programme	Total
Section A: Revenue							
11,414.05	**I. Revenue Receipts**	**11,063.92**	**10,836.96**	**I. Revenue Expenditure-**	**10,355.77**	**730.99**	**11,086.76**
1,195.59	Own Tax Revenue	1,225.98	**4,267.51**	**General Services**	**4,646.42**	**0.00**	**4,646.42**
--	--	--	**4,209.28**	**Social Services-**	**3,820.04**	**159.42**	**3,979.46**
1,084.93	Non-Tax Revenue	923.01	1,720.63	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	1,738.00	148.52	1,886.52
--	--	--	559.87	Health and Family Welfare	607.33	0.00	607.33
5,647.47	State's Share of Union Taxes	6,434.52	1,112.45	Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	549.85	7.34	557.19
--	--	--	12.72	Information and Broadcasting	13.21	0.00	13.21
0.00	Non-Plan Grants	--	573.12	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	612.17	0.00	612.17
0.00	Grants for State Plan Schemes	--	27.98	Labour and Labour Welfare	16.42	0.00	16.42
--	--	--	199.39	Social Welfare and Nutrition	279.58	3.56	283.14
3,486.06	Grants for Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	2,480.41	3.12	Others	3.48	0.00	3.48
--	--	--	**2,360.17**	**Economic Services-**	**1,889.31**	**571.57**	**2,460.88**
1,806.70	Grants for Centrally Sponsored Scheme	1,180.38	603.54	Agriculture and Allied Activities	471.46	93.04	564.50
--	--	--	223.21	Rural Development	44.61	138.99	183.60
1,635.90	Finance Commission Grants	1,225.58	60.00	Special Areas Programmes	0.00	84.77	84.77
--	--	--	14.89	Irrigation and Flood Control	11.42	2.78	14.20
43.46	Other Transfer/Grants to States	74.45	775.43	Energy	1,004.49	0.00	1,004.49
0.00	--	0.00	71.62	Industry and Minerals	76.13	0.00	76.13
0.00	--	0.00	524.65	Transport	189.03	251.99	441.02
0.00		0.00	5.34	Communications	6.55	0.00	6.55
0.00	--	0.00	10.77	Science, Technology and Environment	11.25	0.00	11.25
0.00	--	0.00	70.72	General Economic Services	74.37	0.00	74.37

2023-24	Receipts	2024-25	2023-24	Disbursements	2024-25		
					Administrative	Programme	Total
0.00	--	0.00	0.00	**Grants-in-aid and Contributions-**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
0.00	**II. Revenue deficit carried over to**	22.84	**577.09**	**II. Revenue Surplus carried over**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Section B: Capital							
323.17	**III. Opening Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment**	**866.11**	0	**III. Opening Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India**	--	--	--
0.00	**IV. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts**	**0.00**	**1,253.78**	**IV. Capital Outlay-**	**1,087.15**	**909.03**	**1996.18**
--	--	--	**117.51**	**General Services-**	**267.93**	**0.00**	**267.93**
--	--	--	**295.61**	**Social Services-**	**309.77**	**588.60**	**898.37**
--	--	--	17.77	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	10.85	45.12	55.97
--	--	--	83.64	Health and Family Welfare	21.89	126.28	148.17
--	--	--	169.68	Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	243.51	323.56	567.07
--	--	--	1.06	Information and Broadcasting	0.00	0.00	0.00
--	--	--	11.56	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes	0.00	38.89	38.89
--	--	--	11.9	Social Welfare and Nutrition	33.52	0.00	33.52
--	--	--	0	Others	0.00	54.75	54.75
--	--	--	**840.66**	**Economic Services-**	**509.45**	**320.43**	**829.88**
--	--	--	167.29	Agriculture and Allied Activities	47.38	1.13	48.51
--	--	--	0.74	Rural Development	0.00	27.59	27.59
--	--	--	0	Special Areas Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00
--	--	--	10.31	Irrigation and Flood Control	16.48	0.00	16.48
--	--	--	65.48	Energy	88.27	30.95	119.22
--	--	--	0	Industry and Minerals	0.01	0.00	0.01
--	--	--	445.3	Transport	355.83	6.00	361.83

2023-24	Receipts	2024-25	2023-24	Disbursements	2024-25		
					Administrative	Programme	Total
--		--	0	Science, Technology and Environment	0.00	0.00	0.00
--	--	--	151.54	General Economic Services	1.48	254.76	256.24
23.96	**V. Recoveries of Loans and Advances-**	**21.15**	**24.98**	**V. Loans and Advances disbursed-**	**16.84**	**0.00**	**16.84**
0.00	From Power Projects	0.00	0	For Power Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.5	From Government Servants	19.05	2.02	To Government Servants	12.60	0.00	12.60
1.46	From Others	2.1	22.96	To Others	4.24	0.00	4.24
0.00	**VI. Revenue Surplus brought down**	**0.00**	0.00	**VI. Revenue Deficit brought down**	22.84	0.00	22.84
6,402.04	**VII. Public Debt Receipts**	**4,182.42**	**4,888.6**	**VII. Repayment of Public Debt**	**1,858.70**	**0.00**	**1,858.70**
0.00	External debt	0.00	0	External debt	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,199.48	Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	0.00	412.33	Internal Debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	393.15	0.00	393.15
4,448.58	Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances	0.00	4,448.58	Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances	1,437.99	0.00	1,437.99
0	Net transactions under Overdraft	0.00	0.00	Net transactions under Overdraft	0.00	0.00	0.00
753.98	Loans and Advances from Central Government	0.00	27.69	Repayment of Loans and Advances to Central Government	27.56	0.00	27.56
0	**VIII. Appropriation to Contingency Fund**	0.00	**0.00**	**VIII. Appropriation to Contingency Fund**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
0	**IX. Amount transferred to Contingency Fund**	0.00	**0.00**	**IX. Expenditure from Contingency Fund**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
5,508.65	**X. Public Account Receipts-**	**6,228.1**	**5,801.44**	**X. Public Account Disbursements-**	**6,008.81**	**0.00**	**6,008.81**
510.32	Small Savings and Provident Funds	563.73	990.75	Small Savings and Provident Funds	943.62	0.00	943.62
86.70	Reserve Funds	155.98	48.99	Reserve Funds	85.97	0.00	85.97
963.25	Suspense and Miscellaneous	103.32	624.57	Suspense and Miscellaneous	76.11	0.00	76.11
2,540.24	Remittance	3,216.56	2,813.94	Remittances	3,322.22	0.00	3,322.22

2023-24	Receipts	2024-25	2023-24	Disbursements	2024-25		
					Administrative	Programme	Total
1,408.14	Deposits and Advances	2,188.51	1,323.19	Deposits and Advances	1,580.89	0.00	1,580.89
0.00	**XI. Closing Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India**	**0.00**	**866.11**	**XI. Cash Balance at end of the year**	**1,394.41**	**0.00**	**1,394.41**
--	--	--	0.00	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	0.00	0.00	0.00
--	--	--	156.66	Deposits with Reserve Bank	40.20	0.00	40.20
--	--	--	543.08	Departmental Cash Balance including permanent Advances	609.12	0.00	609.12
--	--	--	166.37	Cash Balance Investment	745.09	0.00	745.09
23,671.87	**TOTAL**	**22,384.54**	**23,671.87**	**TOTAL**	**20,744.52**	**1,640.02**	**22,384.54**

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

APPENDIX – 1.3
(Refer paragraph 1.1.5)
Summarised financial position of the Government of Mizoram as on 31 March 2025

(₹ in crore)

As on 31 March 2024		As on 31 March 2025
	Liabilities	
6,929.10	**Internal Debt**	**7,910.32**
5,869.12	Market Loans bearing interest	6,808.68
0.00	Market Loans not bearing interest	0.00
-162.53	Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	-167.83
1,222.51	Loans from other Institutions	1,269.47
0.00	Ways and Means Advances	0.00
0.00	Overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India	0.00
1,774.36	**Loans and Advances from Central Government -**	**3,116.86**
0.00	Pre 1984 -85 Loans	0.00
41.05	Non-Plan Loans	41.05
54.89	Loans for State Plan Schemes	27.34
0.02	Loans for Central Plan Schemes	0.02
16.78	Loans for Central Sponsored Schemes	16.77
1,645.93	Loans for State/UTs with Legislature Schemes	3,015.99
15.69	Loans for Special Schemes	15.69
0.10	**Contingency Fund**	**0.10**
5,670.98		**5,995.92**
1,963.50	**Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.**	**1,583.60**
1,185.92	**Deposits & Advances**	**1,793.55**
760.24	**Reserve Funds**	**830.24**
1,761.32	**Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances**	**1,788.53**
0.00	**Remittance Balances**	**0.00**
0.00	**Miscellaneous Capital Receipts**	0.00
6,952.33	**Cumulative excess of receipts over expenditure**	**6,929.50**
21,326.87	**Total**	**23,952.70**
	Assets	
20,090.94	**Gross Capital Outlay**	**22,087.12**
42.77	Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations *etc*.	42.86
20,048.17	Other Capital Outlay	22,044.26
219.76	**Loans and Advances-**	**215.45**
1.60	Loans for Power Projects	1.60
132.52	Other Development Loans	131.76
85.64	Loans to Government servants and Miscellaneous loans	82.09
150.06	**Remittance Balances**	**255.72**
0.00	**Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances**	**0.00**

As on 31 March 2024		As on 31 March 2025
866.11	**Cash**	**1394.41**
0.00	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	0.00
156.66	Deposits with Reserve Bank	40.20
3.23	Departmental Cash Balance including	3.27
0.00	Permanent Advances	0.00
0.00	Security Deposits	0.00
539.85	Investment of Earmarked Funds	605.85
166.37	Cash Balance Investments	745.09
0.00	**Deficit on Government Account-**	0.00
0.00	(i) Less Revenue Surplus of the 2024-25	0.00
0.00	(ii) Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0.00
0.00	Accumulated deficit at the beginning of the year	0.00
21,326.87	**Total**	**23,952.70**

*Included under Suspense and Miscellaneous

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years, Government of Mizoram, Note: Closing balance of the Contingency Fund has been taken under liabilities *Explanatory Notes*

The abridged accounts in the foregoing statements have to be read with comments and explanations in the Finance Accounts. Government accounts being mainly on cash basis, the deficit on Government account, as shown in ***Appendix,*** indicates the position on cash basis, as opposed to accrual basis in commercial accounting.

APPENDIX – 2.1
(Refer paragraph 2.5.3)
Cases where supplementary provision (₹ 1.00 crore or more in each case) proved unnecessary

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Number and Name of Grant	Original Provision	Supplementary Provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings out of Original Provision
A-Revenue (Voted)					
1	1-Legislative Assembly	36.94	36.94	36.94	36.94
2	6-Land Revenue & Settlement	34.89	34.89	34.89	34.89
3	7-Excise & Narcotics	54.57	2.65	44.03	10.54
4	16- Home	834.06	45.09	814.87	19.20
5	17-Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	299.41	16.97	255.73	43.68
6	19- Local Administration	208.31	14.42	101.99	106.32
7	20-School Education	1,971.15	101.45	1,582.73	388.42
8	21-Higher & Technical Education	356.44	16.34	262.83	93.61
9	24-Health and Family Welfare	695.13	239.49	607.33	87.80
10	28-Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	31.75	1.28	16.42	15.33
11	31-Agriculture	126.14	23.60	103.78	22.36
12	32-Horticulture	121.60	5.65	74.25	47.35
13	34-Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	67.73	6.28	65.83	1.90
14	36-Enviroment, Forests and Climate Change	140.46	3.63	93.53	46.93
15	37-Co-operation	15.17	1.35	15.08	0.09
16	38-Rural Development	456.52	30.52	244.72	211.80
17	42-Transport	44.74	1.74	40.07	4.67
18	45-Public Works	607.25	59.69	491.32	115.93
19	46-Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	189.62	69.58	159.10	30.52
	TOTAL	**6,291.88**	**711.56**	**5,045.44**	**1,318.28**
B-Revenue Charged					
20	1- Legislative Assembly	1.36	0.10	0.97	0.39
	TOTAL	**1.36**	**0.10**	**0.97**	**0.39**
C-Capital (Voted)					
21	9-Finance	1,219.70	7.04	13.14	1,206.56
22	31-Agriculture	77.04	18.37	31.61	45.43
23	47-Irrigation and Water Resources	88.39	3.07	16.48	71.91
	TOTAL	**1,385.13**	**28.48**	**61.23**	**1,323.90**
	GRAND TOTAL	**7,678.37**	**740.14**	**5,107.64**	**2,642.57**

Source: Appropriation Accounts for FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 2.2
(Refer paragraph 2.5.3)
Cases where Supplementary Provision (₹ 1.00 crore or more in each case) proved excessive

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Original Provision	Supplementary provision	Total Budget	Actual expenditure	Excessive Supplementary provision (Savings)
A-Revenue (Voted)						
1	3- council of Ministers	7.37	1.76	9.13	8.45	0.68
2	5-Vigilance	7.11	2.28	9.39	8.04	1.35
3	8-Taxation	22.53	2.68	25.21	23.99	1.22
4	9-Finance	2,218.44	313.76	2,532.20	2,378.95	153.25
5	11-Secretariat Administration	120.33	16.32	136.65	134.13	2.52
6	15-General Administration	105.31	91.66	196.97	182.36	14.61
7	16-Home	834.06	45.09	879.15	814.87	64.28
8	18-Printing & Stationery	13.20	2.32	15.52	14.13	1.39
9	22-Sports & Youth Services	25.71	5.73	31.44	29.34	2.10
10	29-Social Welfare	246.68	80.85	327.53	247.34	80.19
11	30-Disaster Management & Rehabilitation	64.47	183.88	248.35	93.06	155.29
12	33-Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation	28.47	13.91	42.38	34.50	7.88
13	35-Fisheries	11.01	46.07	57.08	43.58	13.50
14	40-Commerce & Industries	60.02	16.49	76.51	67.76	8.75
15	43-Tourism	12.59	2.39	14.98	14.03	0.95
	Total	**3,769.93**	**823.43**	**4,593.36**	**4,086.08**	**507.28**
B-Revenue (Charged)						
16	2- Governor	10.55	1.27	11.82	10.64	1.18
17	10-Mizoram Public Service Commission	11.07	3.90	14.97	14.14	0.83
	Total	**21.62**	**5.17**	**26.79**	**24.78**	**2.01**
C-Capital (Voted)						
18	24-Medical & Public Health Services	144.41	22.28	166.69	148.17	18.52
19	25-Public Health Engineering	51.43	128.01	179.44	151.20	28.24
20	34-Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	2.38	4.36	6.74	5.93	0.81
21	39-Power and Electricity	51.79	95.59	147.38	119.22	28.16
22	45-Public Works	125.46	675.52	800.98	705.70	95.28
23	46-Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	182.67	291.65	474.32	321.87	152.45
	Total	**558.14**	**1,217.41**	**1,775.55**	**1,452.09**	**323.46**
	Grand Total	**4,349.69**	**2,046.01**	**6,395.70**	**5,562.95**	**832.75**

Source: Appropriation Accounts for FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 2.3
(Refer paragraph 2.5.4)
Unnecessary / Inadequate re-appropriation of funds during FY 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Number/ Name of Grant and Head of Accounts	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Re- appropriation	Total	Expenditure	Savings (-) /Excess (+)
Reduction of provision through Re-appropriation orders, which was excess expenditure occurred							
Grant No.							
1	**5-Vigilance: 2062 Vigilance**-104 Vigilance Commission of State/UT-02-Administration (Anti-Corruption Bureau) (Voted)	7.02	2.18	-1.56	7.64	7.88	0.24
2	**6-Land Revenue and Settlement: 2029 Land Revenue** -001 Direction and Administration -02-Administration	5.02	0.28	-1.07	4.23	4.40	0.17
3	**16-Home: 2055 Police** -104 Special Police -05-2nd I.R. Battalion	39.18	0.00	-2.14	37.04	37.05	0.01
4	**30-Disaster management and Rehabilitation: 2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities** -101 Transfer to Reserve Funds and Deposit Accounts- SDRF -01-State Disaster Response Fund/FC (CA)	43.20	41.60	-84.80	0.00	41.60	41.60
5	**30-Disaster management and Rehabilitation: 2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities**-101 Disaster Mitigation-01-State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SMS)	1.20	0.60	-1.80	0.00	1.20	1.20
6	**37-Co-operation: 2425 Co-operation** -001 Direction and Administration -02-Administration	4.49	0.00	-1.44	3.05	3.18	0.13
TOTAL		**100.11**	**44.66**	**-92.81**	**51.96**	**95.31**	**43.35**

Source: Appropriation Accounts for FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 2.4
(Refer paragraph 2.5.5)
Grants having persistent savings (exceeding ₹ 100.00 crore) during FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No./Name of the Department	Savings		
		FY1	FY2	FY3
Revenue (Voted)				
1	19-Local Administration	195.07	151.24	120.82
2	20-School Education	219.77	262.20	489.86
3	38-Rural Development	184.17	237.95	242.32
Capital (Voted)				
4	9-Finance	1,312.50	1,147.00	1,213.60
5	45-Public Works	800.03	171.28	103.12

Source: Appropriation Accounts for FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 2.5
(Refer paragraph 2.5.5)
Grant-wise percentage of utilisation of budget and savings, during FY 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Utilisation	Range of Utilisation *(per cent)*
1	19-Local Administration	222.73	101.91	120.82	45.75	**Up to 50**
2	28-Labour Employment	33.03	16.42	16.61	49.71	
3	30-Disaster management	286.59	131.31	155.28	45.82	
4	47- Irrigation & Water Resources	106.91	30.68	76.23	28.70	
	TOTAL	**649.26**	**280.32**	**368.94**	**43.18**	
5	9-Finance	3,758.94	2,392.38	1,366.56	63.65	**51 to 75**
6	15- General Administration Department	278.12	208.28	69.84	74.89	
7	21-Higher & Technical Education	374.78	262.83	111.95	70.13	
8	23-Art & Culture	15.49	11.61	3.88	74.95	
9	24-Health & family welfare	1,101.30	755.50	345.80	68.60	
10	31-Agriculture	245.15	135.39	109.76	55.23	
11	32-Horticulture	137.37	84.36	53.01	61.41	
12	36-Enviroment, Forests & Climate Change	144.45	93.89	50.56	65.00	
13	38-Rural Development	514.63	272.31	242.32	52.91	
14	46-Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	733.52	480.97	252.55	65.57	
	TOTAL	**7,303.75**	**4,697.52**	**2,606.23**	**64.32**	
15	1-Legislative Assembly	53.19	48.11	5.08	90.45	**76 to 90**
16	2-Governor	12.46	11.28	1.18	90.53	
17	5-Vigilance	13.83	12.15	1.68	87.85	
18	6-Land Revenue & Settlement	35.90	29.04	6.86	80.89	
19	7- Excise & Narcotics	58.44	45.25	13.19	77.43	
20	12-parliamentary Affairs	1.15	0.91	0.24	79.13	
21	17-Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	316.38	255.73	60.65	80.83	
22	18-Printing & Stationary	15.65	14.13	1.52	90.29	
23	20-School Education	2,114.99	1,625.08	489.91	76.84	

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Utilisation	Range of Utilisation (*per cent*)
24	29-Social Welfare	360.05	279.86	80.19	77.73	
25	33-Land Resources, Soil and Water Conservation	42.39	34.50	7.89	81.39	
26	34-Animal husbandry and Veterinary	80.75	71.76	8.99	88.87	
27	35-Fisheries	57.09	43.58	13.51	76.34	
28	40-Commerce and Industries	78.44	69.70	8.74	88.86	
29	42-Transport	47.13	40.72	6.41	86.40	
30	45-Puiblic Works	1,467.92	1,197.02	270.90	81.55	
TOTAL		**4,755.76**	**3,778.82**	**976.94**	**79.46**	
31	3-Council of Ministers	9.14	8.47	0.67	92.67	**91 to 100**
32	4-Law & Judicial	93.97	90.34	3.63	96.14	
33	8-Taxation	25.27	24.05	1.22	95.17	
34	10-Mizoram Public Service Commission	14.97	14.14	0.83	94.46	
35	11-Secretariat Administration	137.58	135.05	2.53	98.16	
36	13-Personnel & Administrative Reforms	4.80	4.74	0.06	98.75	
37	14-Planning & Programme Implementation	313.97	311.35	2.62	99.17	
38	16-Home	881.01	816.73	64.28	92.70	
39	22-Sport & Youth Services	45.07	42.96	2.11	95.32	
40	25-Public Health Engineering	501.04	466.15	34.89	93.04	
41	26-Information & Public Relations	13.27	13.21	0.06	99.55	
42	27-District Councils & Minority Affairs	652.18	652.06	0.12	99.98	
43	37-C-operation	17.32	15.89	1.43	91.74	
44	39-Power	1,178.85	1,124.02	54.83	95.35	
45	41-Sericulture	17.17	15.69	1.48	91.38	
46	43-Tourism	79.96	79.01	0.95	98.81	
47	48-Information & Communication	6.65	6.55	0.10	98.50	
TOTAL		**3,992.22**	**3,820.41**	**171.81**	**95.70**	

Source: Appropriation Accounts for FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 2.6
(Refer paragraph 2.5.5)
Savings not Surrendered

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Actual surrendered	Amount not surrendered
Revenue (Voted)								
1	1-Legislative Assembly	36.94	0.54	37.48	34.53	2.95	2.94	0.01
2	3-Council of Ministers	7.37	1.76	9.13	8.45	0.68	0.66	0.02
3	4-Law and Judicial	47.73	30.66	78.39	74.78	3.61	3.47	0.14
4	7-Excise and Narcotics	54.57	2.65	57.22	44.03	13.19	13.18	0.01
5	8-Taxation	22.53	2.68	25.21	23.99	1.22	1.21	0.01
6	11-Secretariat Administration	120.33	16.32	136.65	134.12	2.53	2.51	0.02
7	12- Parliamentary Affairs	1.04	0.10	1.14	0.90	0.24	0.20	0.04
8	14-Planning and Programme Implementation	120.27	2.79	123.06	120.44	2.62	2.60	0.02
9	15-General Administration	105.31	91.66	196.97	182.59	14.38	13.48	0.90
10	16-Home	834.06	45.09	879.15	814.87	64.28	63.72	0.56
11	17-Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer &Affairs	299.41	16.97	316.38	255.73	60.65	20.74	39.91
12	18-Printing & Stationery	13.20	2.32	15.52	14.13	1.39	1.34	0.05
13	19-Local Administration	208.31	14.42	222.73	101.91	120.82	120.77	0.05
14	20-School Education	1,971.15	101.45	2,072.60	1,582.73	489.87	489.86	0.01
15	21-Higher and Technical Education	356.44	16.34	372.78	262.83	109.95	109.93	0.02
16	22-Sports and Youth Services	25.71	5.74	31.45	29.34	2.11	2.10	0.01
17	23-Art and Culture	14.59	0.90	15.49	11.61	3.88	3.56	0.32
18	27-District Councils and Minority Affairs	612.17	0.12	612.29	612.17	0.12	-	0.12
19	29-Social Welfare	246.68	80.85	327.53	247.34	80.19	80.11	0.08
20	31-Agriculture	126.14	23.60	149.74	103.78	45.96	44.56	1.40
21	32-Horticulture	121.60	5.65	127.25	74.25	53.00	52.79	0.21

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Actual surrendered	Amount not surrendered
22	33-Land Resources, Soil and Water Conservation	28.47	13.91	42.38	34.50	7.88	7.71	0.17
23	34-Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	67.73	6.28	74.01	65.83	8.18	7.98	0.20
24	35-Fisheries	11.01	46.07	57.08	43.58	13.50	13.49	0.01
25	36-Environment, Forest & Climate Change	140.46	3.63	144.09	93.53	50.56	49.66	0.90
26	40-Commerce and Industries	60.02	16.49	76.51	67.76	8.75	8.58	0.17
27	41-Sericulture	16.86	0.30	17.16	15.68	1.48	1.47	0.01
28	42-Transport	44.74	1.74	46.48	40.07	6.41	6.18	0.23
29	45-Public Works	607.25	59.69	666.94	491.32	175.62	173.85	1.77
30	46-Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	189.62	69.58	259.20	159.10	100.10	100.09	0.01
	Total	**6,511.71**	**680.30**	**7,192.01**	**5,745.89**	**1,446.12**	**1,398.74**	**47.38**
Revenue (Charged)								
31	5-Vigilance	3.43	0.70	4.13	3.83	0.30	0.29	0.01
	Total	**3.43**	**0.70**	**4.13**	**3.83**	**0.30**	**0.29**	**0.01**
Capital (Voted)								
32	39-Power & Electricity	51.79	95.59	147.38	119.22	28.16	8.02	20.14
33	45-Public Works	125.46	675.52	800.98	705.70	95.28	94.68	0.60
34	46-Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	182.67	291.65	474.32	321.87	152.45	143.27	9.18
	Total	**359.92**	**1,062.76**	**1,422.68**	**1,146.79**	**275.89**	**245.97**	**29.92**
	Grand Total	**6,875.06**	**1,743.76**	**8,618.82**	**6,896.51**	**1,722.31**	**1,645.00**	**77.31**

Source: Appropriation Accounts for FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 2.7
(Refer paragraph 2.5.5)
Surrender of funds in excess of ₹10.00 crore, on the last day of March

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Amount surrendered on 31.03.2025
A-Revenue (Voted)							
1	7-Excise & Narcotics	54.57	2.65	57.22	44.03	13.19	13.18
2	9-Finance	2,218.44	313.76	2,532.20	2,379.24	152.96	184.16
3	15-General Administration	105.31	91.66	196.97	182.59	14.38	13.48
4	16-Home	834.06	45.09	879.15	814.87	64.28	63.72
5	17-Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	299.41	16.97	316.38	255.73	60.65	20.74
6	19-Local Administration	208.31	14.42	222.73	101.91	120.82	120.77
7	20-School Education	1,971.15	101.45	2,072.60	1,582.73	489.87	489.86
8	21-Higher & Technical Education	356.44	16.34	372.78	262.83	109.95	109.93
9	24-Health & Family Welfare	695.13	239.49	934.62	607.33	327.29	327.28
10	28-Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	31.75	1.28	33.03	16.42	16.61	16.61
11	29-Social Welfare	246.68	80.85	327.53	247.34	80.19	80.11
12	30-Disaster Management & Rehabilitation	64.47	183.88	248.35	93.06	155.29	155.28
13	31-Agriculture	126.14	23.60	149.74	103.78	45.96	44.56
14	32-Horticulture	121.60	5.65	127.25	74.25	53.00	52.79
15	35-Fisheries	11.01	46.07	57.08	43.58	13.50	13.49
16	36-Enviroment, Forests and CC	140.46	3.63	144.09	93.53	50.56	49.66
17	38-Rural Development	456.52	30.52	487.04	244.72	242.32	242.32
18	39-Power & Electricity	891.73	139.75	1,031.48	1,004.80	26.68	26.80
19	45-Public Works	607.25	59.69	666.94	491.32	175.62	173.85
20	46-Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	189.62	69.58	259.20	159.10	100.10	100.09
	Total	**9,630.05**	**1,486.33**	**11,116.38**	**8,803.16**	**2,313.22**	**2,298.68**

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Amount surrendered on 31.03.2025
B-Revenue (Charged)							
21	49-Public Debt	704.74	27.64	732.38	715.90	16.48	-
	Total	**704.74**	**27.64**	**732.38**	**715.90**	**16.48**	**-**
C-Capital (Voted)							
22	9-Finance	1,219.70	7.04	1,226.74	13.14	1,213.60	1,213.60
23	15-General Administration	-	81.15	81.15	25.69	55.46	55.46
24	24-Health & Family Welfare	144.41	22.28	166.69	148.17	18.52	18.52
25	25-Public Health Engineering	51.43	128.01	179.44	151.20	28.24	28.24
26	31-Agriculture	77.04	18.37	95.41	31.61	63.80	63.80
27	39-Power & Electricity	51.79	95.59	147.38	119.22	28.16	8.02
28	45-Public Works	125.46	675.52	800.98	705.70	95.28	94.68
29	46-Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	182.67	291.66	474.33	321.87	152.46	143.27
30	47-Irrigation and Water Resources	88.40	3.07	91.47	16.48	74.99	74.99
	Total	**1,940.90**	**1,322.69**	**3,263.59**	**1,533.08**	**1,730.51**	**1,700.58**
	Grand Total	**12,275.69**	**2,836.66**	**15,112.35**	**11,052.14**	**4,060.21**	**3,999.26**

Source: Appropriation Accounts for FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 2.8
(Refer paragraph 2.5.6)
Misclassification of revenue expenditure as capital expenditure for FY 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and Name of the Grant	No. of sanction order	Misclassified Amount (₹)	Major head	Audit observation
1	5-Vigilance	–	8.00	2070-Other Administrative Services	The misclassified amount of ₹ 8.00 lakh should be reclassified to 4070-Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services (Voted)
2	5-Vigilance	–	2.00	2062- Vigilance	The misclassified amount of ₹ 2.00 lakh should be reclassified to 4070-Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services (Charged)
3	7-Excise & Narcotics	–	2.00	2039-State Excise	The misclassified amount of ₹ 2.00 lakh should be reclassified to 4075-Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services
4	9-Finance	–	15.00	2075-Miscelleanous General Services	The misclassified amount of ₹ 15.00 lakh should be reclassified to 4047-Capital Outlay on Other Fiscal Services
5	9-Finance	–	4.00	2040-Taxes on sales, Trade etc.	The misclassified amount of ₹ 4.00 lakh should be reclassified to 4047-Capital Outlay on Other Fiscal Services
6	21-Higher & Technical Education	–	0.60	2202-General services	The misclassified amount of ₹ 0.60 lakh should be reclassified to 4202-Capital Outlay on General Education
7	28-Labour, Employment, Skill development & Entrepreneurship	–	1.00	2230-Labour & Employment	The misclassified amount of ₹ 1.00 lakh should be reclassified to 4250-Capital Outlay on Other Social Services
8	29-Social Welfare	–	0.20	2235-Social Security & Welfare	The misclassified amount of ₹ 0.20 lakh should be reclassified to 4235-Capital Outlay on Social Security & Welfare
9	41-Sericulture	–	1.00	2851-Village & Small Industries	The misclassified amount of ₹ 1.00 lakh should be reclassified to 4851-Capital Outlay on Village & Small Industries
10	45-Public Works	–	12.00	2059-Public Works	The misclassified amount of ₹ 12.00 lakh should be reclassified to 4059-Capital Outlay on Public Works

Sl. No.	Number and Name of the Grant	No. of sanction order	Misclassified Amount (₹)	Major head	Audit observation
11	45-Public Works	_	1.35	3054-Roads & Bridges	The misclassified amount of ₹ 1.35.00 lakh, ₹ 0.50
12	45-Public Works	_	0.50		
13	45-Public Works	_	20.00		lakh and ₹ 20.00 lakh should be reclassified to 5054-Capital Outlay on Road & Bridges
14	47-Irriation & Water Resources	–	0.05	2702- Minor Irrigation	The misclassified amount of ₹ 0.05 lakh should be reclassified to 4702-Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation
TOTAL			67.70		

Source: Finance Accounts of respective year

APPENDIX – 2.9
(Refer paragraph 2.5.7)
Policy initiatives with no expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Grant No. and Name of the Department	Head of Account and Name of the new scheme	Budget provision	Expenditure
1	9-Finance	2052-090-01 Finance Department (Secretariat-General Services)	177.70	0.00
2	9-Finance	4047-800-09 Scheme under Special Central Assistance (Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services)	500.00	0.00
3	9-Finance	4047-800-15 Counterpart Funding (Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services)	250.00	0.00
4	9-Finance	4047-800-91 Hand Holding Policy (Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services)	200.00	0.00
5	9-Finance	4047-800-07 NABARD (Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services)	150.00	0.00
Total			**1,277.70**	**0.00**

Source: Appropriation Accounts of FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 2.10
(Refer paragraph 2.5.7)
Policy initiatives with full budget amount withdrawn in revised outlay

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name of the Department	Head of Account and Name of the new scheme	Budget provision	Expenditure
1	1-Legislative Assembly	2011-Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislatures-02 State/Union Territory Legislatures-103 Legislative Secretariat -04 Implementation of NeVA (Voted)/CSS	1.57	0.00
2	9-Finance	2052 Secretariat-General Services-090 Secretariat -01 Finance Department (Secretariat-General Services)	177.70	0.00
3	9-Finance	2071 Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits -01 Civil -103 Compassionate Allowance -01 Compassionate Allowances	0.20	0.00
4	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-09 Scheme under Special Central Assistance	500.00	0.00
5	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-15 Counterpart Funding	250.00	0.00
6	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-91 Hand Holding Policy	200.00	0.00
7	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-07 NABARD	150.00	0.00
8	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-12 Scheme under SIDBI	30.00	0.00
9	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-13 Scheme under UIDF	25.00	0.00
10	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-03 State Priority Programmes	20.00	0.00
11	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-14 -Management of EAP	19.70	0.00
12	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-01 Recapitalization of R.R.B	10.00	0.00
13	9-Finance	4047 Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services -800 Other Expenditure-08 NCDC	5.00	0.00
14	16-Home	2055 Police-115 Modernisation of Police Force-01-Modernisation/CSS	8.69	0.00
15	16-Home	2055Police-001 Direction and Administration-01-Direction/CSS	4.22	0.00

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name of the Department	Head of Account and Name of the new scheme	Budget provision	Expenditure
16	16-Home	2055 Ploce-115 Modernisation of Police Forces-03-Modernisation ASUMP/CSS	3.25	0.00
17	18-Printing & Stationery	4058 Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing -103 Government Press -02-Procurement of Fixed and Intangible Assets under Printing & Stationery	0.13	0.00
18	21-Higher & Technical Education	2202 General Education-03 University and Higher Education-107 Scholarships -07-Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST Students/CSS	5.20	0.00
19	21-Higher & Technical Education	2203 Technical Education -105 Polytechnics-04-Mizoram Polytechnics, Kolasib/CSS	3.01	0.00
20	21-Higher & Technical Education	2203-105-05-Mizoram Polytechnic, Champhai/CSS	3.00	0.00
21	21-Higher & Technical Education	4202-02-104-05-Setting up of Polytechnic, Saiha/CSS (Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art & Culture)	1.00	0.00
22	21-Higher & Technical Education	4202-02-104-06-Setting up of Polytechnic, Serchhip /CSS(Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art & Culture)	1.00	0.00
23	24-Health & Family Welfare	2211 Family Welfare-101 Rural Family Welfare Services -01-Maintenance of Sub Centre/CSS	54.13	0.00
24	24-Health & Family Welfare	2210 Medical and Public Health-06 Public Health-112 Public Health Education-03-Mizoram State Health Care Society/CSS	18.86	0.00
25	24-Health & Family Welfare	2211 Family Welfare-001 Direction and Administration-02-Administration/CSS	6.77	0.00
26	24-Health & Family Welfare	2211 Family Welfare-001 Direction and Administration-01-Direction/CSS	3.73	0.00
27	24-Health & Family Welfare	2211 Family Welfare-003 Training-02-Training of MPW (M)/CSS	1.78	0.00
28	24-Health & Family Welfare	2211 Family Welfare-003 Training-01-Training of ANM/CSS	1.33	0.00
29	24-Health & Family Welfare	2211 Family Welfare-102 Urban Family Welfare Services-01-Urban Family Welfare/CSS	0.51	0.00
30	24-Health & Family Welfare	2210 Medical and Public Health-06 Public Health-003 Training-07-General Nursing & Midwifery School, Serchhip/CSS	0.20	0.00
31	24-Health & Family Welfare	2210 Medical and Public Health-06-003-05-General Nursing & Midwifery School, Champhai/CSS	0.13	0.00

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name of the Department	Head of Account and Name of the new scheme	Budget provision	Expenditure
32	24-Health & Family Welfare	4210 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health -04 Public Health-003 Training -07-General Nursing & Midwifery School, Serchhip/CSS	1.30	0.00
33	24-Health & Family Welfare	4210 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health -01 Urban Health Services-110 Hospital and Dispensaries -04-Procurment of Fixed and Intangible Assets H&FW	0.78	0.00
34	24-Health & Family Welfare	4210 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health -01 Urban Health Services-110 Hospital and Dispensaries-08- North Eastern Area	0.17	0.00
35	25-Public Health Engineering	4215 Capital Outlay on Water Supply & Sanitation-01 Water Supply -102 Rural Water Supply -12-National Rural Drinking Water Project (NRDWP)/CSS	17.96	0.00
36	25-Public Health Engineering	4215 Capital Outlay on Water Supply & Sanitation-01 water Supply-102 Rural Water Supply-12-National Rural Drinking Water Project (NRDWP)	2.00	0.00
37	25-Public Health Engineering	4215 Capital Outlay on Water Supply & Sanitation-01 Water Supply -101 Urban Water Supply-37-Augentation of N. Vanlaiphai	0.53	0.00
38	30-Disaster Management & Rehabilitation	2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities-05 State Disaster Response Fund-901 Deduct amount met from State Disaster Response Fund -01-SDRF (CA)	41.60	0.00
39	30-Disaster Management & Rehabilitation	2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities-08 Other Transfer/Grants to States-902 Deduct amount met from State Disaster Mitigation Fund-01-SDMF/FC (CA)	15.80	0.00
40	30-Disaster Management & Rehabilitation	2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities-05 State Disaster Response Fund-901 Deduct amount met from State Disaster Response Fund-02-SMS for SDMF	9.60	0.00
41	31-Agriculture	2401 Crop Husbandry-102 Food Grains Crop-11-NMSA-PKVY/CSS	0.44	0.00
42	31-Agriculture	4401 Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry-104 Agricultural Farms-01-FOCUS/CSS (Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry)	63.20	0.00
43	34-Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	2403 Animal Husbandry-105 Piggery development-02-Piggery development under NLM/CSS	0.80	0.00

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name of the Department	Head of Account and Name of the new scheme	Budget provision	Expenditure
44	34-Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	2403 Animal Husbandry-107 Fodder and Feed Development-02-Fodder and Feed Development/CSS	0.80	0.00
45	36-Enviroment, Forest and Climate Change	2406 Forestry and Wildlife-01 Forestry-102 Social and Farm Mission-13-Green India Mission/CSS	24.00	0.00
46	38-Rural Development	2505 Rural Employment -02 Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes -101 National Rural Employment Programme-04-Project UNNATI under NREGS/CSS	0.39	0.00
47	39-Power & Electricity	4801-05-800-05 Distribution/CSS (Capital Outlay on Power Projects)	7.32	0.00
48	39-Power & Electricity	4801 Capital Outlay on Power Projects -01 Hydel Generation -052 Machinery and Equipment -01-Replacement of Overloaded Distribution Transformer (Capital Outlay on Power Projects)	7.00	0.00
49	39-Power & Electricity	4801 Capital Outlay on Power Projects -01 Hydel Generation -052 Machinery and Equipment-02-Installation of Grid Connected Roof Top Solar Plants	7.00	0.00
50	39-Power & Electricity	4801 Capital Outlay on Power Projects -01 Hydel Generation -052 Machinery and Equipment-03-Other Infrastructural Assets (Capital Outlay on Power Projects)	6.13	0.00
51	43-Tourism	3452 Tourism-01 Tourist Infrastructure-101 Tourist Centre -02-SMS for Safety of Women Travellers	0.38	0.00
52	45-Public Works	3054 Roads and Bridges-80 General -797 Transfer to Reserve Fund/Deposit Account-04-Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF)/CSS	24.93	0.00
53	45-Public Works	3054 Roads and Bridges -01 National Highways -799 Suspense -01-Adjustment Head for Maintenance of National Highways	12.00	0.00
54	45-Public Works	3054 Roads and Bridges-80 General -052 Machinery and Equipment-01 Purchase and Maintenance	0.20	0.00
55	45-Public Works	4059 Capital Outlay on Public Works-80 General -051 Construction -19-Construction of Fly-over/CSS	0.56	0.00
56	46-Urban development and Poverty Alleviation	2217 Urban Development-05 Other Urban Development Schemes -800 Other Expenditure-06-Smart City mission/CSS	12.78	0.00

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name of the Department	Head of Account and Name of the new scheme	Budget provision	Expenditure
57	47-Irrigation & Water Resources	4702 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation-101 Surface Water-03-River Diversion (AIBP/PMKSY) SMI/CSS	40.00	0.00
58	47-Irrigation & Water Resources	4702 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation-101 Surface Water-07-River Diversion (AIBP/PMKSY) GWI/CSS	20.00	0.00
59	47-Irrigation & Water Resources	4702 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation-101 Surface Water-05-River Diversion of Ground Water/CSS	9.00	0.00
60	47-Irrigation & Water Resources	4702 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation-101 Surface Water-03-SMS for River Diversion (AIBP/PMKSY)	3.07	0.00
61	47-Irrigation & Water Resources	4702 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation-101 Surface Water-01-Flood management Programme (AIBP)/CSS	0.50	0.00
Total			**1,834.78**	**0.00**

Source: Appropriation Accounts of FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 2.11
(Refer paragraph 2.5.8)
Quarter wise expenditure for all major heads during 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Grant	Allocation during 2024-25	Expenditure					Total Expenditure during 2025 (TE)	Expenditure in Q4 as a percentage of TE	Expenditure in March 2025 as percentage of TE
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	In March			
1	1	Legislative Assembly	53.19	12.92	13.77	9.68	11.72	3.80	48.10	24.37	7.91
2	2	Governor	12.47	2.23	2.57	3.33	3.15	1.04	11.28	27.96	9.22
3	3	Council of Ministers	9.14	1.76	2.01	1.92	2.78	1.34	8.47	32.82	15.85
4	4	Law & Judicial	93.97	14.84	35.16	15.65	24.69	4.02	90.34	27.33	4.45
5	5	Vigilance	13.83	2.43	2.57	3.33	3.82	1.32	12.15	31.42	10.91
6	6	Land Revenue & Settlement	35.90	7.08	7.02	7.26	7.68	1.89	29.04	26.44	6.51
7	7	Excise & Narcotics	58.44	9.89	9.73	14.05	11.59	1.29	45.25	25.61	2.86
8	8	Taxation	25.27	6.03	5.59	5.84	6.59	1.58	24.05	27.40	6.59
9	9	Finance	3758.94	472.53	546.33	713.67	659.56	143.84	2392.09	27.57	6.01
10	10	Mizoram Public Service Commission	14.97	2.62	3.56	3.60	4.36	1.14	14.14	30.83	8.07
11	11	Secretariat Administration	137.58	37.54	32.29	32.95	32.27	4.74	135.06	23.89	3.51
12	12	Parliamentary Affairs	1.15	0.09	0.22	0.20	0.39	0.15	0.91	42.78	16.15
13	13	Personnel & Administrative Reforms	4.80	1.08	1.19	1.20	1.28	0.31	4.74	26.94	6.46
14	14	Planning and Programme Implementation	313.97	6.16	47.77	35.39	222.02	194.73	311.35	71.31	62.54
15	15	General Administration	278.12	72.63	36.29	27.10	52.04	21.04	188.05	27.67	11.19
16	16	Home	881.01	180.41	179.88	224.18	232.26	55.10	816.73	28.44	6.75
17	17	Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs	316.38	21.10	66.22	37.58	54.83	24.95	179.73	30.51	13.88
18	18	Printing & Stationery	15.65	2.37	4.31	2.44	4.55	1.83	13.66	33.31	13.41
19	19	Local Administration	222.73	3.01	38.34	51.89	8.67	5.49	101.91	8.51	5.39
20	20	School Education	2114.99	368.53	331.97	455.19	469.39	189.03	1625.08	28.88	11.63

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Grant	Allocation during 2024-25	Expenditure					Total Expenditure during 2025 (TE)	Expenditure in Q4 as a percentage of TE	Expenditure in March 2025 as percentage of TE
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	In March			
21	21	Higher & Technical Education	374.78	53.59	55.09	82.65	71.51	24.27	262.84	27.21	9.23
22	22	Sports & Youth Services	45.07	3.82	5.27	7.02	26.85	19.60	42.96	62.51	45.62
23	23	Art & Culture	15.49	1.85	2.33	3.04	4.40	2.40	11.61	37.87	20.69
24	24	Medical & Public Health Services	1101.30	191.42	126.83	187.37	249.89	144.77	755.50	33.08	19.16
25	25	Water Supply & Sanitation	501.04	99.13	66.22	122.69	178.11	127.57	466.14	38.21	27.37
26	26	Information & Public Relations	13.27	2.61	3.03	3.77	3.80	0.98	13.21	28.80	7.38
27	27	District Councils & Minority Affairs	652.18	221.34	196.05	143.51	91.16	3.00	652.06	13.98	0.46
28	28	Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	33.03	4.03	2.90	3.97	5.53	1.93	16.42	33.65	11.72
29	29	Social Welfare	360.05	27.72	73.59	79.54	99.01	47.52	279.86	35.38	16.98
30	30	Disaster Management & Rehabilitation	286.59	1.06	14.74	1.06	50.42	3.17	67.28	74.94	4.71
31	31	Agriculture	245.15	9.36	13.21	10.40	102.42	32.88	135.39	75.65	24.28
32	32	Horticulture	137.36	7.25	15.59	26.04	35.48	29.74	84.36	42.06	35.25
33	33	Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation	42.39	5.58	10.13	14.36	4.43	1.17	34.50	12.84	3.39
34	34	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	80.75	15.03	18.22	18.11	20.40	7.83	71.76	28.43	10.91
35	35	Fisheries	57.09	2.56	16.45	2.56	22.01	7.19	43.58	50.50	16.50
36	36	Environment, Forests & Climate Change	144.46	15.92	13.21	17.55	25.25	0.44	71.94	35.11	0.61
37	37	Co-operation	17.32	2.71	4.81	3.35	5.03	2.94	15.89	31.63	18.48
38	38	Rural Development	514.63	32.53	79.32	82.30	78.16	50.69	272.31	28.70	18.61
39	39	Power	1178.85	334.21	201.88	259.97	327.96	160.87	1124.02	29.18	14.31

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Grant	Allocation during 2024-25	Expenditure					Total Expenditure during 2025 (TE)	Expenditure in Q4 as a percentage of TE	Expenditure in March 2025 as percentage of TE
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	In March			
40	40	Commerce & Industries	78.45	12.01	13.39	14.71	29.58	11.19	69.70	42.44	16.05
41	41	Sericulture	17.17	3.87	3.76	3.83	4.24	0.89	15.69	27.01	5.65
42	42	Transport	47.13	9.36	9.26	9.34	12.76	3.49	40.72	31.34	8.58
43	43	Tourism	79.97	2.51	2.84	67.73	5.94	3.51	79.02	7.51	4.44
44	45	Public Works	1467.92	46.00	228.75	129.62	782.42	684.16	1186.79	65.93	57.65
45	46	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	733.53	29.14	53.37	79.51	318.96	198.17	480.97	66.31	41.20
46	47	Irrigation & Water Resources	106.91	3.32	3.41	6.98	16.97	12.92	30.67	55.32	42.11
47	48	Information & Communication Technology	6.65	0.86	0.84	1.66	3.19	2.09	6.55	48.71	31.97
48	99	Public Debt	1223.41	128.06	558.54	777.71	1110.29	436.07	2574.60	43.12	16.94

Source: Appropriation Accounts of FY 2024-25

APPENDIX – 3.1
(Refer Paragraphs 3.1.2)
Details of contribution and investment under Defined Contributory Pension Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Years	Receipts				Disbursement (Transferred to NSDL)	Short transfer (-) /Excess transfer (+)
	Opening Balance	Employees' share	Government contribution	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (6-5)
2006-07	The Mizoram New Defined Contributory Pension Scheme NPS came into force on 1st September, 2010					
2007-08						
2008-09						
2009-10						
2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2011-12	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.34	0.40	0.07
2012-13	0.34	2.89	2.42	5.31	5.61	0.30
2013-14	5.65	4.73	5.30	10.03	10.61	0.59
2014-15	15.68	8.23	8.03	16.26	15.92	-0.34
2015-16	31.93	11.58	11.38	22.96	22.56	-0.40
2016-17	54.89	14.59	13.98	28.57	27.75	-0.82
2017-18	83.47	18.64	17.95	36.59	35.90	-0.69
2018-19	120.06	27.83	28.04	55.87	59.44	3.57
2019-20	175.93	32.79	32.86	65.65	65.73	0.07
2020-21	241.58	43.52	43.68	87.20	87.22	0.02
2021-22	328.78	44.27	44.39	88.66	88.71	0.04

Years	Receipts				Disbursement (Transferred to NSDL)	Short transfer (-) /Excess transfer (+)
	Opening Balance	Employees' share	Government contribution	Total		
2022-23	417.45	51.29	51.40	102.69	102.73	0.04
2023-24	520.14	61.91	61.98	123.88	123.88	0.00
2024-25	644.02	71.51	71.65	143.16	143.16	0.00
TOTAL	**2,639.92**	**393.95**	**393.23**	**787.17**	**789.62**	**2.45**

Source: Finance Account of respective years

www.cag.gov.in

https://cag.gov.in/ag/aizawl/en

Government of Mizoram — Report No. 1 of 2026