



सत्यमेव जयते

**Accounts at a glance
2012-13**



Government of Haryana

Accounts at a Glance

2012-13

Government of Haryana

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PREFACE

This publication 'Accounts at a glance' is an attempt to address the felt-need of various stakeholders for a publication containing a reader friendly summary of finances of State of Haryana. This is the fifteenth issue in the series.


It provides a gist of the voluminous information available in the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts prepared by my office in accordance with Article 149 of the Constitution of India, read with Section 11 of Comptroller and Auditor General's (D.P.C.) Act, 1971.

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

'Accounts at a glance' provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements, graphs and time series analysis for providing accounting information to the stakeholders-the Legislature, the Executives and the Public. A reading of Finance Accounts, Appropriation Accounts of Government of Haryana, and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on State Finances for the year 2012-13 together with Accounts at a glance will help the stakeholders to appreciate the various aspects of State Finances in a more effective manner.

We look forward to readers' feedback that would help us in improving the publication.

Chandigarh
The 20 Sept. 2013


(Mohinder Singh)
Principal Accountant General (A&E)
Haryana

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER I - FINANCE ACCOUNTS AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

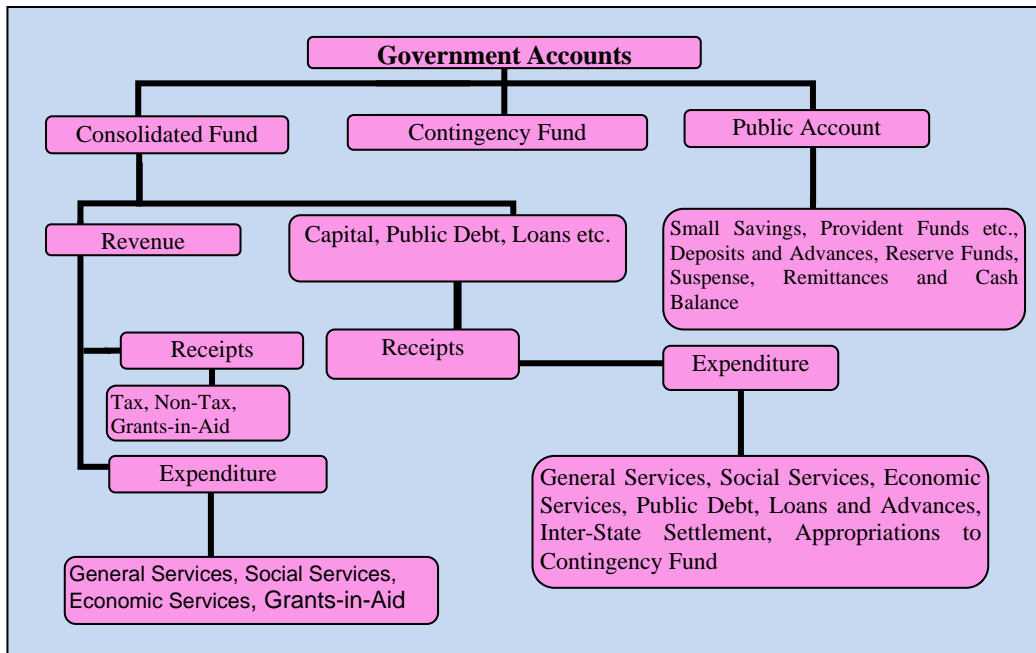
The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Haryana compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Haryana. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and advices of the Reserve Bank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

1.2 Structure of Accounts

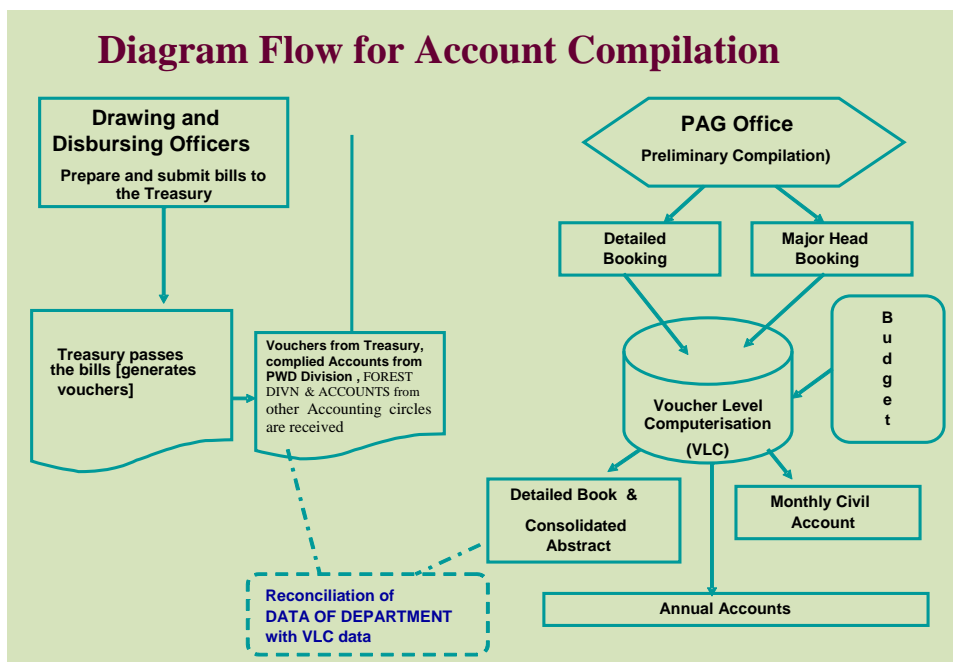
1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts:

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

1.2.2. Pictorial representation of Structure of Government Accounts



1.2.3 Compilation of Accounts



1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the revenue and capital accounts, public debt and public account balances recorded in the accounts. The Finance Accounts have been prepared in two volumes, in a new format, to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarised statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items; Volume II contains other summarised statements (Part-I), detailed statements (Part-II) and appendices (Part-III).

The Revenue and Capital accounts, Public Debt and Liabilities of Haryana depicted in the Finance Accounts 2012-13 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Receipts (Total: 44,356)	Revenue (Total: 33,634)	Tax Revenue	26,621
		Non Tax Revenue	4,673
		Grants-in-Aid	2,340
	Capital (Total: 10,722)	Capital Receipt	11
		Recovery of Loans and Advances	349
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	10,362
Disbursements (Total: 44,356)	Revenue		38,072
	Capital		5,762
	Loans and Advances		522

* **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 Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. This year, the Government of India directly released ₹ 1,606 crore (₹ 1,657 crore last year). Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are now exhibited in Appendix VII of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. They depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund or 'voted' by the State Legislature.

The Appropriation Act, 2012-13, had provided for gross budget provision of ₹ 66,810 crore including the supplementary grant totalling ₹ 6,216 crores voted by the State Legislature during the year. An amount of ₹ 6,055 crore was projected as recoveries in reduction in expenditure. Appropriation Accounts 2012-13 shows disbursement aggregating ₹55,828 crore against the aggregate budget provision of ₹ 66,810 crore resulting thereby a saving of ₹ 10,982 crore against grants and appropriation. Recoveries in reduction of expenditure amounting to ₹ 5,174 crore reflecting decrease of ₹881 crore vis-à-vis budget estimates.

During 2012-13, ₹ 116 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts under the Public Account, which are maintained by designated Administrators for specific purposes. Normally, unspent balances under PD accounts are to be transferred back to the Government at the end of the financial year. However, details of such transfers, if any, and outstanding balances in individual PD accounts are available only with the treasuries, since they are responsible for maintaining such records.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to enable State Governments to maintain their liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 1.14 crore) maintained with the RBI. During 2012-13, the Government of Haryana did not resort to OD facilities and availed of WMA of ₹ 347 crore. The entire ways and means advance was repaid during the year.

1.4.2 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue deficit of ₹4,438 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 10,362 crore representing 1.26 per cent and 2.93 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)¹ respectively. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 23 per cent of total expenditure. This deficit was met from Public Debt (₹ 9,262 crore) and increase in Public Account (₹ 1,100 crore). Around 58 per cent of the revenue receipts (₹ 33,634 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 11,270 crore), interest payments (₹ 4,744 crore) and pensions (₹ 3,636 crore).

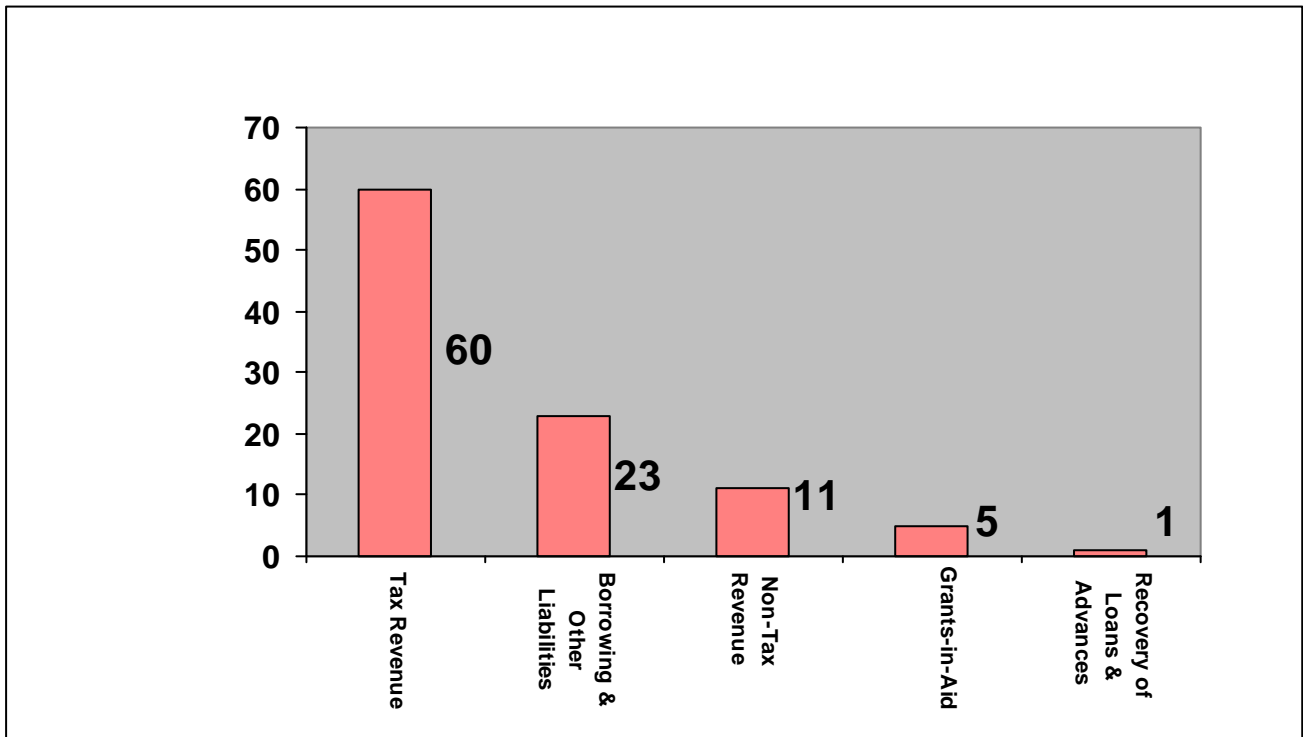
¹ Except where indicated otherwise, GSDP figures used in this publication are adopted from the Economic Survey of the Planning Department, Government of Haryana

Sources and Application of Funds

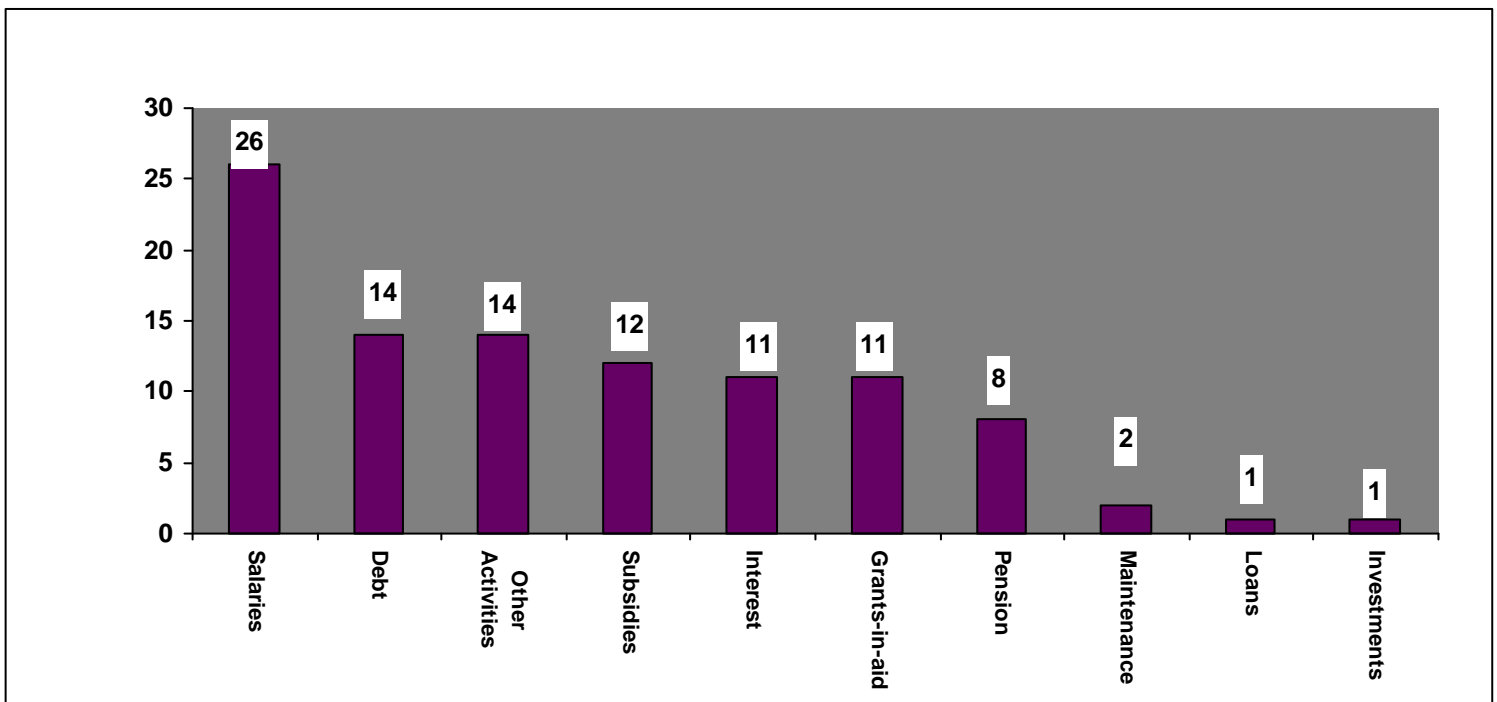
(₹ in crore)

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 1.4.2012	(-)50
	Revenue Receipts	33,634
	Capital Receipt	11
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	349
	Public Debt (Including ways & means advances)	15,560
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others	2,311
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	672
SOURCES	Deposits Received	13,105
	Civil Advances Repaid	45
	Suspense Account	30,791
	Remittances	5,929
	Contingency Fund	..
	TOTAL	1,02,357
	Revenue Expenditure	38,072
	Capital Expenditure	5,762
	Loans Given	522
	Repayment of Public Debt (Including ways & means advances)	6,298
	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	..
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others	1,853
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	711
APPLICATION	Deposits Spent	12,507
	Civil Advances Given	45
	Suspense Account	30,421
	Remittances	6,001
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.3.2013	165
	TOTAL	1,02,357

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came From



1.4.4 Where the Rupee went



1.5 Highlights of Accounts

(₹ in crore)

		BUDGET ESTIMATES 2012-13	ACTUALS	PERCENTAGE OF ACTUALS TO BUDGET ESTIMATES	PERCENTAGE OF ACTUALS TO GSDP(\$)
1	TAX REVENUE @	27,053	26,621	98	8
2	NON-TAX REVENUE	4,805	4,673	97	1
3	GRANTS-IN-AID & CONTRIBUTIONS	5,470	2,340	43	1
4	REVENUE RECEIPT(1+2+3)	37,328	33,634	90	10
5	RECOVERY OF LOANS	374	349	93	..
6	OTHER RECEIPTS	20	11	55	..
7	BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES (A)	7,597	10,362	136	3
8	CAPITAL RECEIPTS (5+6+7)	7,991	10,722	134	3
9	TOTAL RECEIPTS (4+8)	45,319	44,356	98	13
10	NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE(*)	28,770	30,425	106	9
11	NPE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	28,614	28,616	100	8
12	NPE ON INTEREST PAYMENTS OUT OF 11	5,261	4,744	90	1
13	NPE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	156	1,809	1160	..
14	PLAN EXPENDITURE(*)	16,549	13,931	84	4
15	PE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	11,170	9,456	85	3
16	PE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	5,379	4,475	83	1
17	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (10+14)	45,319	44,356	98	13
18	REVENUE EXPENDITURE (11+15)	39,784	38,072	96	11
19	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (13+16)#	5,535	6,284	114	2
20	REVENUE SURPLUS/ DEFICIT (4-18)	(-2,456)	(-4,438)	181	1
21	FISCAL DEFICIT (4+5+6-17)	(-7,597)	(-10,362)	136	3

(@) Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹ 3,062 crore

(\$) GSDP figure of ₹ 3,53,440 crore, on advance estimates, as intimated by Planning Department, Government of Haryana.

#) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 5,762 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹ 522 crore).

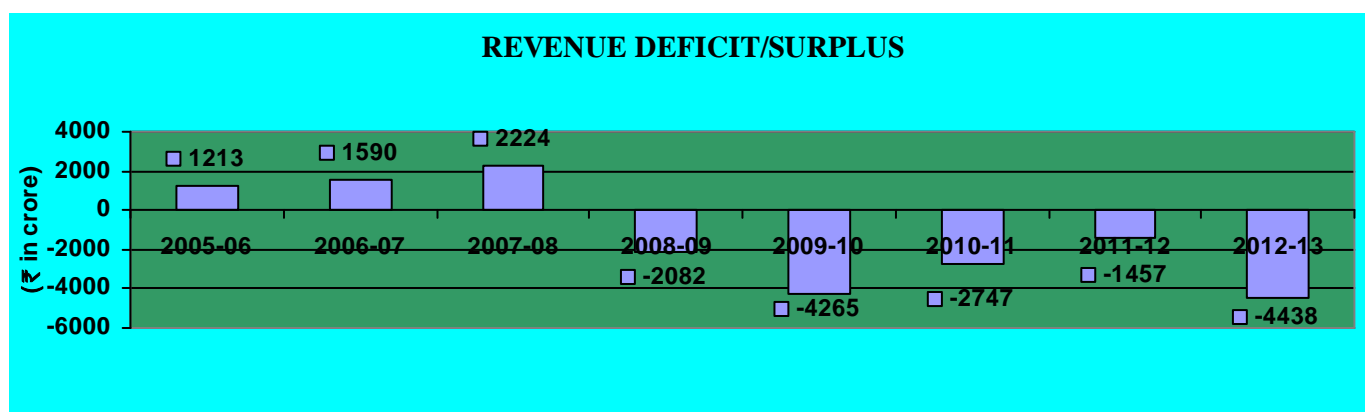
(*) Expenditure includes ₹238 crore under Non-Plan and ₹ 284 crore under Plan which pertains to Loans and Advances.

(A) 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.

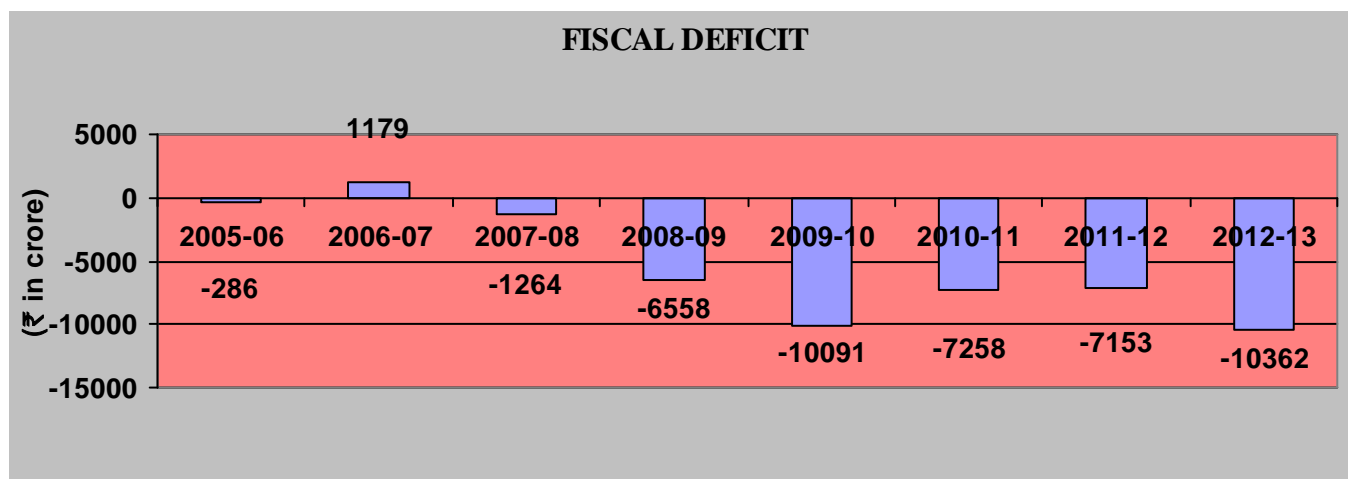
1.6 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

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

1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus



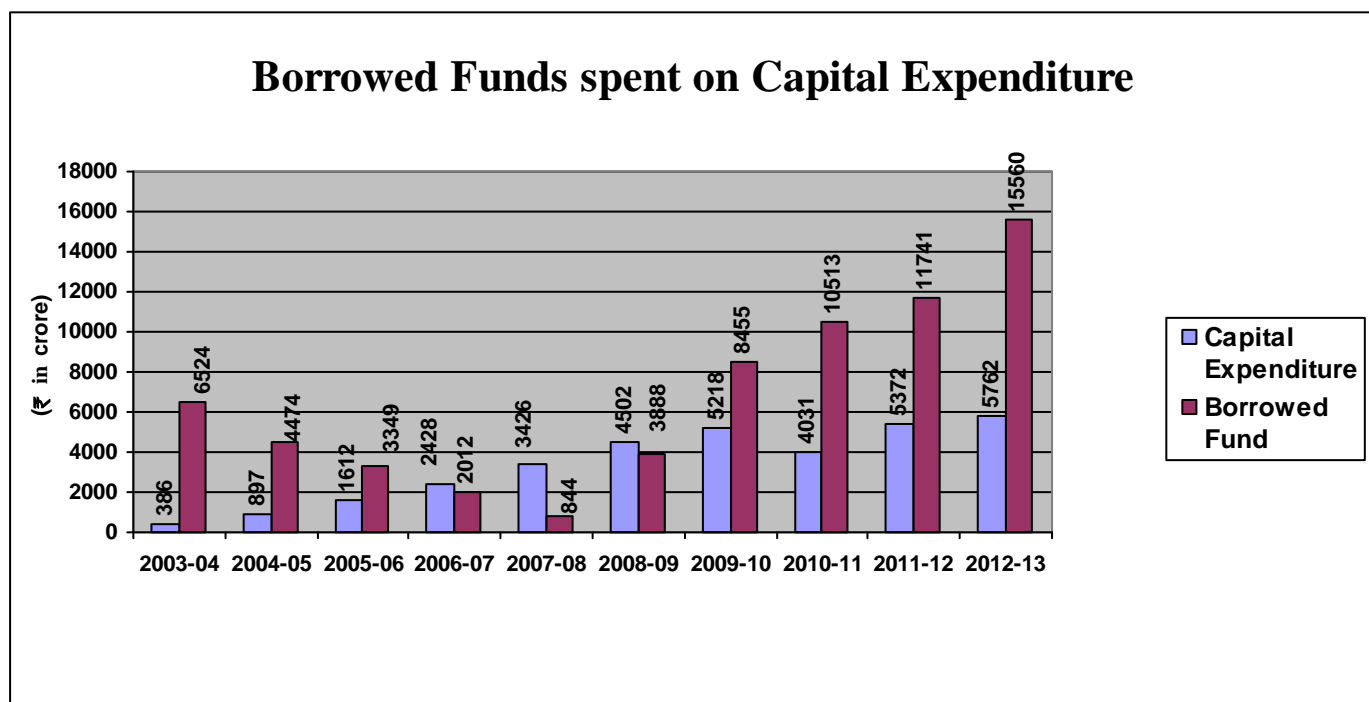
1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed Funds Spent on Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Borrowed Fund	6,524	4,474	3,349	2,012	844	3,888	8,455	10,513	11,741	15,560
Capital Expenditure	386	897	1,612	2,428	3,426	4,502	5,218	4,031	5,372	5,762



It is desirable to fully utilise borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government, however, spent only 37 per cent of the borrowings of the current year (₹15,560 crore) on capital expenditure (₹5,762 crore). It would therefore appear that 63 per cent (₹ 9,798 crore) of the public debt was utilised on repayment of the principal and interest on public debt of previous years, to meet periodic shortfalls of revenues against expenditure in the current year, towards maintaining a positive cash balance at the end of the year and to invest in treasury bills.

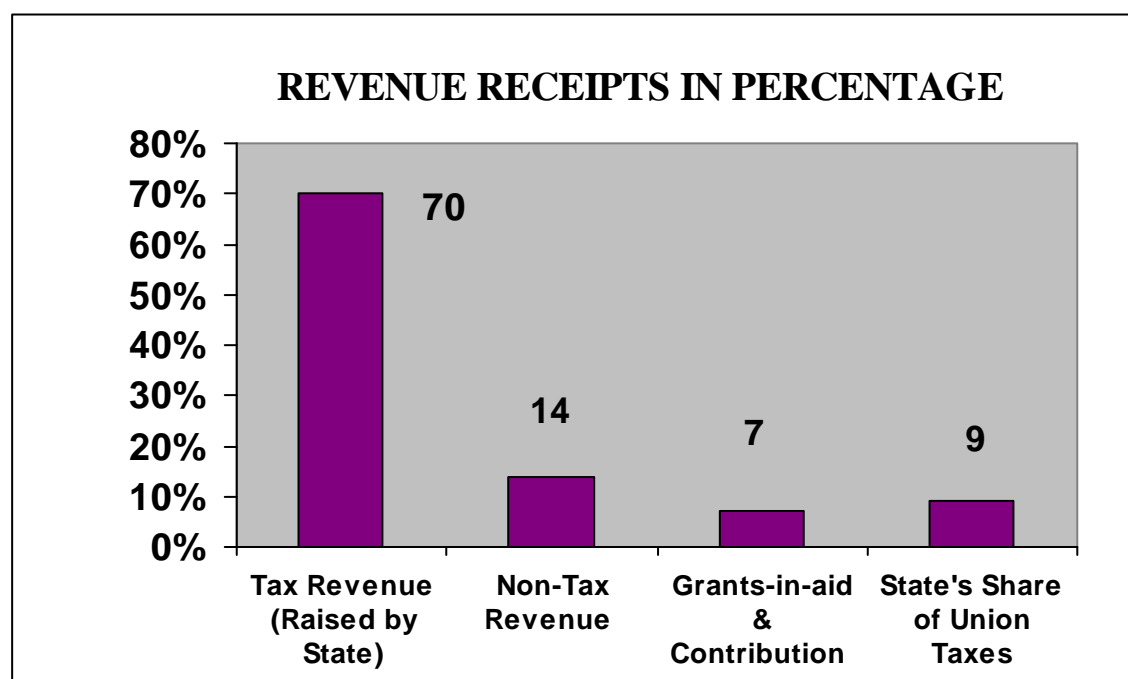
CHAPTER II - RECEIPTS

2.1. Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2012-13 were ₹44,356 crore.

2.2. Revenue Receipts

Tax Revenue	Comprises taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of Union taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
Non-Tax Revenue	Includes interest receipts, dividends, profits etc.
Grants-in-Aid	Essentially, a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. Includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, Material & Equipment' received from foreign Governments and channelised through the Union Government. In turn, the State Governments also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies etc.



Revenue Receipt Components (2012-13)

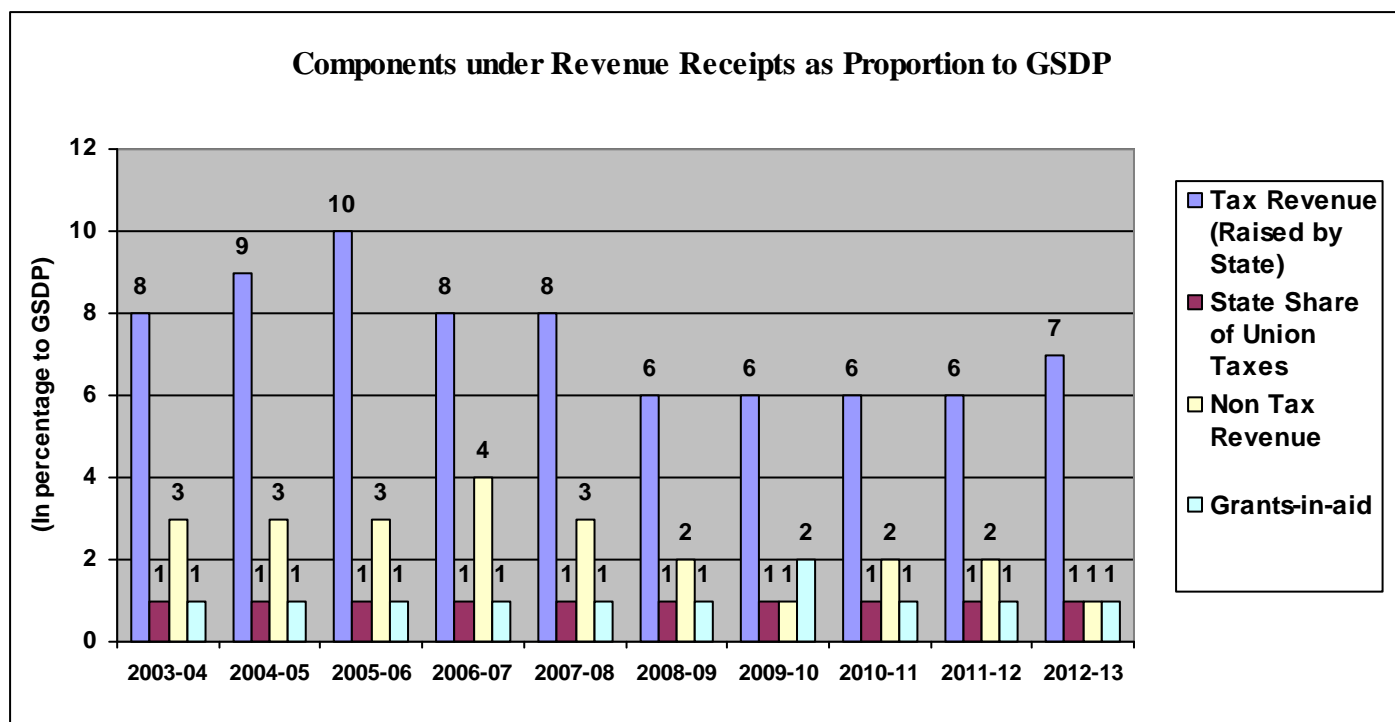
(₹ in crore)	
Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	26,621
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,759
Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	3,341
Taxes on Commodities & Services	21,521
B. Non-Tax Revenue	4,673
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	1,065
General Services	535
Social Services	1,591
Economic Services	1,482
C. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	2,340
Total – Revenue Receipts	33,634

2.3. Trend of Receipts

		(₹ in crore)								
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Tax Revenues (Raised by the State)	6,349 (8)	7,441 (9)	9,078 (10)	10,927 (8)	11,618 (8)	11,655 (6)	13,220 (6)	16,790 (6)	20,399 (6)	23,559 (7)
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	600 (1)	619 (1)	1,201 (1)	1,296 (1)	1,634 (1)	1,725 (1)	1,774 (1)	2,302 (1)	2,682 (1)	3,062 (1)
Non-Tax Revenues	2,223 (3)	2,544 (3)	2,459 (3)	4,591 (4)	5,097 (3)	3,238 (2)	2,742 (1)	3,421 (2)	4,722 (2)	4,673 (1)
Grants in Aid	671 (1)	545 (1)	1,115 (1)	1,138 (1)	1,402 (1)	1,834 (1)	3,257 (2)	3,051 (1)	2,755 (1)	2,340 (1)
Total Revenue Receipts	9,843 (13)	11,149 (14)	13,853 (15)	17,952 (14)	19,751 (13)	18,452 (10)	20,993 (10)	25,564 (10)	30,558 (10)	33,634 (10)
GSDP	72,980	80,665	93,441	1,30,141	1,54,283	1,82,914	2,16,287	2,57,793	3,09,326	3,53,440

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP

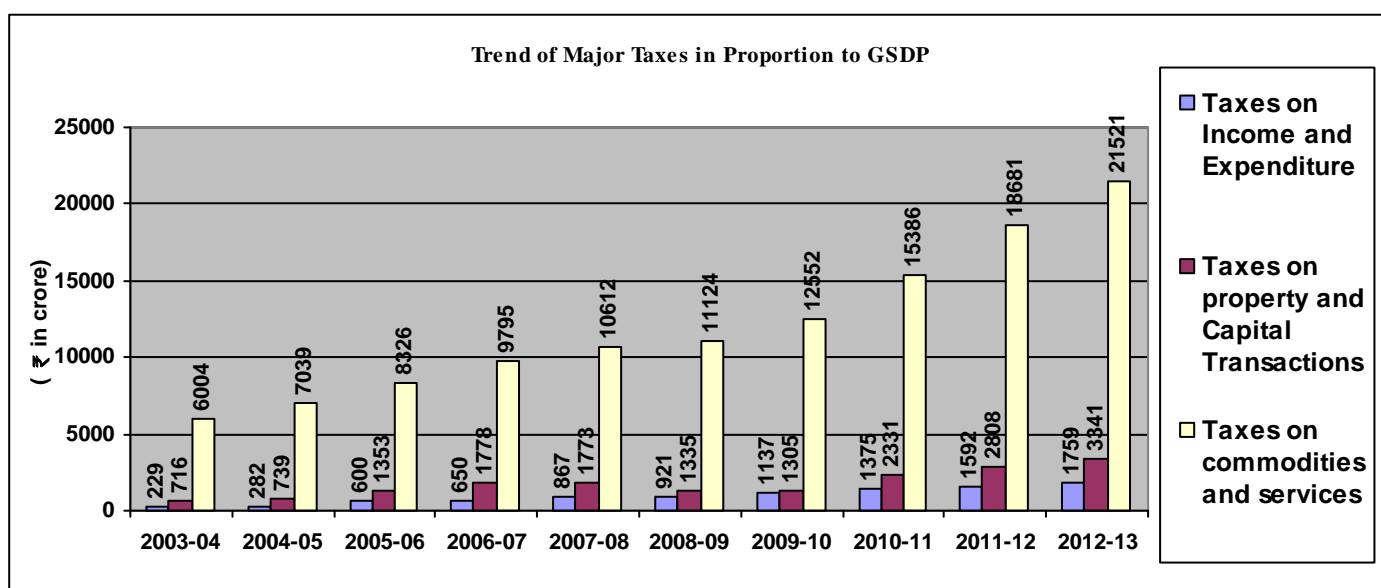
GSDP Figures for 2012-13 on advance estimates, as intimated by Planning Department, Haryana.



Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
a. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	229	282	600	650	867	921	1,137	1,375	1,592	1,759
b. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	716	739	1,353	1,778	1,773	1,335	1,305	2,331	2,808	3,341
c. Taxes on Commodities and Services	6,004	7,039	8,326	9,795	10,612	11,124	12,552	15,386	18,681	21,521
Total Tax Revenues	6,949	8,060	10,279	12,223	13,252	13,380	14,994	19,092	23,081	26,621



2.4 Performance of State's own Tax Revenue collection

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
				Percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2003-04	6,949	600	6,349	8
2004-05	8,060	619	7,441	9
2005-06	10,279	1,201	9,078	10
2006-07	12,223	1,296	10,927	8
2007-08	13,252	1,634	11,618	8
2008-09	13,380	1,725	11,655	6
2009-10	14,994	1,774	13,220	6
2010-11	19,092	2,302	16,790	6
2011-12	23,081	2,682	20,399	6
2012-13	26,621	3,062	23,559	7

2.5 Efficiency in Tax Collection:

A. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions

(₹ in crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue collection	716	739	1,353	1,778	1,773	1,335	1,305	2,331	2,808	3,341
Expenditure on collection	40	42	47	65	72	93	117	121	116	131
Efficiency in tax collection (percentage)	6	6	4	4	4	7	9	5	4	4

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue collection	6,004	7,039	8,326	9,795	10,612	11,124	12,252	15,386	18,681	21,521
Expenditure on collection	52	58	63	67	71	95	114	127	127	139
Efficiency in tax collection (percentage)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Taxes on commodities and services form a major chunk of tax revenue. Tax collection efficiency is excellent. However, the collection efficiency of taxes on property and capital transactions can be improved.

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

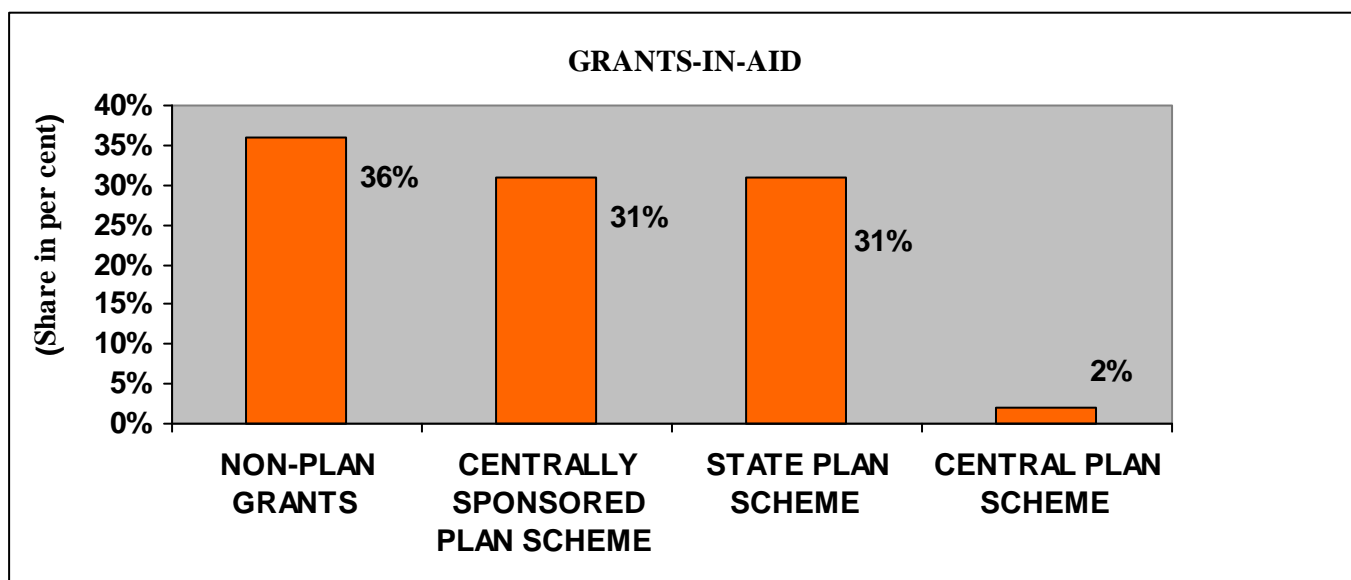
(₹ in crore)

Major Head description	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Corporation Tax	132	200	337	404	518	565	730	900	1,056	1,100
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	97	82	263	246	348	355	407	475	536	659
Taxes on Wealth	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2
Customs	141	129	218	253	309	330	248	403	465	509
Union Excise Duties	208	174	297	268	295	288	200	293	301	345
Service Tax	20	34	85	124	163	186	187	229	320	447
Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities and Services	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State's Share of Union Taxes	600	619	1,201	1,296	1,634	1,725	1,774	2,302	2,682	3,062
Total Tax Revenue	6,949	8,060	10,279	12,223	13,252	13,380	14,994	19,092	23,081	26,621
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	9	8	12	11	12	13	12	12	12	12

Government of Haryana received 8 per cent to 13 per cent of the net proceeds of all shareable Union taxes during the period 2003-04 to 2012-13.

2.7 Grants-in-aid

Grants in Aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission and State Non-plan Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2012-13 under Grants in Aid were ₹2,340 crore as shown below:



The share of non-plan grants in total grants-in-aid decreased from 45 per cent during 2011-12 to 36 per cent in 2012-13, while the share of grants for plan schemes increased from 55 per cent in 2011-12 to 64 per cent in 2012-13.

2.8 Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt [net increase(+)/decrease(-)]over the past 10 years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Internal Debt	4,131	2,872	2,311	988	48	2,644	5,743	5,688	6,857	9,338
Central Govt. Loans	(-) 1,636	(-) 1,412	(-) 70	(-) 90	(-) 45	(-) 48	(-) 34	184	(-)127	(-)76
Total Public Debt	2,495	1,460	2,241	898	3	2,596	5,709	5,872	6,730	9,262

Note: Negative figures indicate that repayment is in excess of receipts.

In 2012-13, fourteen loans totalling ₹ 9,330 crore at interest rates varying from 8.57 per cent to 9.17 per cent and redeemable in the years 2022-2023 were raised at par.

Against the total internal debt of ₹15,509 crore (including ways and means advance of ₹ 346.77 crore) of the State Government in 2012-13 plus the central loan component of ₹ 51 crore received during this period, capital expenditure was only ₹5,762 crore (37 per cent), indicating that the rest of the public debt was used for non-developmental purposes.

CHAPTER III - EXPENDITURE

3.1. Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue expenditure is used to meet the day-to-day running of the organisation. Capital expenditure is used to create permanent assets, or to enhance the utility of such assets, or to reduce permanent liabilities. Expenditure is further classified under Plan and Non-Plan.

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

3.2. Revenue Expenditure

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

	(₹ in crore)									
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Budget Estimates	10,390	11,340	13,058	16,929	18,521	23,364	27,519	33,062	37,234	43,098
Actuals	10,282	11,583	12,800	16,494	17,641	20,635	25,435	28,713	32,116	38,206
Gap	108	(-)243	258	434	880	2,729	2,084	4,349	5,118	4,892
Percentage of gap over BE	1	2	2	3	5	12	13	13	14	11

(Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years)

Revenue Expenditure in Appropriation account of ₹ 38,206 crore for 2012-13 fell short of budget estimates by ₹ 4,892 crore.

Compounding the shortfall (by 11 per cent) of revenue receipts against budget estimates, the State Government was faced with the problem of generating revenue surplus in terms of the FRBM Act. Nearly 52 per cent of total revenue expenditure was committed to Non-Plan expenditure (salaries, pensions etc.). The Plan expenditure has decreased by 5 per cent, from ₹4,718 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 4,475 crore in 2012-13.

3.2.1 Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2012–13)

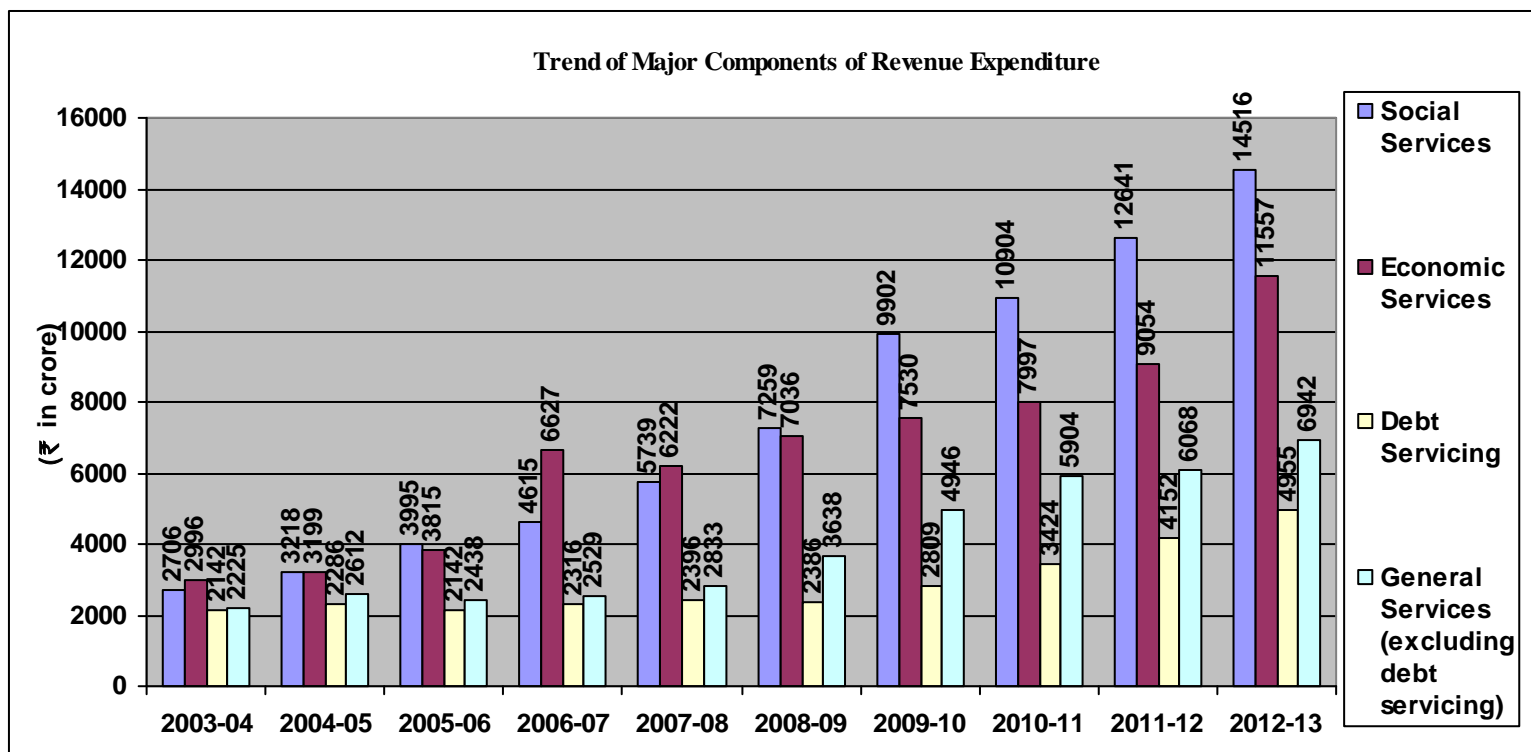
(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage
A. Fiscal Services	271	1
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	131	..
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	139	..
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	1	..
B. Organs of State	498	1
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	4,955	13
D. Administrative Services	2,531	7
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	3,642	10
F. Social Services	14,516	38
G. Economic Services	11,557	30
H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	102	..
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	38,072	100

3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2004 – 2013)

(₹ in crore)

Service	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Social Services	2,706	3,218	3,995	4,615	5,739	7,259	9,902	10,904	12,641	14,516
Economic Services	2,996	3,199	3,815	6,627	6,222	7,036	7,530	7,997	9,054	11,557
Debt Servicing	2,142	2,286	2,142	2,316	2,396	2,386	2,809	3,424	4,152	4,955
General Services (excluding expenditure on debt servicing)	2,225	2,612	2,438	2,529	2,833	3,638	4,946	5,904	6,068	6,942



3.3. Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for 2012-13 at 2 per cent of GSDP were less than Budget Estimates by ₹ 444 crore.

3.3.1. Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2012-13, the Government spent ₹ 724 crore on various Projects (₹ 138 crore on Major Irrigation, and ₹ 586 crore on Medium Irrigation) and invested ₹ 269 crore in various Corporations/Companies/Societies.

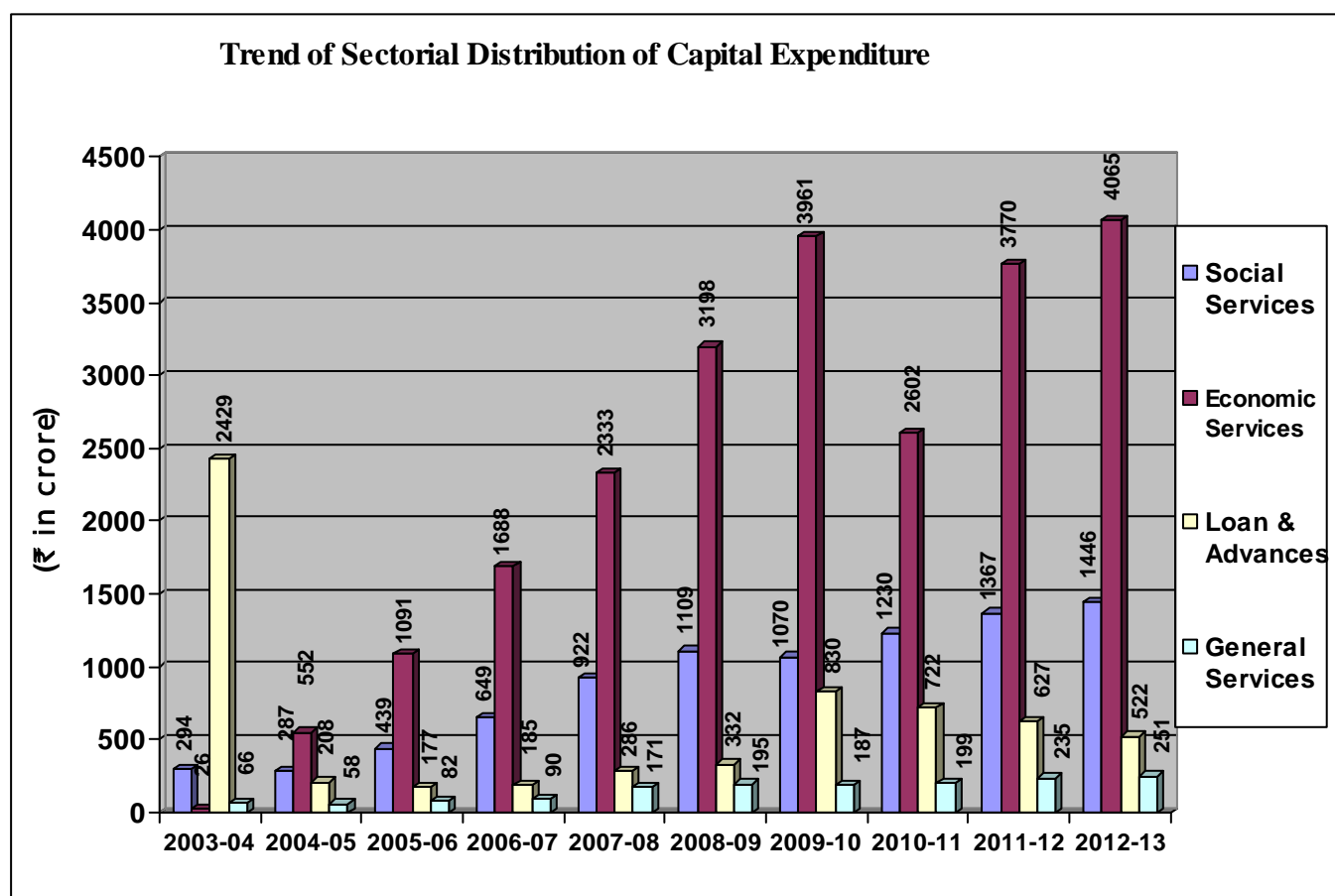
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1.	General Services-Police, Land Revenue etc.	251	4
2.	Social Services-Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.,	1,446	23
3.	Economic Services-Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.,	4,065	65
4.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	522	8
Total		6,284	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past 10 years

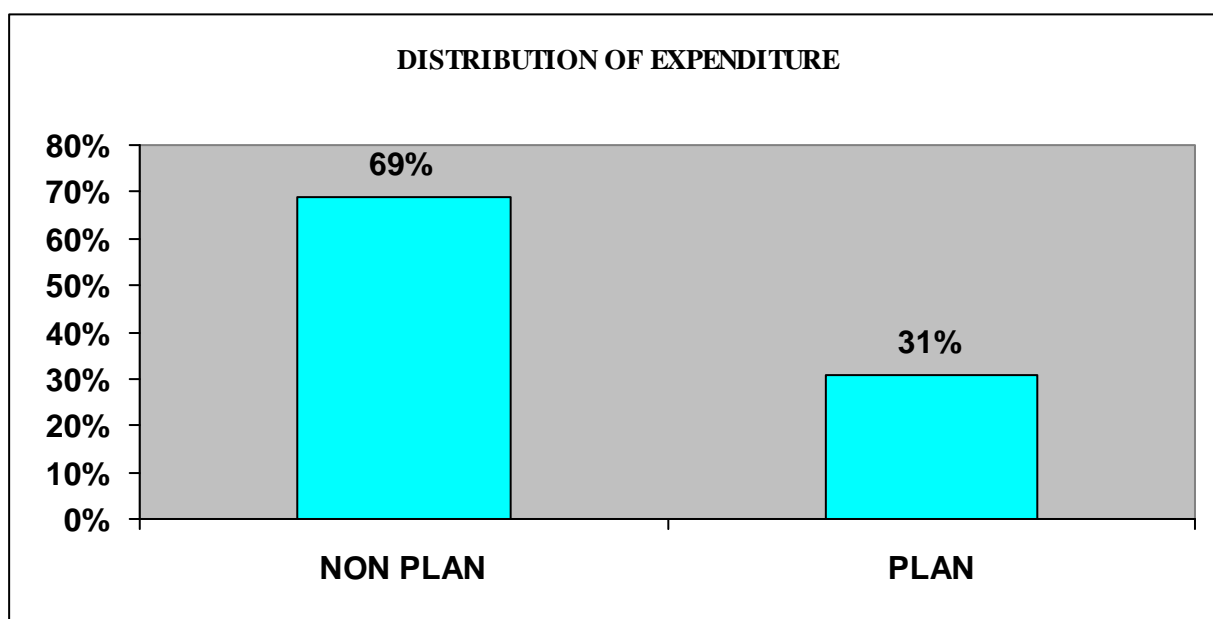
(₹ in crore)

Sector	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
General Services	66	58	82	90	171	195	187	199	235	251
Social Services	294	287	439	649	922	1,109	1,070	1,230	1,367	1,446
Economic Services	26	552	1,091	1,688	2,333	3,198	3,961	2,602	3,770	4,065
Loans and Advances	2,429	208	177	185	286	332	830	722	627	522
Total	2,815	1,105	1,789	2,612	3,712	4,834	6,048	4,753	5,999	6,284



CHAPTER IV - PLAN AND NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE

4.1 Distribution of Expenditure (2012-13)



4.2 Plan Expenditure

During 2012-13, Plan Expenditure, representing 31 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹13,931 crore (₹12,292 crore under State Plan, ₹ 1,355 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and ₹ 284 crore under Loans and Advances).

4.2.1 Trend of Plan Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Expenditure	12,932	12,512	14,429	18,974	21,238	25,369	31,305	33,063	38,014	44,356
Plan Expenditure	2,369	2,705	3,707	4,975	6,612	7,928	10,534	10,634	12,510	13,931
Percentage of Plan Expenditure to Total Expenditure	18	22	26	26	31	31	34	32	33	31
Percentage of Plan Expenditure to GSDP	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4

4.2.2 Plan expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Capital Expenditure	2,815	1,105	1,789	2,612	3,711	4,834	6,048	4,753	5,999	6,284
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	1,245	1,105	1,692	2,521	3,436	4,010	4,819	4,383	4,718	4,475
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure	44	100	95	97	93	83	80	92	79	71

4.3 Non-Plan Expenditure

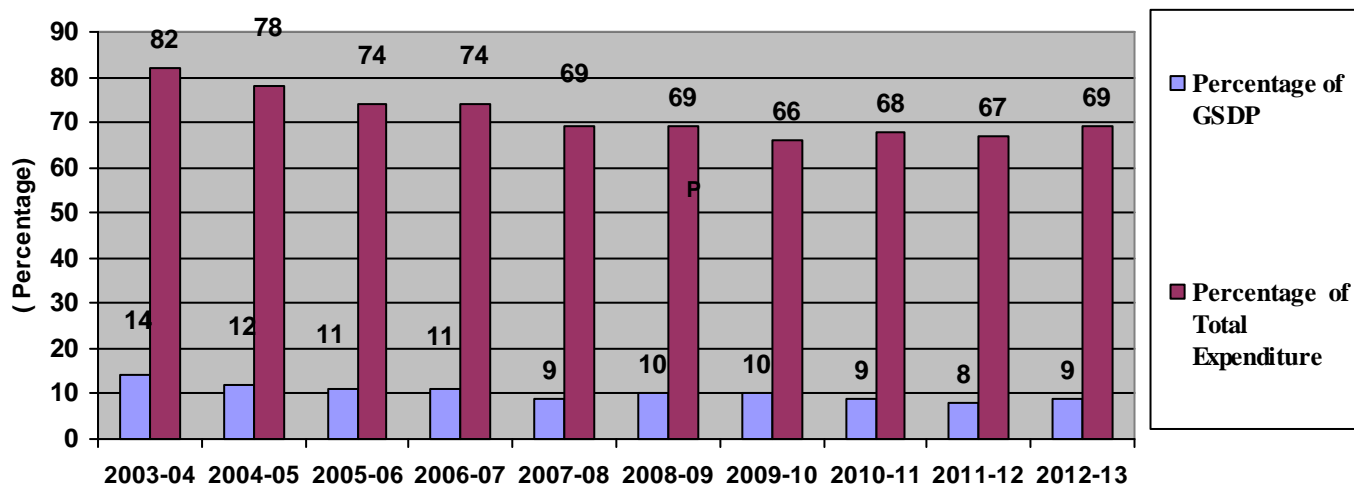
Non-Plan Expenditure during 2012-2013, representing 69 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹30,425 crore (₹28,616 crore under Revenue and ₹1,809 crore under Capital).

4.3.1 Trend of Non-Plan Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Expenditure	12,932	12,512	14,429	18,974	21,238	25,369	31,305	33,063	38,014	44,356
Non-Plan Expenditure	10,563	9,807	10,722	13,999	14,626	17,441	20,771	22,429	25,504	30,425
Percentage of Non-Plan Expenditure to Total Expenditure	82	78	74	74	69	69	66	68	67	69
Percentage of Non-Plan Expenditure to GSDP	14	12	11	11	9	10	10	9	8	9

Non Plan expenditure as proportion of total expenditure and GSDP



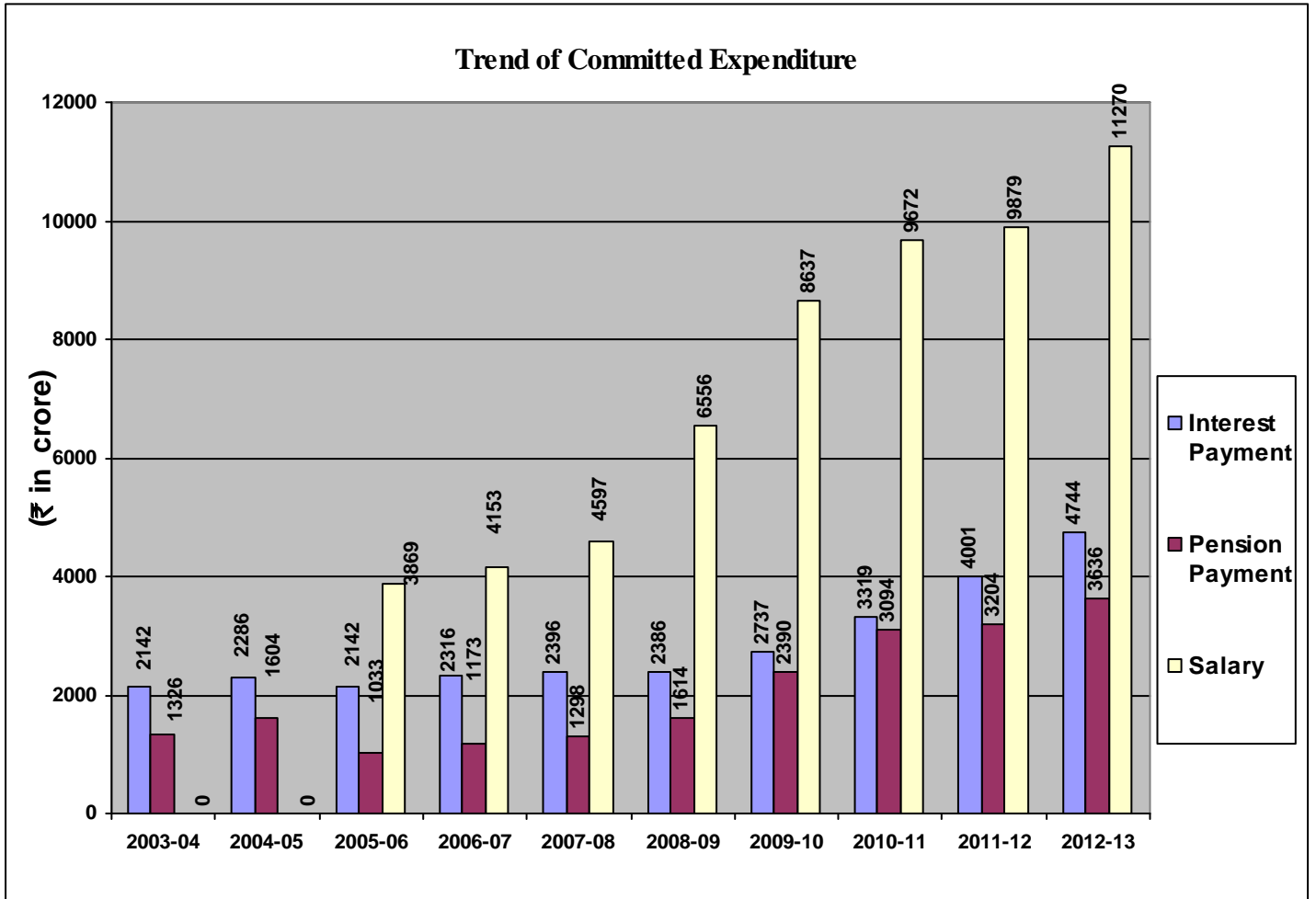
4.4 Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Component	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Committed expenditure*	3,468	3,890	7,044	7,642	8,291	10,556	13,764	16,085	17,084	19,650
Revenue Expenditure	10,117	11,407	12,460	16,362	17,527	20,535	25,257	28,310	32,015	38,072
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts(as detailed in Chapter-II)	35	35	52	42	42	57	66	63	56	58
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue expenditure	34	34	57	47	47	51	54	57	53	52

* Includes Interest Payments, Pension Payment and Salary (Revenue Expenditure only). However, the figures of Salary not included during the years 2003-04 to 2004-05.

The steep upward trend on committed expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.



CHAPTER V - APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2012-13

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original grant	Supplementary grant	Re-appropriation	Total	Actual expenditure	Savings(-) Excesses (+)
1	Revenue						
	Voted	34,638	2,876	(-) 4,296	33,218	33,149	(-) 69
	Charged	5,539	45	(-) 186	5,398	5,056	(-) 342
	Capital						
2	Voted	10,265	19,16	(-) 1,751	10,430	10,709	279
	Charged	58	37	(-) 12	83	93	10
3	Public Debt						
	Charged	9,221	1,328	(-) 4,111	6,438	6,298	(-) 140
4	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	874	14	(-) 364	524	522	(-) 2
	Total						
	Voted	45,777	4,806	(-) 6,411	44,172	44,380	208
	Charged	14,818	1,410	(-) 4,309	11,919	11,447	(-) 472

5.2. Trend of Savings/ Excess during the past ten years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-) / Excess(+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	
2003-04	(-) 714	1,585	(-) 313	2,091	2,649
2004-05	(-) 548	(-) 2,302	(-) 2,006	(-) 60	(-) 4,916
2005-06	(-) 895	(-) 303	(-) 475	(-) 41	(-) 1,714
2006-07	(-) 435	(-) 606	(-) 684	(-) 7	(-) 1,732
2007-08	(-) 880	(-) 1,316	(-) 1,375	(-) 12	(-) 3,583
2008-09	(-) 2,729	(-) 1,256	(-) 1,097	(-) 137	(-) 5,219
2009-10	(-) 2,084	(-) 3,223	(-) 2,032	(-) 654	(-) 7,993
2010-11	(-) 4,349	(-) 5,410	(-) 3,226	(-) 881	(-) 13,866
2011-12	(-) 5,118	(-) 4,333	(-) 2,944	(-) 533	(-) 12,928
2012-13	(-) 4,892	(-) 6,090	(-) 4,251	(-) 366	(-) 15,599

5.3. Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicates either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/ programmes. Some grants with persistent and significant savings are as under:

(In Percentage)

Grant Name	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Animal Husbandry	23	8	13	11	1	3	10	7	8	13
Irrigation	1	-	4	3	5	10	42	26	30	27

CHAPTER VI - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1. Assets

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

Total investments as share capital in non-financial public sector undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 7,240 crore at the end of 2012-2013. Dividends received during the year was ₹7.05 crore (0.10 per cent of investment). During 2012-2013, investments increased by ₹ 258 crore, while dividend income increased by ₹ 5.41 crore. Cash Balance with RBI which stood at ₹ (-)50 crore on 31 March 2012 has increased to ₹165 crore as on 31 March, 2013.

6.2. Debt and Liabilities

Article 293 of the Constitution of India empowers the State Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may be from time to time fixed by the State Legislature.

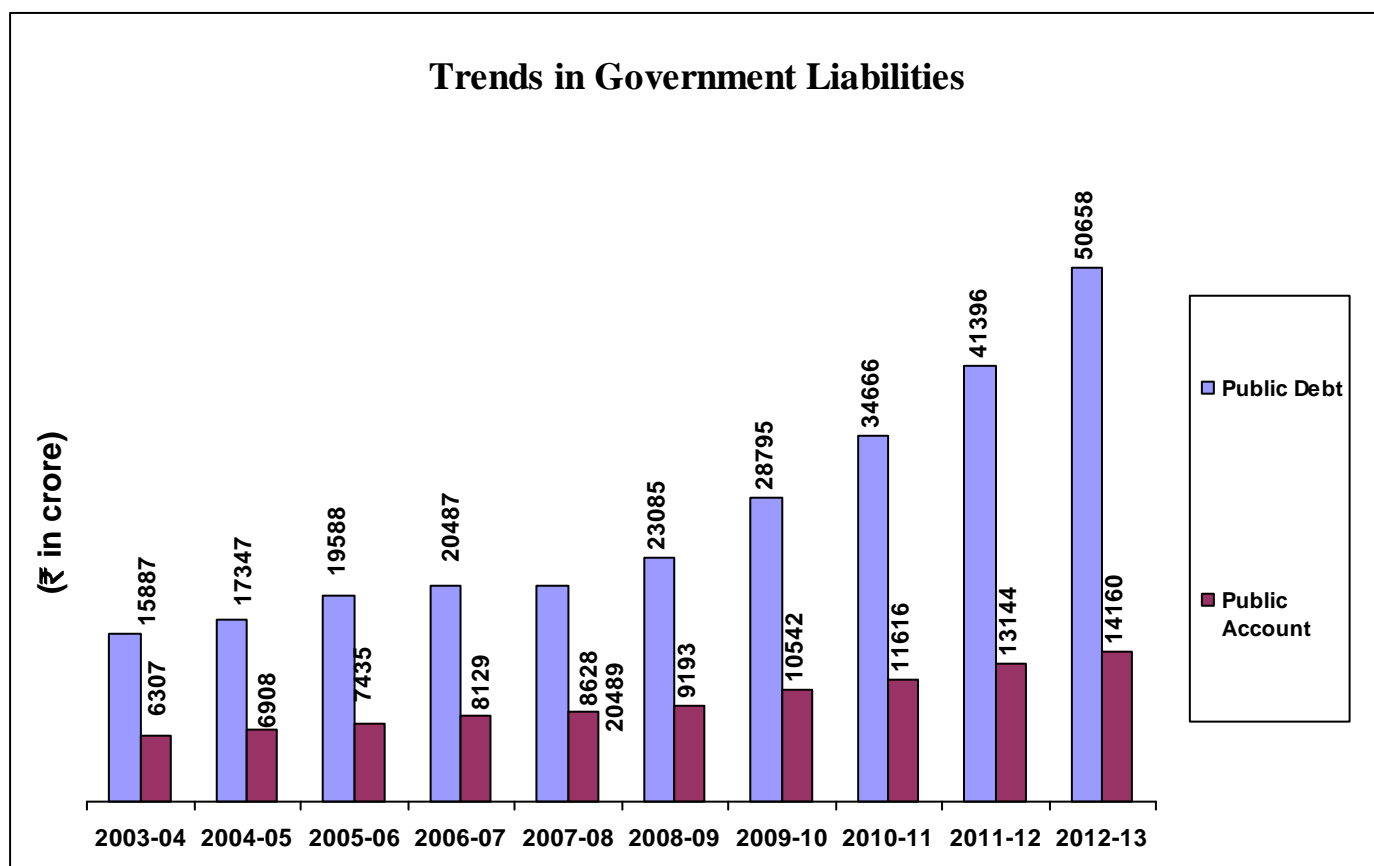
Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:

(₹ in crore)						
Year	Public Debt	Percentage to GDP	Public Account (*)	Percentage to GDP	Total Liabilities	Percentage to GDP
2003-04	15,887	22	6,307	9	22,194	30
2004-05	17,347	22	6,908	9	24,255	30
2005-06	19,588	21	7,435	8	27,023	30
2006-07	20,487	17	8,129	8	28,616	25
2007-08	20,489	14	8,628	6	29,117	20
2008-09	23,085	13	9,193	5	32,278	18
2009-10	28,795	14	10,542	5	39,337	19
2010-11	34,666	13	11,616	5	46,282	18
2011-12	41,396	13	13,144	4	54,540	18
2012-13	50,658	14	14,160	4	64,818	18

(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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

There is a net increase of ₹10,278 crore (19 per cent) in Public Debt and Other liabilities as compared to 2011-12.



6.3 Guarantees

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the close of year	
		Principal	Interest
2003-04	9,457	5,869	38
2004-05	6,742	4,209	39
2005-06	8,448	5,627	17
2006-07	12,694	5,074	1
2007-08	6,341	4,401	-
2008-09	5,188	4,575	-
2009-10	4,757	4,536	-
2010-11	5,515	4,527	-
2011-12	10,690	5608	-
2012-13	31,958	20,733	-

CHAPTER VII - OTHER ITEMS

7.1. Loans and advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2012-2013 was ₹3,488 crore. Of this, Loans and Advances to Government Corporations/ Companies, non-Government Institutes and Local Bodies amounted to ₹2,822 crore.

7.2. Financial assistance to local bodies and others

During the past ten years, Grants in Aid to local bodies etc., increased from ₹ 727 crore in 2003-2004 to ₹4,980 crore in 2012-2013. Grants to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities (₹2,087 crore) represented 42 per cent of total grants given during the year.

Details of Grants in Aid for the past 10 years are as under.

(₹ in crore)					
Year	Zilla Parishads	Municipalities	Panchayat Samithis	Others	Total
2003-04				727	727
2004-05				518	518
2005-06				842	842
2006-07	--	--	--	922	922
2007-08	--	--	--	1,572	1,572
2008-09	--	--	--	2,053	2,053
2009-10	626	306	--	1,724	2,656
2010-11	687	288	--	1,979	2,954
2011-12	797	924	--	2,593	4,314
2012-13	962	1,125	--	2,893	4,980

7.3 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)			
Component	As on 1 April 2013	As on 31 March 2012	Net increase (+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	165	(-)50	215
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	92	371	(-)279
Investment from earmarked fund balances	2,437	1,838	599
(a) Sinking Fund	975	715	260
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	81	70	11
(c) Other Funds	1,381	1,053	328
Interest realised	36	41	(-) 5

7.4 Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure

Chief Controlling Officers (CCOs)/ Controlling Officers (COs) are required to reconcile the Receipts and Expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Principal Accountant General. All 180 CCOs have reconciled the details of receipts and expenditure with the Principal Accountant General.

7.5 Utilization Certificates Awaited

Rule 8.14 of the Punjab Financial Rules, Volume-I (as applicable to Haryana State) prescribes that, where grants are sanctioned for specific purposes, the departmental officers concerned should obtain Utilization Certificates (UCs) from the grantees, which, after verification should be forwarded to the Principal Accountant General. Non submission of UCs makes it difficult to ensure that the funds released have been utilized for the intended purposes. The position of outstanding UCs is given as under:

Year in which due	Number of UCs awaited	Amount (₹ in crore)	Main Departments from whom the UCs are awaited
Upto 2010-11	50	2,22.78	Rural Development and Panchayat, Rural Employment and Industries.
2011-12	134	1,30.58	Rural Employment and Rural Development
2012-13	628	12,14.49	General Education, Rural Development
Total	812	15,67.85	

7.6 Existence of outstanding Abstract Contingent Bills (AC Bills)

Drawing and Disbursing Officers are authorized to draw sums of money by preparing Abstract Contingent Bills by debiting service heads. Detailed Contingent Bills (DC Bills) are presented subsequently to the Principal Accountant General along with supporting documents. As on 31 March 2013, 04 Abstract Contingent Bills amounting to ₹ 2.05 crore were outstanding: 01 AC Bill amounting to ₹ 2 crore is pending adjustment since January 2013; 03 AC Bills amounting to ₹ 0.05 crore were drawn in March 2013.

7.7 Transfer of Funds to PD Accounts

The Government is authorised to open Personal Deposit Accounts for transferring funds from the Consolidated Fund (booking these as final expenditure) for discharging liabilities of the Government arising out of special enactments. Generally, the Administrators are required to close such accounts on the last working day of the year and transfer the unspent balances back to the Consolidated Fund; the Personal Deposit accounts are reopened the next year, if necessary. Since Administrator wise details of PD accounts are available only with the treasuries, details regarding transfer of unspent balances back to Government Account and a correlation of AC Bills with PD Accounts/ Bank Accounts could not be arrived at in the Finance Accounts. The position of Personal Deposit Accounts during 2012-13 was as under:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance		Addition during the year		Clearance during the year		Closing Balance	
No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount
229	2,63.49	55	86.34	39	1,15.88	245*	2,33.95

*Out of 245 PD accounts, 71 are operative and 174 are inoperative.

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