SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA

लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा

Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE
2023-24

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

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ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE
FOR THE YEAR
2023-24

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

PREFACE

This is the twenty sixth issue of our annual publication "Accounts At A Glance".

The Annual Accounts (Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts) of the Government of Tamil Nadu are prepared under the directions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, for being laid on the table of the Legislature of the State.

"Accounts At A Glance" provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. It has been our endeavour to rely on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts. In case of any doubt, the figures in the certified annual accounts should be referred to.

We look forward to the readers' views and suggestions that would help us in further improving the publication.



S.VELLIANGIRI
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
(ACCOUNTS & ENTITLEMENTS)

Place: Chennai

Date: 06.12.2024

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CHAPTER 1
OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction

The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Tamil Nadu compiles the monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Tamil Nadu. This compilation is based on (a) initial accounts rendered by 38 District Treasuries, 09 Pay and Accounts Offices, 01 Pension Pay Office and (b) Inter State transactions and advices of the Reserve Bank of India. The initial accounts include the receipts and payments in respect of Public Works and Forest Divisions.

Following such monthly compilation, the Accountant General (A&E) prepares the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts annually, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General (Audit-I) Tamil Nadu and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

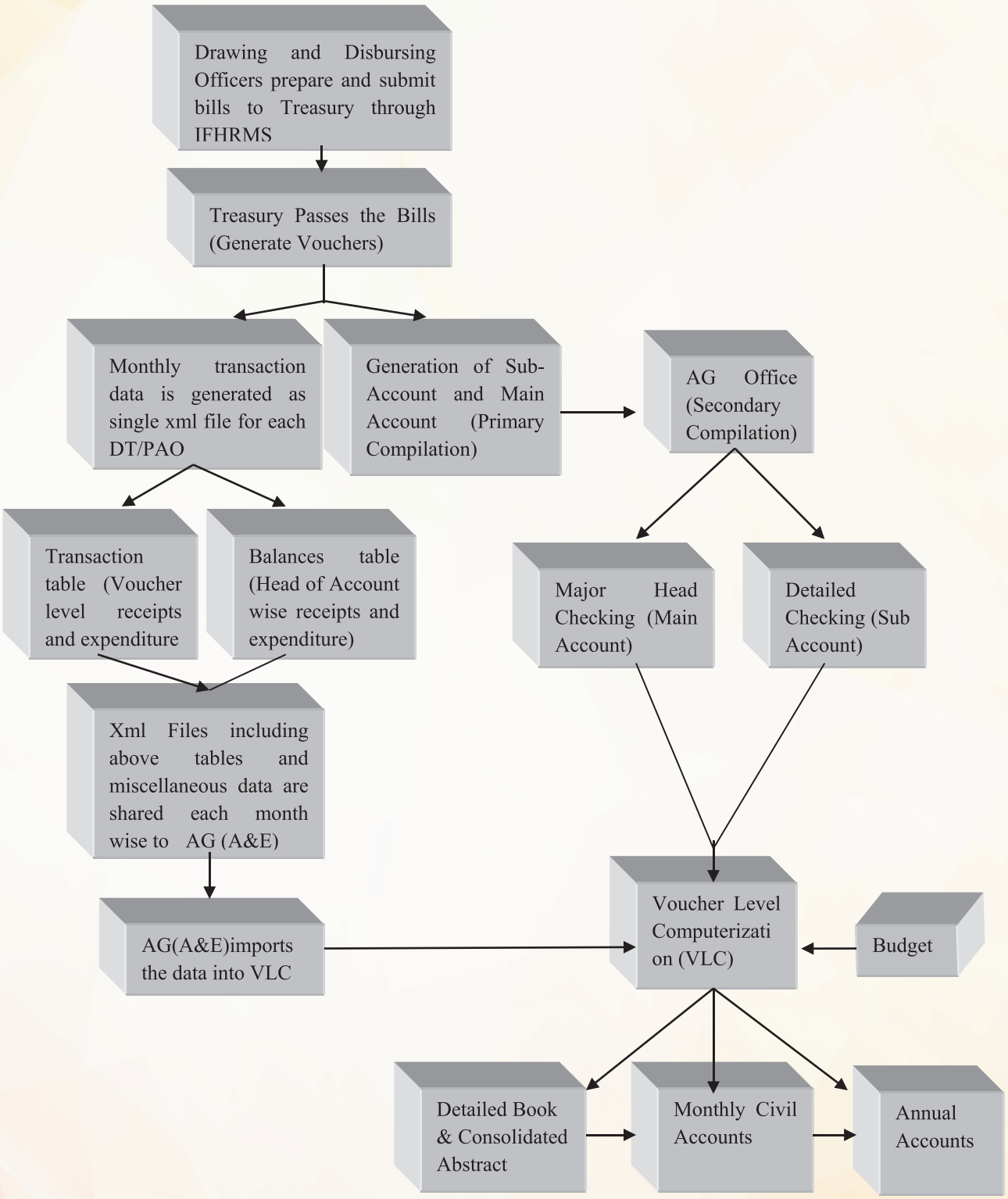
1.2. Structure of Accounts

1.2.1. Government Accounts are maintained in the following three parts:

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

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts

Flow Diagram for Accounts Compilation



1.3. Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1. Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. The Finance Accounts are presented in two Volumes.

Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the Summarised Statements of Receipts & Disbursements (Revenue Expenditure, Capital Expenditure, Loans and Advances and Public Debt), Investments, Guarantees, Grants-in-aid and 'Notes to Accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, disclosures, etc; Volume II contains Detailed Statements (Part-I) and Appendices (Part-II).

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Tamil Nadu as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2023-24 are given below:-

1.3.2. Receipts and Disbursements

(₹ in crore)

Receipts (Total:₹3,59,063)	Revenue (Total: ₹2,64,597) (1+2+3)	Tax Revenue	2,13,351
		Non-tax Revenue	25,904
		Grants-in-aid	25,342
	Capital (Total:₹94,466) (1+2+3)	Misc. Capital Receipts	12
		Recovery of Loans and Advances	4,024
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	90,430
Disbursements (Total:₹3,59,063)	Revenue		3,09,718
	Capital		40,500
	Loans and Advances		8,845

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

1.3.3 Direct Release of Funds by Government of India to Implementing Agencies

During 2023-24, ₹30,086 crore was released directly to implementing agencies. These transfers are exhibited in **Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts**. Majority of direct transfers, during 2023-24, were made to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (₹10,254 crore), Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (₹7,072 crore), Madras Fertilizers Limited and Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation (₹4,414 crore), Tamil Nadu State Water and Sanitation Mission (₹2,617 crore) and Department of Agriculture (₹1,441 crore).

1.3.4. Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts which supplement the Finance Accounts depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts *'charged'* on the Consolidated Fund or 'voted' by the State Legislature. There are 2 *charged* and 54 voted grants. The Appropriation Act, 2023-24 provided for gross expenditure of ₹4,46,888 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹4,493 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹4,13,586 crore and the reduction of total expenditure was ₹10,958 crore**.**

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 (₹3.25 crore) maintained with the RBI. During 2023-24, the Government of Tamil Nadu did not resort to overdraft facilities and Ways and Means Advances.

1.4.2. Funds Flow Statement

The State had a revenue deficit of ₹45,121 crore which represents 1.66 *per cent* of GSDP*. The fiscal deficit of ₹90,430 crore accounted for 3.32 *per cent* of the GSDP and 25.18 *per cent* of total expenditure. The fiscal deficit was met from Public Debt receipts (₹1,31,597 crore).

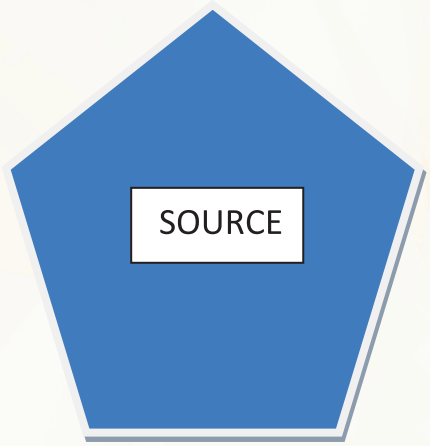
Around 80.17 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹2,64,597 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure (₹2,12,115 crore) like Salaries (₹45,868 crore), Interest Payments (₹53,566 crore), Pensions (₹35,356 crore), Subsidies (₹37,749 crore), Salary Grants (₹9,922 crore), Social Security and other Pension (₹1,789 crore), Wages (₹23 crore), Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions (₹722 crore) and Dearness Allowances (₹27,120 crore).

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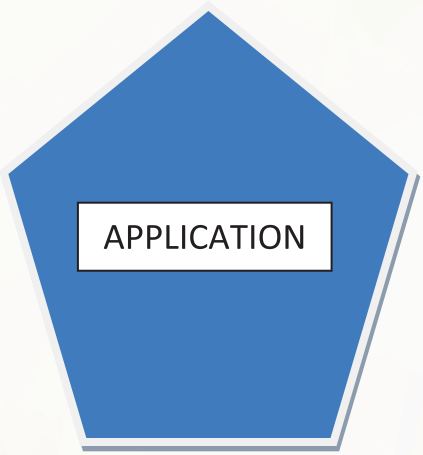
* The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time. The GSDP for the year 2023-2024, ₹27,21,571 crore used in this publication is adopted from the Economic Survey of the Planning Department, Government of India.

1.4.3. Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in crore)



PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
❖ Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2023	(-)42
❖ Revenue Receipts	2,64,597
❖ Capital Receipts	12
❖ Recovery of Loans and Advances	4,024
❖ Public Debt	1,31,597
❖ Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	9,305
❖ Reserve Funds	15,904
❖ Deposits Received	1,18,711
❖ Contingency Fund	NIL
❖ Suspense Account*	7,09,182
TOTAL	12,53,290



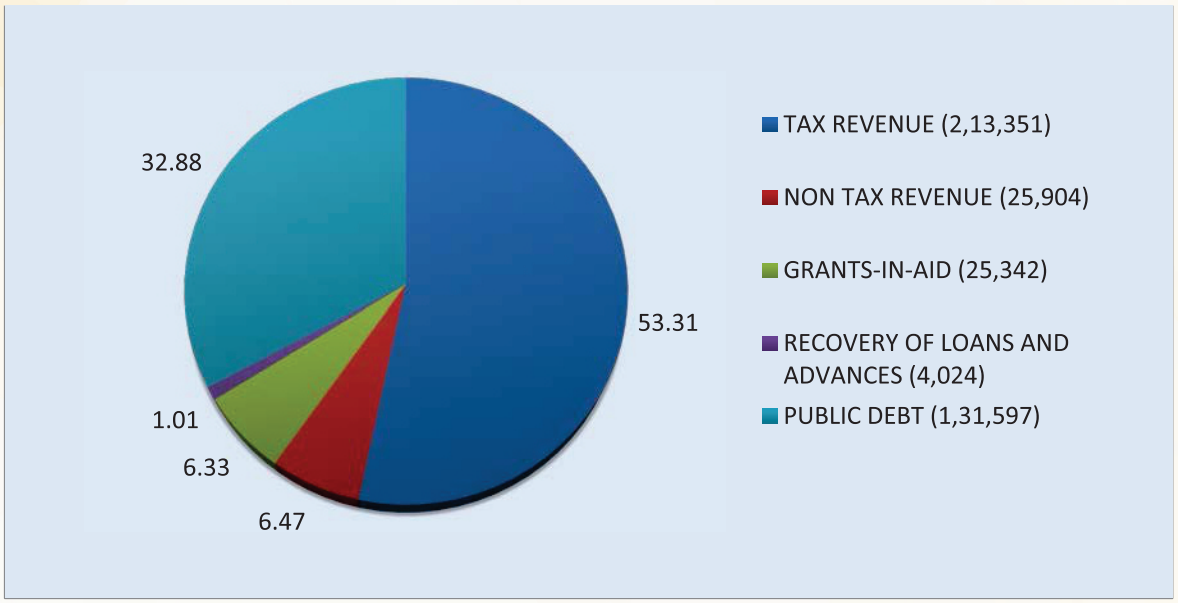
PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
❖ Revenue Expenditure	3,09,718
❖ Capital Expenditure	40,500
❖ Loans Given	8,845
❖ Repayment of Public Debt	43,565
❖ Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	7,989
❖ Reserve Funds	16,249
❖ Deposits Disbursed	1,26,883
❖ Suspense Account*	6,99,624
❖ Remittances	5
❖ Contingency Fund	5
❖ Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2024 $	(-) 93
TOTAL	**12,53,290**

* The suspense account includes ₹2,93,816 crore invested in treasury bills which is shown on the "Application" side, and ₹2,97,836 crore worth of treasury bills sold through the RBI (a process known as "re-discounting") which is shown on the "Sources" side.

$ The minus balance denotes excess of expenditure over the receipts due to non-reporting of receipts by the Banks to the Treasuries.

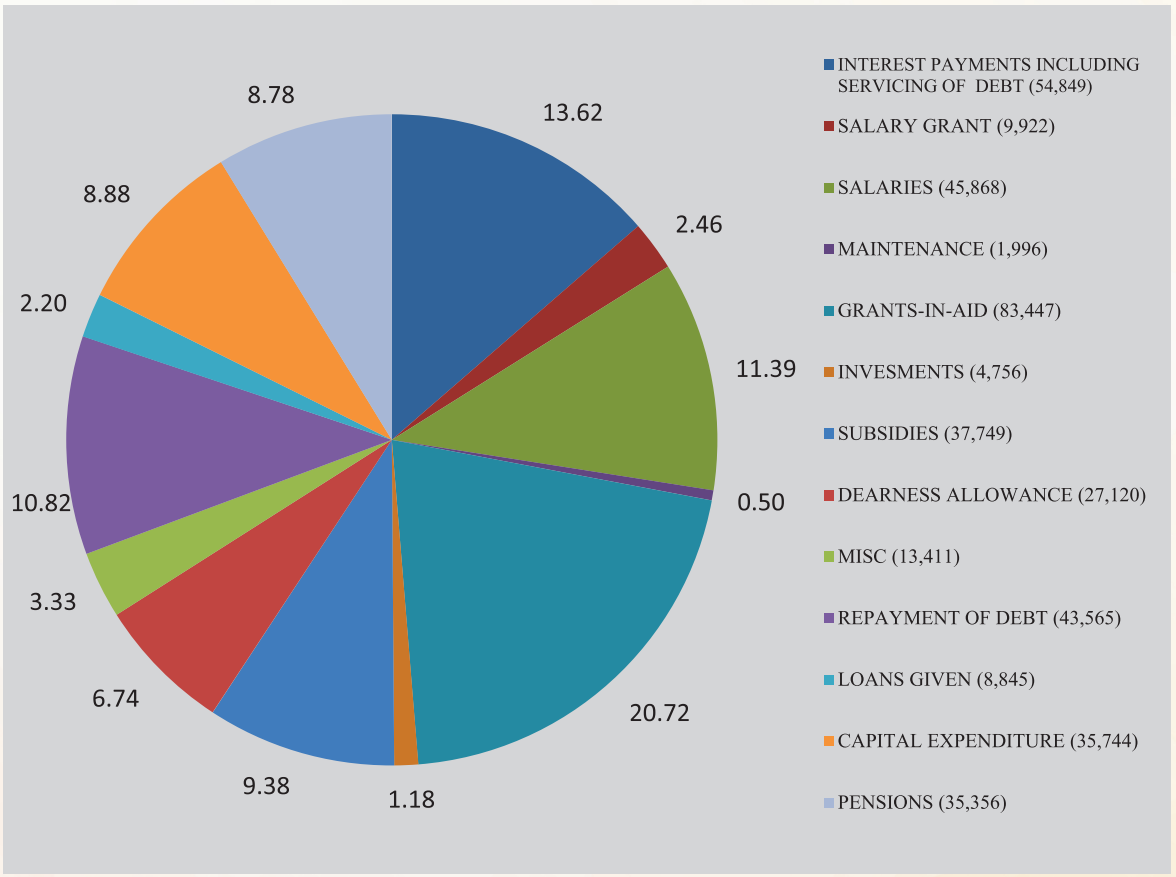
1.4.4. Where the Rupee came from:

(₹ in crore)



1.4.5. Where the Rupee went :

(₹ in crore)



1.4.6. Total Receipts and Expenditure

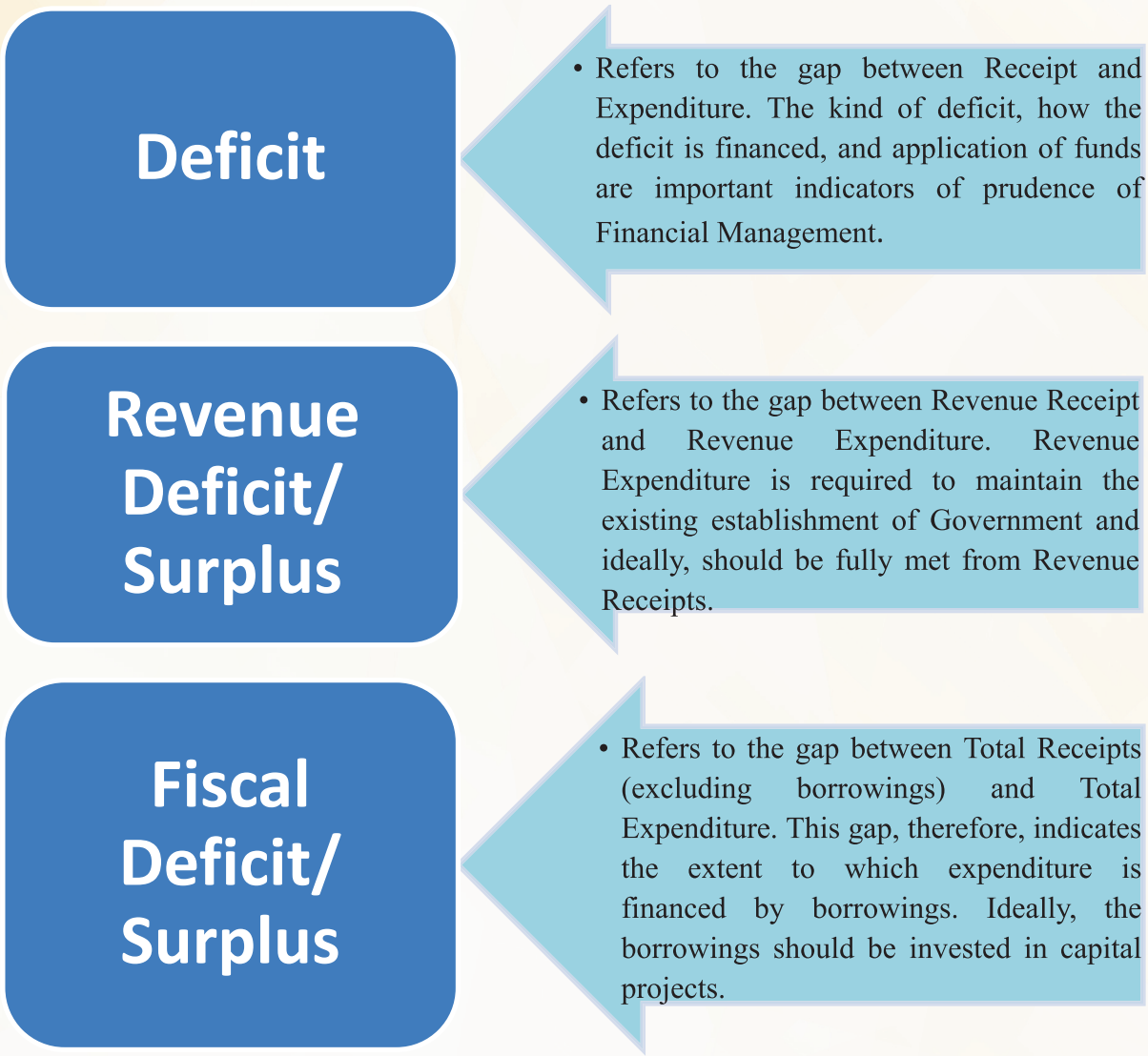
Sl. No.	Components	Budget Estimates (B.E) 2023-24	Actuals	*Percentage* of Actuals to B.E	*Percentage* of Actuals to GSDP[@]
					(₹ in crore)
1.	Tax Revenue*	2,22,847	2,13,351	*95.74*	*7.84*
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	20,223	25,904	*128.09*	*0.95*
3.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	27,445	25,342	*92.34*	*0.93*
4.	**Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)**	**2,70,515**	**2,64,597**	***97.81***	***9.72***
5.	Receipts on Capital Account	..	12	..	..
6.	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	2,731	4,024	*147.35*	*0.15*
7.	Net Borrowings and Other Liabilities	92,075	90,430	*98.21*	*3.32*
8.	Total Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	94,806	94,466	*99.64*	*3.47*
9.	**Total Receipts (4+8)**	**3,65,321**	**3,59,063**	***98.29***	***13.19***
10.	Expenditure on Revenue Account	3,08,055	3,09,718	*100.54*	*11.38*
11.	Expenditure on Capital Account	44,366	40,500	*91.29*	*1.49*
12.	Loans and Advances	12,900	8,845	*68.57*	*0.32*
13.	**Total Expenditure (10+11+12)**	**3,65,321**	**3,59,063**	***98.29***	***13.19***
14.	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) ** (4-10)	(-) 37,540	(-)45,121	..	..
15.	Fiscal Deficit** [13-(4+5+6)] = 7	(-)92,075	(-)90,430	..	..

@ Broadly, sum of the products of all goods and services rendered by the State in monetary terms during a year before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital (C.F.C.) is known as Gross State Domestic Product GSDP at current prices is ₹27,21,571 crore.

* Includes share of net proceeds assigned to State (₹46,072 crore) received from the Government of India.

** The Revenue Deficit is the excess of Revenue Expenditure over Revenue Receipt. The Fiscal Deficit may be defined as the excess of Revenue and Capital Expenditure (including loans and advance disbursed) over the Revenue Receipts, Recoveries of Loans and Advances and Other Receipts.

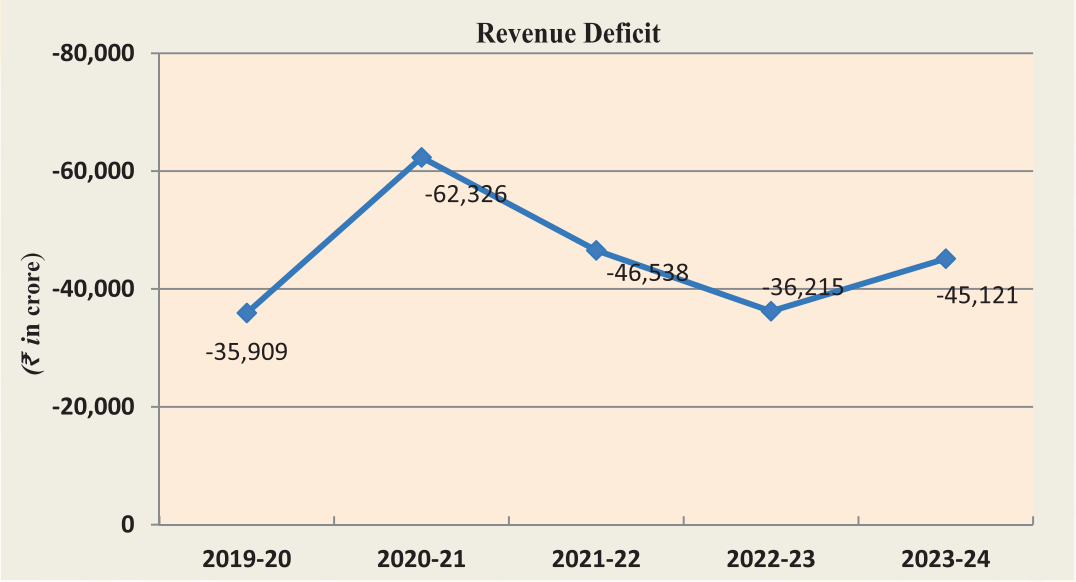
1.4.7. What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?



1.4.8. Revenue Deficit / Surplus

There is a Revenue Deficit trend from 2013-14 onwards. The Revenue Deficit during 2023-24 has increased from ₹36,215 crore (2022-23) to ₹45,121 crore, registering an increase of 24.59 *per cent* over previous year. It would be pertinent to note that as per the Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act 2003 the Government of Tamil Nadu presented the Medium Term Fiscal Policy and Strategy Statement to eliminate Revenue Deficit by 2025-26 and adhere to it, thereafter as per TNFR (Amendment) Act 2023. The Government of Tamil Nadu had a Revenue Deficit of ₹45,121 crore in 2023-24 (1.66 *per cent* of GSDP).

1.4.9. Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus



1.4.10. Fiscal Deficit

As per Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2003, (Amendment 2023) the Government has committed to reduce Fiscal Deficit to 3 *per cent* of GSDP to be attained by 31 March 2025 and adhere to it thereafter.

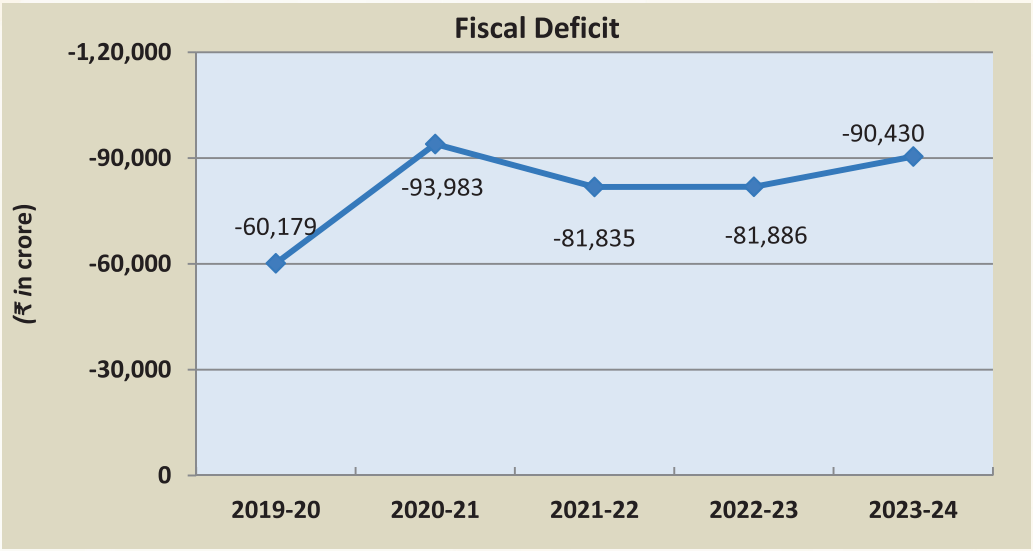
The Fiscal Deficit of the State during the year increased from ₹81,886 crore (2022-23) to ₹ 90,430 crore (2023-24). This constituted 3.32 *per cent* of GSDP.

Fiscal deficit compared to GSDP and trend of fiscal deficit for the years from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is indicated below :-

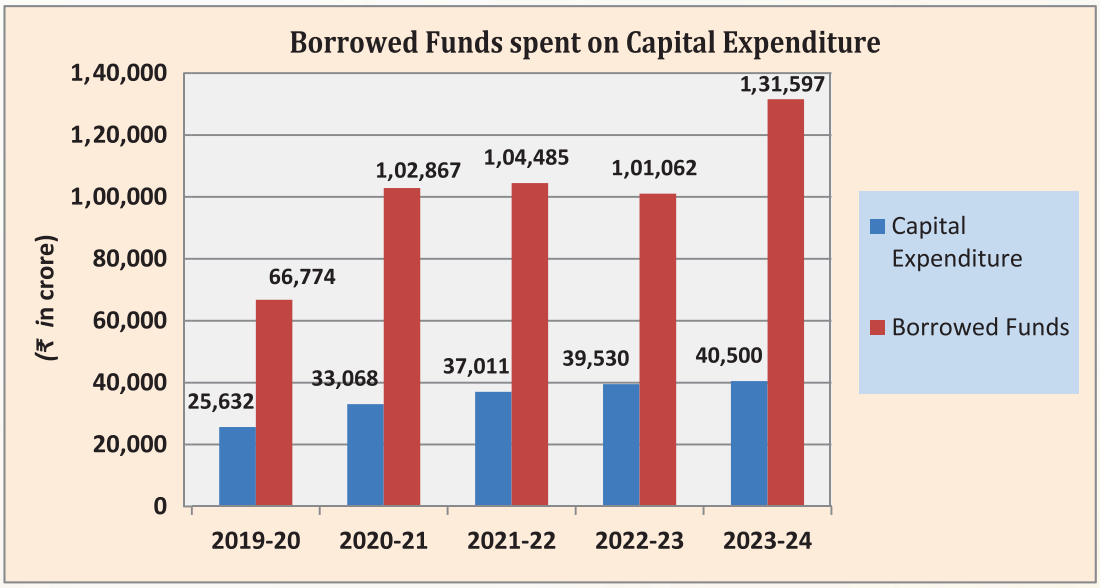
Fiscal Deficit compared to GSDP

Year	Percentage of Fiscal Deficit to GSDP	Increase/Decrease
2019-20	*3.26*	(+) 0.42
2020-21	*4.94*	(+) 1.68
2021-22	*3.96*	(-) 0.98
2022-23	*3.46*	(-) 0.50
2023-24	*3.32*	(-) 0.14

Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.4.11. Trend of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure



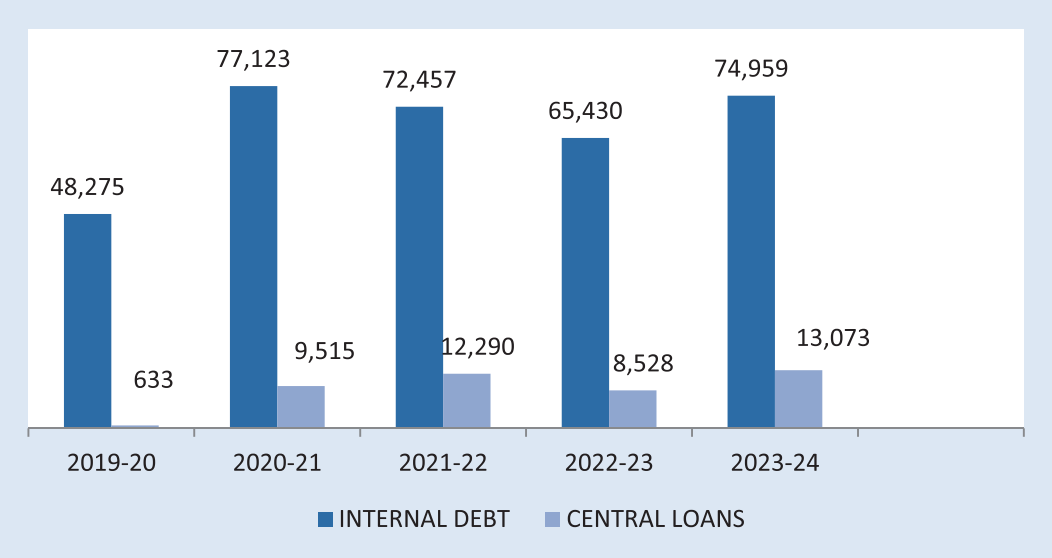
It is prudent to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest thereon. However, the State Government had spent less expenditure on Capital account (₹40,500 crore) out of the borrowings of current year (₹1,31,597 crore) and remaining borrowings of (₹91,097 crore) were mainly utilized to disburse loans and advances (₹8,845 crore), repayment of Public Debt (₹43,565 crore) and other revenue expenditure (₹38,687 crore).

1.4.12 . Trend of Public Debt

In 2023-24, loans totalling ₹1,13,001 crore were raised at par at interest rates varying from 6.63 *per cent* to 7.72 *per cent*. Out of these loans, 5 loans in 2030, 3 loans in 2031, 16 loans in 2033, 7 loan in 2034, 1 loan in 2035, 1 loan in 2040 and 7 loans in 2043 will redeem.

Trend of Public Debt (net) over the past five years is as follows:

(₹ in crore)



CHAPTER 2

RECEIPTS

2.1. Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts for 2023-24 were ₹3,59,063 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, royalties etc.
Grants-in-Aid	Essentially, a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government includes 'External Grant Assistance' received from Foreign Governments and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous Bodies etc.

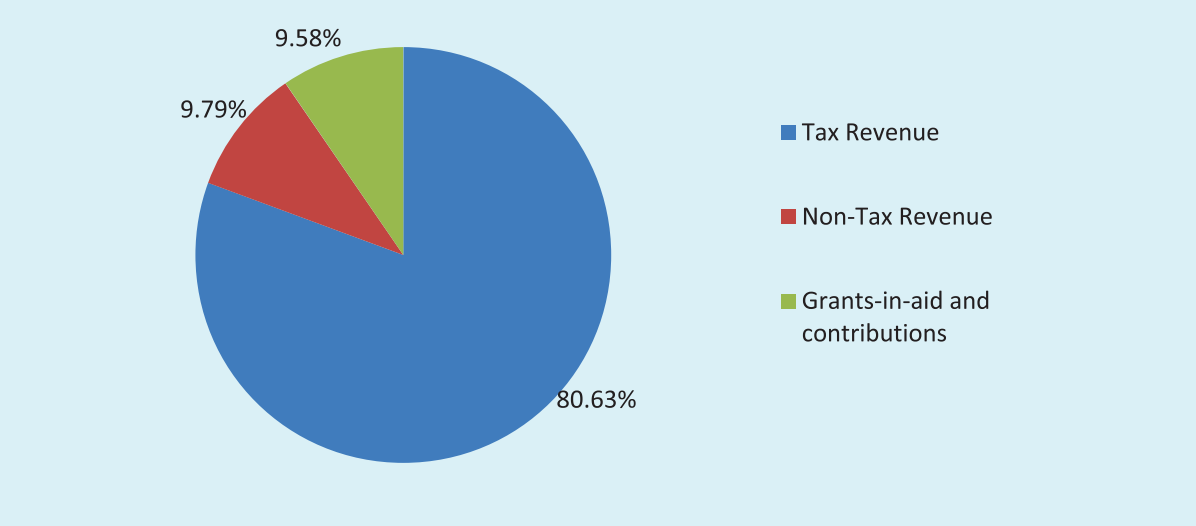
2.2.1. Components of Revenue Receipts (2023-24)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals	*Percentage* to Total Revenue Receipt
A. Tax Revenue *	**2,13,351**	***80.63***
Goods and Service Tax (GST)	75,943	*28.70*
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	29,799	*11.26*
Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions	19,280	*7.29*
Taxes on Commodities and Services Other than GST	88,329	*33.38*
B. Non-Tax Revenue	**25,904**	***9.79***
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	10,669	*4.03*
General Services	4,954	*1.87*
Social Services	7,180	*2.71*
Economic Services	3,101	*1.17*
C. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	**25,342**	***9.58***
Total- Revenue Receipts(A+B+C)	**2,64,597**	***100.00***

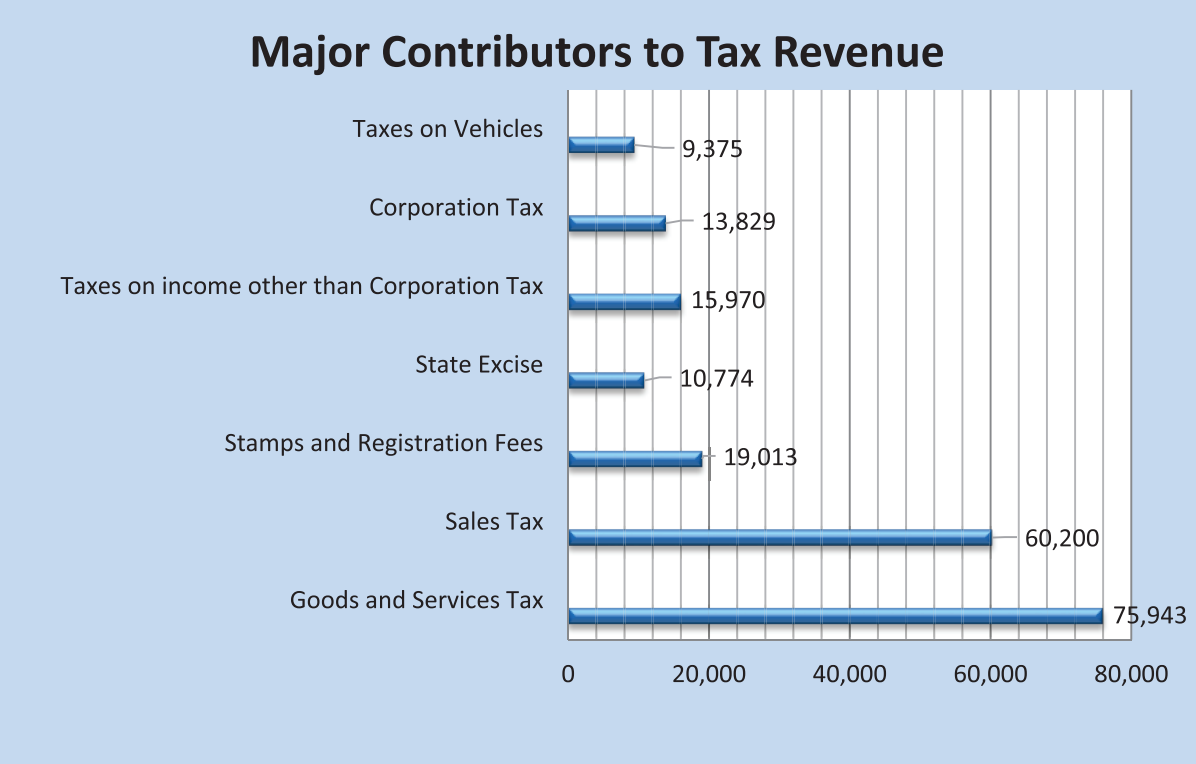
*Includes share of net proceeds (₹46,072 crore) assigned to State received from the Government of India.

2.1.a. Components of Revenue Receipts



2.2.2. Major contributors to Tax Revenue

(₹in crore)



2.3. Trend of Receipts

During the year, the GSDP increased by 15.10 *per cent* and the increase in total revenue collection was 8.55 *per cent* in comparison to previous year. The Tax Revenue increased by 12.91 *per cent,* Non Tax Revenue increased by 51.83 *per cent* and Grants-in-aid decreased by 32.84 *per cent* respectively in comparison to previous year.

(₹ in crore)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Tax Revenue	1,33,855 *(7.25)*	1,31,077 *(6.89)*	1,60,325 *(7.76)*	1,88,954 *(7.99)*	2,13,351 *(7.84)*
Non-Tax Revenue	12,888 *(0.70)*	10,422 *(0.55)*	12,116 *(0.59)*	17,061 *(0.72)*	25,904 *(0.95)*
Grants-in-aid	27,783 *(1.51)*	32,577 *(1.71)*	35,051 *(1.70)*	37,734 *(1.60)*	25,342 *(0.93)*
Total Revenue Receipts	1,74,526 *(9.45)*	1,74,076 *(9.15)*	2,07,492 *(10.05)*	2,43,749 *(10.31)*	2,64,597 *(9.72)*
GSDP	18,45,853	19,02,689	20,65,436	23,64,514	27,21,571

***Note*:** Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP at current prices during the respective years.

2.3.1. Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹in crore)

Revenue Receipts	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Goods and Services Tax	45,866 *(2.48)*	45,349 *(2.38)*	55,585 *(2.69)*	64,768 *(2.74)*	75,943 *(2.79)*
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	16,050 *(0.87)*	15,230 *(0.80)*	21,824 *(1.06)*	25,661 *(1.09)*	29,799 *(1.09)*
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	11,123 *(0.60)*	11,894 *(0.63)*	14,553 *(0.70)*	17,818 *(0.75)*	19,280 *(0.71)*
Taxes on Commodities and Services	60,816 *(3.29)*	58,604 *(3.08)*	68,363 *(3.31)*	80,707 *(3.41)*	88,329 *(3.25)*
Total Tax Revenue	**1,33,855** ***(7.25)***	**1,31,077** ***(6.89)***	**1,60,325** ***(7.76)***	1,88,954 ***(7.99)***	**2,13,351** ***(7.84)***
GSDP	18,45,853	19,02,689	20,65,436	23,64,514	27,21,571

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP at current prices during the respective years.

2.4. Performance of State's Own Tax Revenue Collection

Tax Revenue of the State Government comes from two sources viz. State's Own Tax Collections and Devolution of Union Taxes. The growth rate of Tax Revenue from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is 59.39 *per cent*. The State's own Tax Revenue collection with reference to GSDP showed increasing trend from 5.82 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 6.15 *per cent* in 2023-24.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	State's Own Tax Revenue as Percentage to GSDP
2019-20	1,33,855	26,393	1,07,462	*5.82*
2020-21	1,31,077	24,925	1,06,153	*5.58*
2021-22	1,60,325	37,459	1,22,866	*5.95*
2022-23	1,88,954	38,731	1,50,223	*6.35*
2023-24	2,13,351	46,073	1,67,278	*6.15*

2.4.1. Efficiency of Tax Collection

Efficiency of tax collection implies cost of collecting tax should be as minimum as possible.

Taxes on commodities and services form a major chunk of tax revenue (i.e 33.35 *per cent*). Tax collection efficiency in respect of both taxes on commodities and services and Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions has marginally increased during 2023-24.

A. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Revenue Collection	11,123	11,894	14,553	17,818	19,280
Expenditure on Collection	587	596	688	751	807
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in *per cent*)	*5.28*	*5.01*	*4.73*	*4.21*	*4.19*

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Revenue Collection	60,816	58,604	68,363	80,707	88,329
Expenditure on Collection	845	821	846	939	980
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in *per cent*)	*1.39*	*1.40*	*1.24*	*1.16*	*1.11*

2.5. Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes during the past Five years

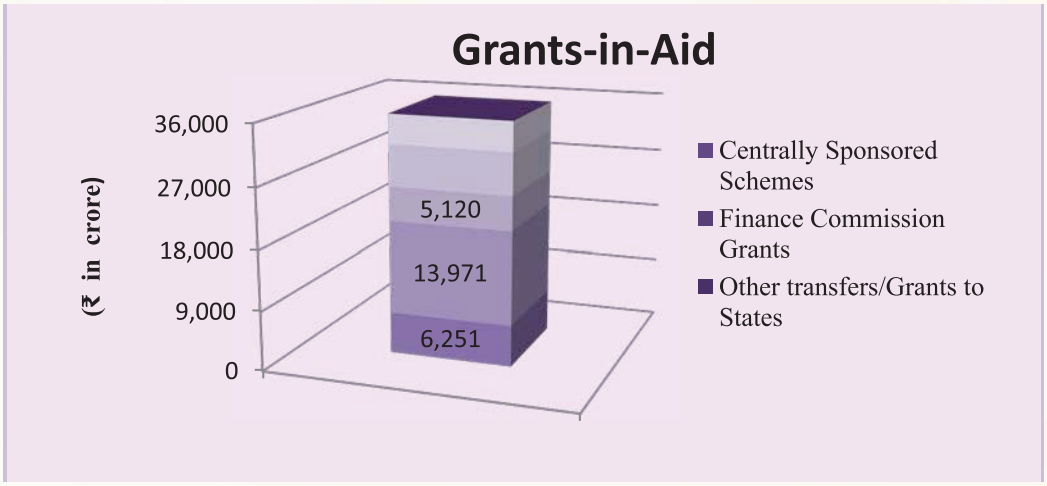
The State share of Union Taxes to the Total Tax Revenue has increased from 20.50 *per cent* during 2022-23 to 21.59 *per cent* during 2023-24.

(₹in crore)

Major Head description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Goods and Services Tax (CGST+IGST)	7,489	7,407	10,308	10,945	13,982
Corporation Tax	8,999	7,520	10,913	12,983	13,829
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,051	7,710	10,911	12,678	15,970
Taxes on Wealth	0.39	..	3	..	..
Customs	1,673	1,324	2,920	1,523	1,615
Union Excise Duties	1,163	838	1,754	478	611
Service Tax	..	108	610	60	9
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	17	18	40	64	57
State Share of Union Taxes	**26,393**	**24,925**	**37,459**	**38,731**	**46,072**
Total Tax Revenue	**1,33,855**	**1,31,077**	**1,60,325**	**1,88,954**	**2,13,351**
***Per cent* of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue**	***19.72***	***19.02***	***23.36***	***20.50***	***21.59***

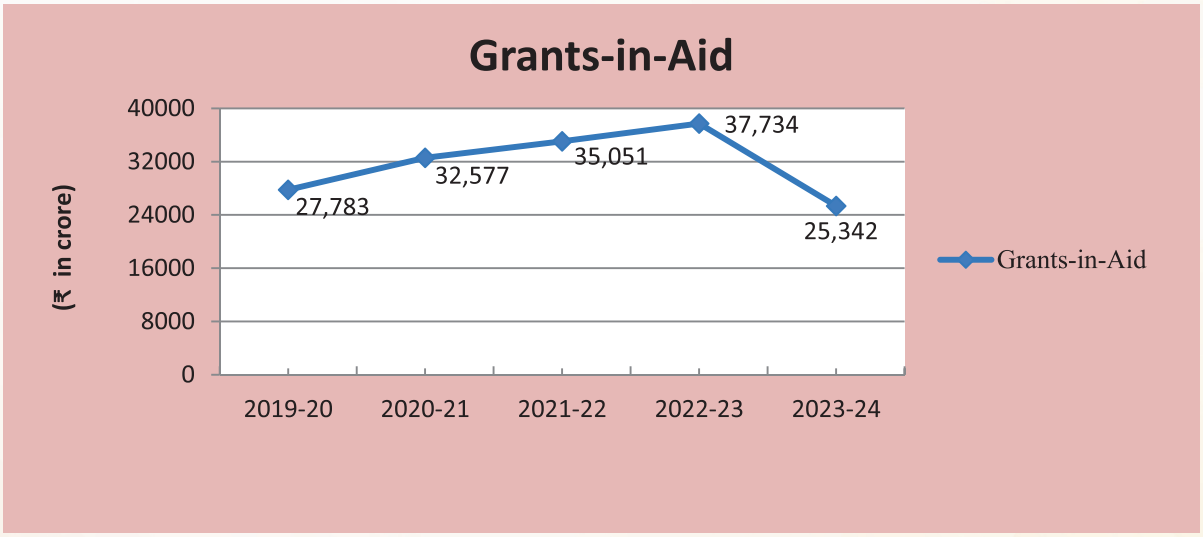
2.6. Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the NITI Aayog, Finance Commission Grants recommended by the Finance Commission and other transfers/Grants to States. During 2023-24 total receipts under Grants-in-aid were ₹25,342 crore.



2.6.1. Trend of Grants-in-Aid from Central Government

The Trend of Grants-in-Aid received from Central Government has decreased by *₹12,392* crore (32.84 *per cent*) during 2023-24 from that of 2022-23.



CHAPTER 3

EXPENDITURE

3.1. Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is incurred for the day-to-day management of the Government. Capital Expenditure is incurred to create permanent assets like buildings, roads and bridges or to enhance the utility of such assets or to reduce liabilities like Loans from Government of India, Open Market Loans, etc. Further, expenditure is distributed among the sectors, viz., General Services, Social Services and Economic Services as follows:

General Sector Services	Includes Justice, Interest Payments, Police, Jail, PWD, Pension, etc.
Social Sector Services	Includes Education, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC, ST, OBC and Minorities, Social Security, Nutrition and Relief on account of Natural Calamities, etc.
Economic Sector Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, Science and Technology, etc.

3.2. Revenue Expenditure

The total estimates for Revenue Expenditure stood at ₹3,40,445 crore during 2023-24. (The Original Budget for Revenue expenditure was estimated at ₹3,12,534 crore and the State had obtained provision for Supplementary Grant of ₹1,321 crore in October 2023 and ₹26,590 crore in March 2024). However, the actual Revenue Expenditure was ₹3,09,718 crore only which was less than the estimated Original Budget Estimates by ₹2,816 crore. The shortfall/excess of Revenue Expenditure against Original Budget Estimates during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Original Budget Estimates	2,12,036	2,40,993	2,61,189	2,84,188	3,12,534
Actuals	2,10,435	2,36,402	2,54,030	2,79,964	3,09,718
Gap	1,601	4,591	7,159	4,224	2,816
***Percentage* of gap over BE**	*0.75*	*1.91*	*2.74*	*1.49*	*0.90*

Around *68.49 per cent* of the Revenue Expenditure was "committed" to Salaries (₹45,868 crore), Interest Payments (₹53,566 crore), Pensions (₹35,356 crore), Subsidies (₹37,749 crore), Salary Grants (₹9,922 crore), Social Security and other Pensions (₹1,789 crore), Wages (₹23 crore), Dearness Allowances (₹27,120 crore) and Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies (₹722 crore).

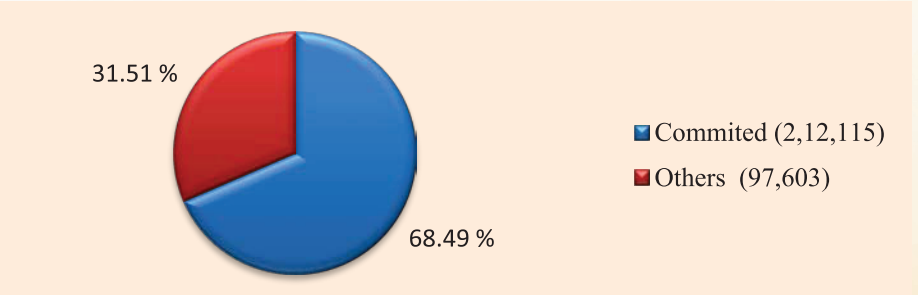
The position of Committed and Other Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Revenue Expenditure	2,10,435	2,36,402	2,54,030	2,79,964	3,09,718
Revenue Receipts	1,74,526	1,74,076	2,07,492	2,43,749	2,64,597
Committed Revenue Expenditure	1,43,179	1,49,399	1,54,491	1,84,029	2,12,115
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	67,256	87,003	99,539	95,935	97,603
Committed Revenue Expenditure to Revenue Receipts (in *per cent*)	*82.03*	*85.82*	*74.46*	*75.50*	*80.17*
Committed Revenue Expenditure to total Revenue Expenditure (in *per cent*)	*68.04*	*63.20*	*60.82*	*65.73*	*68.49*

3.2.1. Total Revenue Expenditure Vs Committed Revenue Expenditure

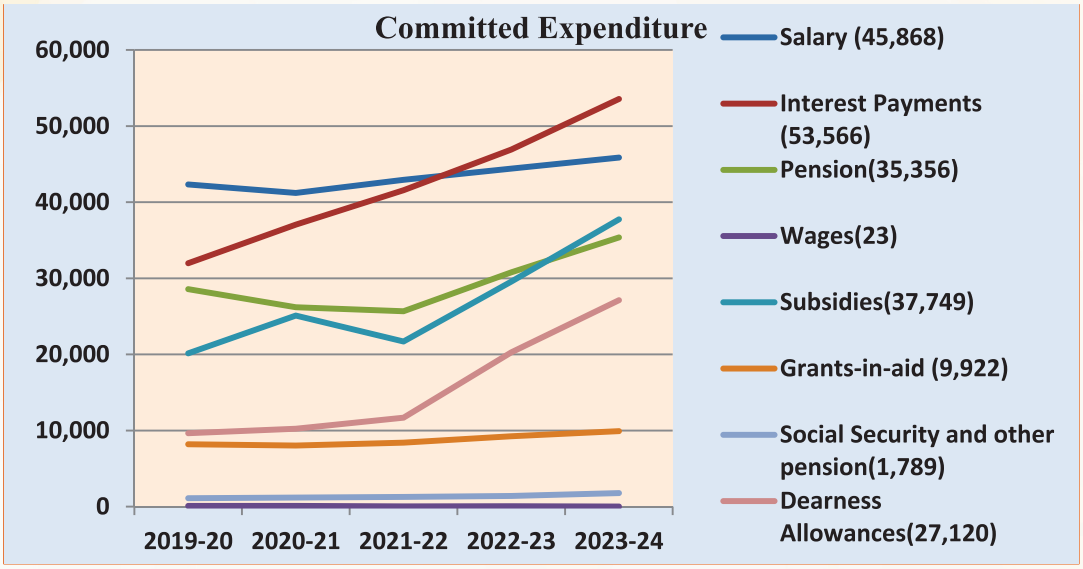
(₹ in crore)



The committed revenue expenditure was ₹ 2,12,115. This works out to *80.17 per cent* of total revenue receipts.

3.2.2. Trend of Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

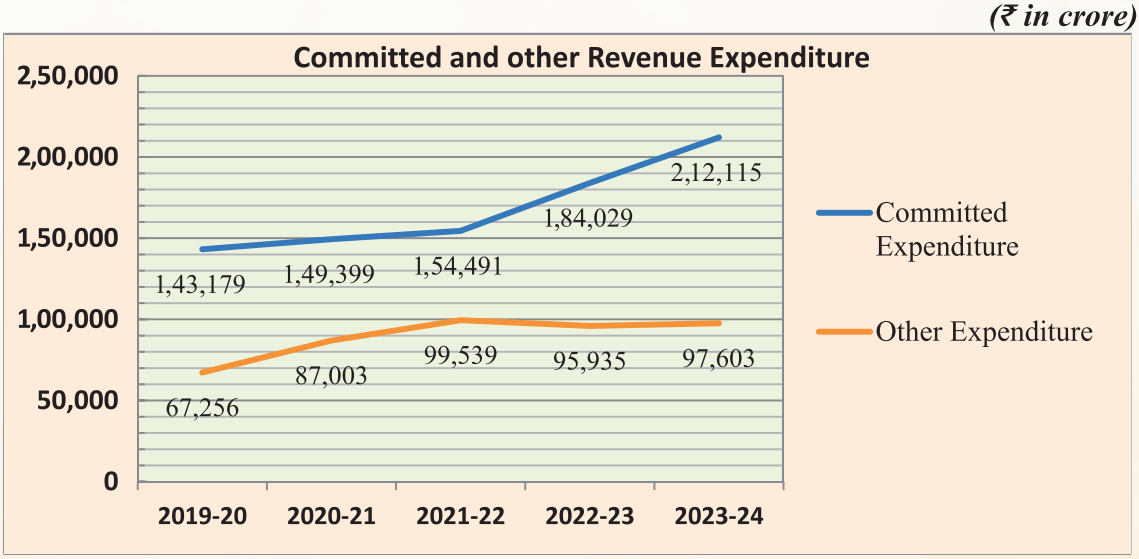


The upward trend on Committed Expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.

3.2.3. Trend of Committed Revenue Expenditure and Other Revenue Expenditure

The total Revenue Expenditure during 2023-24 was ₹3,09,718 crore which consists of Committed Revenue Expenditure of ₹2,12,115 crore and Other Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 97,603 crore. The Committed Revenue Expenditure are for Salaries, Interest Payments, Pensions etc., which are committed to be spent by the Government.

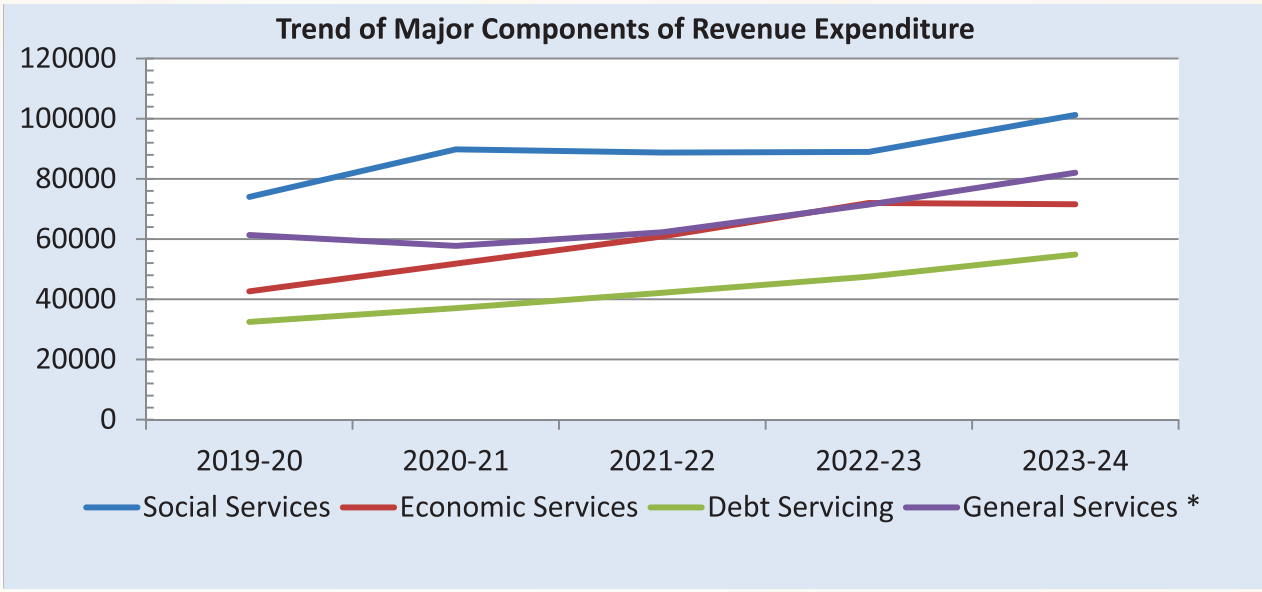
(₹ in crore)



3.2.4. Major Components of Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Social Services	Economic Services	Debt Servicing	General Services
2019-20	73,999	42,610	32,490	61,335
2020-21	89,805	51,809	37,042	57,747
2021-22	88,749	60,898	42,143	62,240
2022-23	88,968	71,975	47,544	71,479
2023-24	1,01,246	71,573	54,849	82,051



* General Services excludes MH 2049 (Interest Payments) and includes MH 3604 (Compensation and assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions).

3.2.5. Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure

The Revenue Expenditure is distributed among fiscal services, Organs of State, Interest payment, Pension payment and Social, General and Economic Services. The State Government during the year 2023-24 has spent ₹1,794 crore on collection of taxes, ₹2,470 crore on Legislature, Governor's Office and Administration of Justice, ₹54,849 crore on Interest Payment and Servicing of debt, ₹15,247 crore on Administrative Services, ₹38,976 crore on Pension and Miscellaneous General Services, ₹1,01,246 crore on Social Services, ₹71,573 crore on Economic Services and ₹23,564 crore on Grants-in-aid and Contributions. Thus, the total sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure works out to ₹3,09,718 crore.

Components	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage
A. General Services		
a. Organs of State	2,470	*0.80*
b. Fiscal Services	1,794	*0.58*
Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	807	*0.26*
Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	979	*0.32*
Other Fiscal Services	8	..
c. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	54,849	*17.71*
d. Administrative Services	15,247	*4.92*
e. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	38,976	*12.58*
B. Social Services	1,01,245	*32.69*
C. Economic Services	71,573	*23.11*
D. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	23,564	*7.61*
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	**3,09,718**	***100.00***

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Disbursements of ₹49,345 crore (includes Loans and Advances disbursed ₹8,845 crore) for 2023-24 at 1.81 *per cent* of GSDP, fell short of Original Budget Estimates by ₹7,935 crore.

3.3.1 Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

The Capital Expenditure is distributed among General Services, Economic Services, Social Services and Loans and Advances. During 2023-24, the total sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure was ₹49,345 crore which increased by ₹2,554 crore over the previous year.

3.3.2. Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
General Services	1,065 *(3.59)*	937 *(2.54)*	780 *(1.92)*	1041 *(2.23)*	950 *(1.93)*
Social Services	5,860 *(19.76)*	10,831 *(29.35)*	14,985 *(36.86)*	14,324 *(30.61)*	14,398 *(29.18)*
Economic Services	18,707 *(63.09)*	21,300 *(57.72)*	21,246 *(52.26)*	24,165 *(51.64)*	25,152 *(50.97)*
Loans and Advances	4,022 *(13.56)*	3,834 *(10.39)*	3,641 *(8.96)*	7,261 *(15.52)*	8,845 *(17.92)*
Total	**29,654**	**36,902**	**40,652**	**46,791**	**49,345**

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to total Capital Expenditure.

3.4. State Fund Expenditure

Due to the merger of Non-plan/Plan Schemes during 2017-18, the expenditure has been classified as State Fund Expenditure and Central Assistance Schemes.

State Fund expenditure during 2023-24 was ₹2,80,659 crore (90.62 *per cent* of total revenue expenditure), ₹34,974 crore (86.36 *per cent* of total capital expenditure*)* and ₹8,845 crore (100 *per cent* total loan disbursements) under Revenue, Capital and Loans and Advances respectively. The Central Assistance during 2023-24 was ₹29,059 crore (9.38 *per cent* of total revenue expenditure) under 'Revenue' and ₹5,527 crore (13.64 *per cent* of total capital expenditure) under ‘Capital’ section.

CHAPTER 4

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The demands for grants are prepared by the State Government for incurring expenditure by each service department annually. The funds for the demands for grant are allocated through the Appropriation Act approved by the State Legislature. The grants are prepared by each department as "Voted" and "Charged" for obtaining approval of the Legislature.

The Appropriation Act of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the year 2023-24 provided for gross expenditure of ₹4,46,888 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹4,493 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹4,13,586 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹10,958 crore. The actual expenditure resulted in a net saving of ₹33,302 crore (7.45 *per cent*).

Appropriation Accounts is comprehensive presentation of Grant-wise information of sums expended for any particular year with respect to the Appropriation Act. These accounts list the Original budget estimates, supplementary grants, surrenders and reappropriations and indicate the actual expenditure, excess/saving under the schemes authorised by the Appropriation Act and are complimentary to the Finance Accounts. The funds indicated in the Budget are appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

4.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts

(₹ in crore)

Nature of expenditure	Original grant	Supplementary grant	Total	Actual expenditure	Net Saving	Surrender
Revenue						
Voted	2,53,665	27,740	2,81,405	2,63,146	18,259	18,334
Charged	*58,870*	*170*	*59,040*	*55,520*	*3,520*	*4,267*
Capital						
Voted	44,356	4,382	48,738	42,104	6,634	6,860
Charged	*24*	*384*	*408*	*406*	*2*	*2*
Public Debt						
Charged	*43,826*	..	*43,826*	*43,565*	*261*	*261*
Loans and Advances						
Voted	12,900	571	13,471	8,845	4,626	4,617
Appropriation to Contingency Fund Voted	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**4,13,641**	**33,247**	**4,46,888**	**4,13,586**	**33,302**	**34,341**

4.2. Trends of Saving / Excess during the past Five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-)/ Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2019-20	(-) 13,019	(-) 11,464	(-) 63	(-) 2,548	(-) 27,094
2020-21	(-) 33,363	(-) 8,084	(-) 75	(-) 3,696	(-) 45,219
2021-22	(-) 17,649	(-) 9,769	(-) 120	(-) 2,840	(-) 30,378
2022-23	(-) 24,357	(-) 8,733	(-) 23	(-) 1,977	(-) 35,090
2023-24	(-) 21,779	(-) 6,636	(-) 261	(-) 4,626	(-) 33,302

4.3. Significant saving in the approved grants

The Appropriation Accounts provide explanations for excess/saving incurred under sub-heads i.e., on the schemes for each grant, which are selected based on Public Accounts Committee norms, Tamil Nadu. The term 'Saving' indicate spending less than the allotment either because of non-implementation or delay in implementation of certain schemes/programmes. The term 'Excess' indicates spending more than the budget allotment.

4.3.1. Grants with significant persistent saving

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
01	State legislature (Revenue) (Charged)	*0.17*	*0.22*	*0.28*	*0.17*	*0.14*
02	Governor and Council of Ministers (Revenue) (Voted)	6.84	12.78	12.07	7.08	3.69
04	Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department (Capital) (Voted)	42.55	103.95	177.81	50.58	95.21
05	Agriculture and Farmers welfare Department (Capital) (Voted)	160.65	100.60	295.40	103.29	17.75
06	Animal Husbandry (Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department) (Capital) (Voted)	28.75	50.70	282.28	9.37	74.91
11	Stamps and Registration (Commercial Taxes and Registration Department) (Revenue) (Voted)	36.28	69.59	35.92	31.53	59.72

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
13	Food and Consumer Protection (Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department) (Capital) (Voted)	270.72	350.99	774.06	28.24	197.54
14	Energy Department (Loan)(Voted)	475.59	1,148.30	485.72	1,464.18	1,286.17
16	Finance Department (Capital) (Voted)	768.41	500.00	572.64	675.45	238.42
	(Loan) (Voted)	37.43	64.26	62.43	71.89	33.68
19	Health and Family Welfare Department (Capital) (Voted)	350.43	369.81	432.95	282.41	237.96
20	Higher Education Department (Capital) (Voted)	45.84	132.17	169.08	172.49	277.53
22	Police (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department) (Capital) (Voted)	29.40	178.17	274.21	126.83	41.13
	(Loan) (Voted)	3.61	1.69	4.81	11.94	17.67
28	Information and Publicity (Tamil Development and Information Department) (Revenue) (Voted)	13.19	22.49	40.58	28.90	16.41
29	Tourism, Art and Culture (Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department) (Capital) (Voted)	137.29	56.65	8.98	60.51	28.15
30	Stationery and Printing (Tamil Development and Information Department) (Capital) (Voted)	1.49	1.98	0.66	1.25	6.15
31	Information Technology Department (Revenue) (Voted)	46.98	45.00	19.70	109.17	43.63
32	Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department (Capital) (Voted)	27.22	19.57	14.31	56.47	80.30
38	Public Department (Revenue) (Voted)	80.45	58.50	94.99	51.14	96.06
	(Revenue) (Charged)	*0.88*	*0.36*	*6.67*	*0.31*	*1.26*
40	Water Resources Department (Capital) (Voted)	1,514.88	1,534.52	1,329.78	819.66	1,431.83

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
41	Revenue and Disaster Management Department (Revenue) (Voted)	385.25	788.70	1,152.52	583.74	653.83
43	School Education Department (Capital) (Voted)	163.68	145.59	26.53	327.42	246.43
46	Tamil Development (Tamil Development and Information Department (Revenue) (Voted)	5.97	9.59	11.86	13.03	11.09
47	Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department) (Revenue) (Voted)	26.61	125.30	38.66	32.62	33.13
49	Youth Welfare and Sports Development Department (Revenue) (Voted)	21.96	121.15	63.54	69.64	121.69

The reasons for saving are detailed grant wise in the Appropriation Accounts. Persistent saving indicates the need for critical review of budgeting process.

Further, notwithstanding above under utilization, even supplementary grants proved to be unnecessary under certain schemes where there were significant saving at the end of the year against original allocations, the details of major items are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant & Head of Account	Original Estimate	Supplementary Estimate	Actual Expenditure
3	Administration of Justice 2014.00.107.I.AA (Charged)	*68.57*	*0.98*	*67.76*
9	Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department 2225.03.277.I.AA	187.80	5.03	176.77
	2225.03.277.I.BC	110.20	3.47	109.50
	2225.80.101.I.AE	153.13	4.12	152.15
11	Stamps and Registration (Commercial Taxes and Registration Department) 2030.03.001.I.AB	264.48	4.13	230.31

Grant No.	Nomenclature of the Grant & Head of Account	Original Estimate	Supplementary Estimate	Actual Expenditure
13	Food and Consumer Protection (Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department) 3456.00.001.I.AA	8.64	2.40	8.27
19	Health and Family Welfare Department 4210.01.200.I.PC	270.57	24.70	121.30
21	Highways and Minor Ports Department 5054.80.800.I.JJ	183.80	6.00	103.13
22	Police (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department) 2055.00.001.I.AA	184.74	19.34	154.10
	2055.00.108.I.AA	173.87	0.53	151.25
	2055.00.116.I.AA	72.23	0.35	62.22
23	Fire and Rescue services (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department) 2070.00.108.I.AA	83.87	11.43	83.39
27	Industries Department 5053.02.102.I.AI	155.00	31.23	97.28
30	Stationery and Printing (Tamil Development and Information Department) 2058.00.103.I.AA	48.11	*	48.03
31	Information Technology Department 2202.03.102.I.BK	4.87	0.05	3.96
32	Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department 2230.03.101.I.AA	217.21	3.17	202.39
35	Human Resources Management Department 2051.00.102.I.AA	124.15	0.94	94.29
38	Public Department 2052.00.090.I.AM	28.20	1.22	21.48
46	Tamil Development (Tamil Development and Information Department) 2202.05.001.1.AA	15.57	*	15.34
53	Department of Special Programme Implementation 2235.02.103.I.CD	5,460.00	83.02	5,367.72

* Token provision provided in Supplementary Estimates.

4.4. Expenditure on New Service

In respect of the heads mentioned below, expenditure has been incurred without provision either in the Budget or in the supplementary estimates and exceeded the limits prescribed in the "New Service Rules" constituting "New Service/New Instrument of Service". Failure to observe the prescribed procedure had led to incurring of the expenditure on the schemes without the authority of the Legislature.

(₹ in lakh)

Grant No.	Head of Account	Total Grant (Reappropriation)	Actual expenditure
5	3054.80.797.JD	15.20	15.20
6	2403.00.794.SB	2.76	2.76
7	4405.00.104.JK	1.30	1.30
19	*2210.01.001.AB (C)*	*2.09*	*2.09*
19	*2210.01.110.AA (C)*	*0.15*	*0.15*
21	5054.04.800.JC	11.10	11.10
35	2062.00.105.AC	0.90	0.90
54	4406.02.793.UF	6.84	6.84
56	*2049.03.117.AN (C)*	*2.08*	*2.08*
	TOTAL	**42.42**	**42.42**

4.5. Expenditure without budget provision/re-appropriation

In respect of the heads mentioned below, expenditure was incurred without provision / reappropriation or after withdrawal of provision through reappropriation which led to un-authorized expenditure.

(₹ in lakh)

Grant No.	Head of Account	Expenditure
7	2405.00.800. SA	1.90
19	*2210.01.110.AB (C)*	*2.34*
19	2211.00.103.UB	11,690.89
19	2211.00.793.UB	2,938.05
19	2211.00.794.UB	310.03
44	4408.02.190.JC	500.00
	TOTAL	**15,443.21**

CHAPTER 5

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

5.1. Assets

The accounts represent the actual cash receipts and disbursement during the accounting period. Physical Assets and Financial Assets such as Government Investments, etc., are shown at historical cost, i.e., the value at the year of acquisition/purchase. The Physical Assets are not depreciated or amortized.

Liabilities and retirement benefits disbursed during the current accounting period have been reflected in the accounts. The pensionary liability of the Government i.e., the liability towards payment of retirement benefits for the past service of its employees is not, however included in the accounts. The details of Assets and Liabilities of Government of Tamil Nadu are exhibited in Statement No. 1 of Finance Accounts Vol.I.

5.1.1. Investments and Returns

As per the details furnished by the Companies/Corporations and included in the Finance Accounts, total investments as share capital in non-financial Public Sector Undertakings (PSU's) stood at ₹44,930 crore at the end of 2023-24. Dividends received during the year as per accounts was ₹700 crore (1.56 *per cent*) on investment. During 2023-24, investments increased by ₹404 crore (net) and income from dividend increased by ₹399 crore. The major investment was made in Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited (₹134 crore).

(₹in crore)

Nature	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Investments	39,866	41,578	42,167	44,526	44,930
Dividends	192	205	272	301	700
Returns in percentage	0.48	0.49	0.65	0.68	1.56

5.1.2. Cash Balance and investment of Cash Balances

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹(-)42 crore on 1 April 2023 and decreased to ₹(-)93 crore at the end of 31 March 2024. The cash balance investment in Treasury Bills decreased from ₹14,124 crore on 1 April 2023 to ₹10,103 crore as of 31 March 2024. The interest realised on Cash Balance Investments made during the year was ₹99 crore.

The position of cash balance and investment of cash balance was as under:

Cash Balances and Investments

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1st April 2023	As on 31 March 2024	Net increase(+)/ decrease(-)
Cash Balances*	(-)42	(-)93	(-)51
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	14,124	10,103	(-)4,021
Other cash balances	11	11	..
(a) Departmental Balances	4	4	..
(b) Permanent Cash Imprest **	7	7	..
Investment from earmarked fund balances	67,248	75,313	(+)8,065
(a) Guarantee Redemption Fund	2,139	3,269	(+)1,130
(b) Other Funds	65,109	72,044	(+)6,935
Interest realized***	130	99	(-)31

* The minus balance on 31 March 2024 denotes excess of expenditure over the receipts due to non-reporting of receipts by the Banks to the Treasuries.

** This permanent cash imprest is maintained by drawing officers namely Tahsildars, Treasury Officers.

*** It includes interest on investments out of Guarantee Redemption Fund (₹192 crore).

5.1.3. Loans and Advances made by the State Government

Total loans and advances made by the State Government during 2023-24 was ₹8,845 crore.

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise services/loanees	2023-24
Social Sector	6,276
Economic Sector	2,221
Loans to Government Servants	348

5.1.4. Summary of Loans and Advances by the State Government Sector wise

(₹ in crore)

Sector	Balance as on 1 April 2023	Disbursements during the year	Repayments during the year	Loans and advances written off	Balance as on 31 March 2024	Net increase(+)/ Decrease(-) during the year
Social	18,879	6,276	1,023	..	24,132	(+)5,253
Economic	23,446	2,221	2,761	..	22,906	(-)540
Government servants	1,329	348	240	..	1,437	(+)108
Miscellaneous	(-)599	..	..	..	(-)599	..
Total	43,055	8,845	4,024	..	47,876	(+)4,821

5.1.5. Significant disbursement of Loans and Advances by State Government

As on 31 March 2024 a sum of ₹47,876 crore was due to be received by the State Government. The summary of Loans and Advances by the State Government are given in Statement 7 of Vol.- I of Finance Accounts with analysis of increase/decrease in the quantum. The detailed statements are given in Statement 18 of Vol-II of Finance Accounts.

(₹ in crore)

Major Heads	Purpose	Amount
Urban Development	Loans to Chennai Metro Rail Corporation Limited and Loans to Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund	6,275
Co-operation	Ways and Means Advance to various Co-operative Sugar Mills	156
Power Projects	Tamil Nadu Transmission System Improvement Project with Loan assistance from JICA, Loans to TANTRANSCO	955
Road Transport	Ways and Means Advance to various Transport Corporations	412

5.1.6. Repayment of Loans and Advances by Government Servants and Public Sector Undertakings

During 2023-24 ₹4,024 crore has been received towards repayment of loans and advances.

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise services/loanees	2023-24
Social Sector	1,023
Economic Sector	2,761
Repayment by Government Servants	240

The major repayments received were from Urban development (₹961 crore) and repayment by Government servants (₹240 crore). Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans (₹47,876 crore) would help the Government's fiscal position.

5.2. Debt and Liabilities

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

The target fixed by the Tamil Nadu State Government as per the Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2003, is to maintain the ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP with medium term goal of not being more than 25.20 *per cent* during 2015-16 and thereafter maintain such *per cent* as may be prescribed.

The outstanding debt for 2023-24 ₹7,72,423 crore was 28.08 *per cent* of GSDP. This debt does not include ₹8,095 crore (2021-22) and ₹6,241 crore (2020-21) which was passed on as back to back loans by Government of India in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation, vide GoI's letter No. F.No. 40(1)/2021-22, dated 10/12/2021.

Details of Public Debt and other liabilities of the State Government are as under (Figures are progressive balances to end of the year):

Government Liabilities to GSDP

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt*	*Percentage* to GSDP	Public Account**	*Percentage* to GSDP	Total Liabilities	*Percentage* to GSDP
2019-20	3,70,550	*20.07*	53,193	*2.88*	4,23,743	*22.96*
2020-21	4,57,188	*24.02*	61,608	*3.24*	5,18,796	*27.27*
2021-22	5,41,936	*26.24*	68,731	*3.33*	6,10,667	*29.57*
2022-23	6,15,893	*26.05*	75,698	*3.20*	6,91,591	*29.25*
2023-24	7,03,926	*25.86*	68,497	*2.52*	7,72,423	*28.38*

* Taken as net of balances.

**Excludes Advances, Suspense & Miscellaneous and Remittance balances.

5.3. Government Liabilities

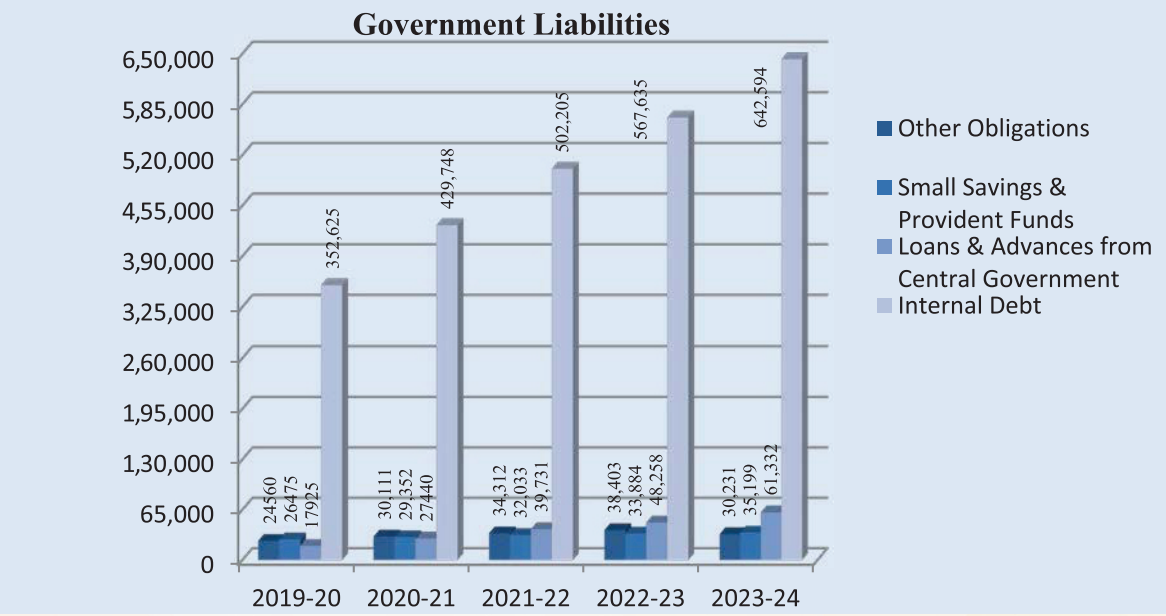
The Liabilities of the Government comprise repayments of the market loans raised by it (Internal Debt) and Loans and Advances received from the Government of India. 'Other Liabilities' comprise of 'Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.', 'Reserve Funds' and 'Deposits'. The details of liabilities are noted below to show the increasing trend of components of the total Government liabilities shown under Para 5.2.

Trends of outstanding Fiscal Liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Liabilities	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Internal Debt	3,52,625	4,29,748	5,02,205	5,67,635	6,42,594
Loans and Advances from Central Government	17,925	27,440	39,731	48,258	61,332
Small Savings and Provident Funds	26,475	29,352	32,033	33,884	35,199
Reserve Funds	2,158	2,144	2,386	3,411	3,067
Deposits and Advances	24,560	30,111	34,312	38,403	30,231

(₹ in crore)



Public debt and other liabilities of the Government slightly decreased from 28.64 *per cent* of GSDP at the end of 2022-23 to 28.38 *per cent* of GSDP at the end of 2023-24. This was not within the FRBM target of 25.20 *per cent.*

5.4. Guarantees (Contingent Liabilities)

The Government Companies and Corporations raise loans for Financial necessities. The State Governments in addition to directly raising loans, also guarantee loans raised by Government Companies and Corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various plan schemes and programmes.

Guarantee Redemption Fund was constituted by Government in March 2003. The Fund is meant for meeting the expenditure incurred towards discharging the 'Guarantees invoked'. The investment as on 31 March 2024 was ₹3,269 crore.

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

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed	Guarantees outstanding at the end of year
2019-20	4,667	47,319
2020-21	4,465	65,659
2021-22	64,176	91,975
2022-23	40,565	90,709
2023-24	70,567	1,22,270

Note: Details are available in Statement No. 20 of Finance Accounts and these are based on information received from the Government.

During 2023-24, the State Government received an amount of ₹952 crore as Guarantee Fee. The receipt is accounted for under the major head "0075-Miscellaneous General Services". Out of total balance of ₹3,294 crore in the Guarantee Redemption Fund, ₹3,269 crore was invested in Treasury Bills.

CHAPTER 6

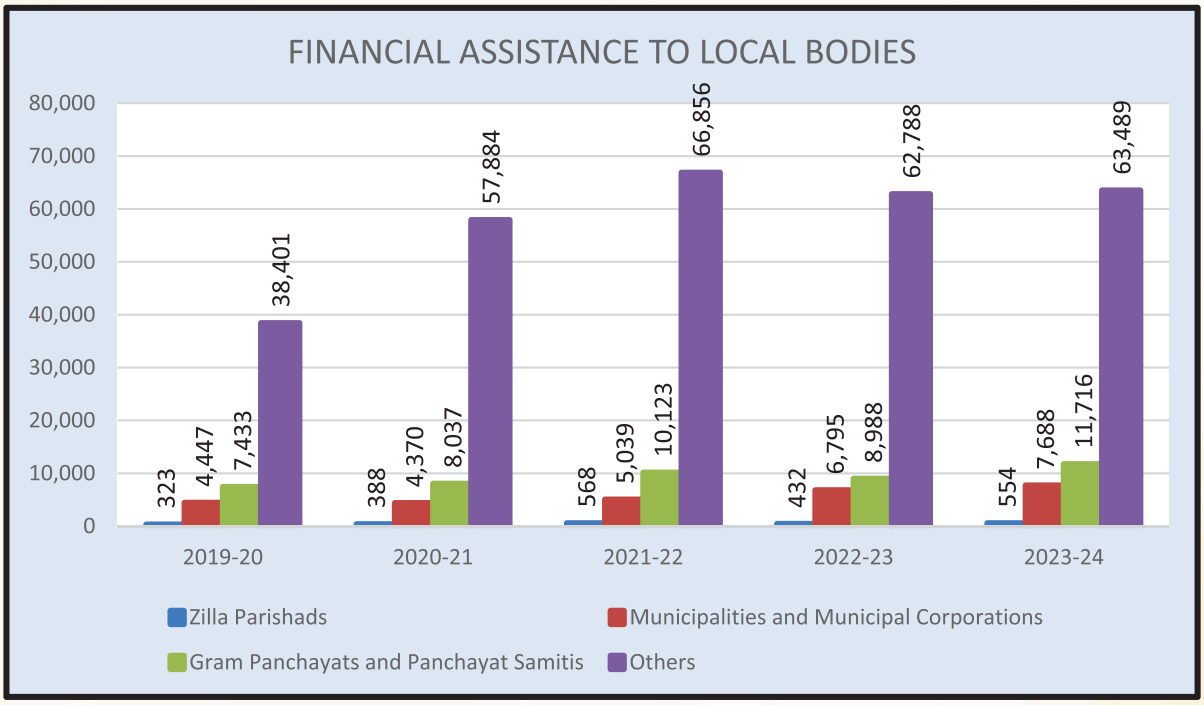
6.1. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

During the past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies etc., increased from ₹50,604 crore in 2019-20 to ₹83,447 crore in 2023-24. The grants to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Municipalities/Municipal Corporation (₹19,958 crore) represented 23.92 *per cent* of total grants given during the year. Details of Grants-in-aid released in last 5 years are as under -

(₹ in crore)

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Zilla Parishads	323	388	568	432	554
Municipalities and Municipal Corporations	4,447	4,370	5,039	6,795	7,688
Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis	7,433	8,037	10,123	8,988	11,716
Others	38,401	57,884	66,856	62,788	63,489
Total	50,604	70,679	82,586	79,003	83,447

(₹ in crore)



6.2. Goods and Service Tax

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced with effect from 1 July 2017. During the year 2023-24, the State GST collection was ₹61,960.29 crore compared to ₹53,822.69 crore in the year 2022-23, registering an increase of ₹8,137.60 crore (15.12 *per cent*). This includes Advance Apportionment of IGST amounting to (-)₹459.90 crore. In addition, the State received ₹13,982.28 crore as its share of net proceeds assigned to the State under Central Goods and Services Tax. The total receipts under GST were ₹75,942.57 crore. The State received non-debt compensation of ₹4,574.20 crore as Revenue receipt on account of loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST during 2023-24. Out of ₹4,574.20 crore received as compensation towards loss of revenue, an amount of ₹3.31 crore is towards the loss for the year 2018-19, ₹3,529.28 crore for the year 2021-22 and ₹1,041.60 crore for April 2022 to June 2022.

During the year 2023-2024, adjustment entries for ₹0.31 crore of State GST (GST) relating to the previous year(s) 2021-2022 was carried out by the State Government due to difference between RBI's figures and figures booked in the Finance Accounts. Hence, decrease in GST of ₹0.31 crore in 2024 was due to the adjustment.

6.3. (a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- '8121 General and Other Reserve Funds' which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 75 and 25 *per cent* respectively. During the year 2023-24, the State Government received ₹900 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹300 crore. The State Government transferred ₹1,200 crore (Central share ₹900 crore, State share ₹300 crore) to the Fund under Major Head "8121-122 SDRF".

In addition, no amount was received by the State from the Central Government towards NDRF, which was deposited / transferred to the Fund under Major Head "8121-122 SDRF" as on 31 March 2024.

An amount of ₹2,013.15 crore was set off in the Major Head "2245" as expenditure met from the Fund. There was Nil balance in the Fund as on 31 March 2024.

(b) State Disaster Mitigation Fund:

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is to be constituted under section 48 (1) (c) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This Fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation projects in respect of disaster covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines and the State specific local disaster notified by the State Government from time to time. The State Government has created the SDMF vide Finance Departments Government Order No.G.O.N(D) No.274 dated 26.08.2022 under Major Head "8121-130- State Disaster Mitigation Fund".

The Central and the State Governments are required to contribute to the Fund in the proportion of 75 and 25 *per cent* respectively. During the year 2023-2024, the State Government received ₹107.10 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year was ₹35.70 crore. The State Government transferred ₹142.80 crore (Central share ₹107.10 crore, State share ₹35.70 crore) to the Fund under Major Head "8121-130-SDMF".

An amount of ₹414.80 crore was set off in the Major Head "2245" as expenditure met from the Fund. There was Nil balance in the Fund as on 31 March 2024.

(c) **State Compensatory Afforestation Fund:**

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

During the year 2023-2024, the State Government did not receive any amount (no amount during previous year) from the user agencies. The Government received ₹20.81 crore (no amount during previous year) from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit.

The Government did not incurred any expenditure or invested any amount from the Fund during the year. The balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March, 2024 was ₹134.22 crore.

6.4. National Pension System (NPS)

The State Government employees recruited on or after 1 April 2003 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS) which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme. In terms of the Scheme, the employee contributes 10 *per cent* of his/her basic pay and dearness allowance, and 10 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance is contributed by the State Government (in respect of All India Service employees, the Government contribution is at 14 *per cent*). As per the provisions of Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (DCPS) (GO No.430 of Government of Tamil Nadu dated 6 August 2004), the total accumulation of the Fund (including interest if any) needs to be transferred to the Third Party Fund Manager, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) or any other agency authorised by PFRDA. However, even after lapse of 21 years, the State Government has not transferred Fund accumulation of Defined Contribution Pension Scheme of State Government Employees (other than AIS) to the PFRDA; instead, the State Government has invested the amount in Auction Treasury Bills and in LIC (GO No. 158 of Govt. of Tamil Nadu dated 24 May 2019) since 2019-20. As on 31 March 2024, the total accumulations in the Fund is ₹75,012.52 crore, out of which ₹68,264.62 crore has been invested in LIC (₹20,128.65 crore during 2022-23 and ₹36,509.99 crore during 2021-22 and ₹11,625.97 crore during 2023-24). The interest amount of ₹3,696.08 crore received from the LIC for the year 2020-21, 2021-22

has been reinvested in the same Fund after adjusting the management charges of ₹70.10 crore.

During the year 2023-2024, total contribution to the NPS was ₹7,712.82 crore (Employees' contribution ₹3,906.20 crore and Government's contribution ₹3,806.62 crore including ₹4.93 crore pertaining to AIS officers Tier-I contribution).

The Government transferred ₹12,439.90 crore (including (i) Employees Contribution: ₹3,906.20 crore (ii) Government Contribution ₹3,806.62 crore (iii) Interest paid by Government on DCPS fund balance ₹4,604.19* crore (iv) Contribution through treasuries and rectification transfer entries for earlier misclassification: ₹110.60 crore and (v) AIS Tier-2 Contribution ₹12.29 crore to the Public Account under Major Head "8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension Scheme". The detailed information on Government Contribution is available in Statement No.15 of the Finance Accounts.

The Government's contribution to the NPS was less by ₹99.76 crore, which resulted in understatement of Revenue Expenditure to that extent.

(*) Out of ₹4,604.19 crore paid by the State Government as Interest on DCPS fund balance, ₹4,591.22 crore has been booked under MH "2049" (along with ₹70.10 crore of Fund Management Charges) and ₹12.97 crore has been booked directly by State treasuries.

6.5. Utilization Certificates (UCs) for Grants-in-Aid not received

Article 210(A) of Tamil Nadu Financial Code Volume I, 1991 specifies that Utilization Certificate should be submitted to the Accountant General and the dates should be fixed with reference to the nature of the expenditure for which grant is made. The sanctioning authority should make it incumbent upon the grantee institution to submit the statements within the stipulated period by including a clause to this effect in the sanction order itself. Since no timeline is mentioned in any G.O/Sanction orders issued by State Government, 12 months has been fixed as timeline for submission of Utilization Certificate which would be reckoned from the month of expenditure as per para 16.8(i) of MSO A&E, Vol-I wherein it is provided that if no time limit has been fixed by the sanctioning authority, the grant will be spent upon the object within a reasonable time (normally within one year from the date of issue of the letter sanctioning the grant). To the extent of non-submission of UCs, there is a risk that the amount shown in Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

During the year 2023-24, ₹9,278.93 crore pertaining to 281 outstanding UCs were due for the period upto 31 March 2024. Of these, ₹6,472.99 crore pertaining to 170 outstanding UCs were cleared. UC is captured only for conditional grants in aid for capital assets. Out of the outstanding 111 UCs, 31 UCs amounting to ₹283.32 crore pertains to Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The position of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2024 is given below:

Year	Number of UCs Outstanding	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2022-23	43	387.99
2023-24	68	2,417.95
Total	111	2,805.94
	UCs submitted before due date	
2023-24	Nil	Nil

6.6. Unadjusted Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills / Temporary Advances:

Financial Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules envisage that no money 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.

The Government of Tamil Nadu does not follow the system of drawal of Abstract Contingency (AC) bills in emergent situations followed by submission of Detailed Contingency (DC) bills. Under Article 99 of Tamil Nadu Financial Code, Volume I, DDOs have been empowered to draw Temporary Advances and it is mandatory on the part of DDOs to submit adjustment bills within three months from the date of drawal of such advances.

1,725 TA bills amounting to ₹387.02 crore drawn up to 31.12.2023 were due for adjustment bills (as per the requirement of the Tamil Nadu Financial Code, Volume I).

Out of 2,237 TA bills amounting to ₹441.57 crore drawn during the year 2023-24, 385 TA bills amounting to ₹23.36 crore (5.29 *per cent*) were drawn in March 2024. Adjustment bills in respect of a total of 383 TA bills drawn up to 2023-24 amounting to ₹216.46 crore due for adjustment as on 31 March 2024 were not received. Details of unadjusted TA bills due for adjustments are given below:

Year	No. of unadjusted TA Bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2022-23	99	181.57
2023-24	284	34.89
Total	383	216.46
***Year 2023-2024**	65 TA bills adjusted before due date of adjustment	14.08

*** Number of TA bills submitted before due date of submission (65 TA Bills were adjusted between January 2024 and March 2024 out of 512 TA bills received during the same period).**

6.7. Transfer of funds to Single Nodal Agency (SNA):

Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide letter No.1(13)PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23.03.2021 had notified procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released through Single Nodal Agency (SNA). For each CSS, SNA is required to set up its own Bank Account in scheduled Commercial Bank to implement the Government Schemes.

As per MoF, GoI's letter dated 16 February 2023, the State Government shall transfer the Central share as well as the commensurate State share to the SNA account within 30 days of receipt of Central share. Any delay beyond 30 days in transfer of Central share to the SNA account, interest at the rate of 7 *per cent* per annum has to be paid by the State Government with effect from 01.04.2023.

As per the SNA 01 report from the PFMS portal, the State Government received ₹13.133.76 crore being Central Share during the year in its Treasury account. As on 31 March 2024, the Government transferred Central share of ₹13,487.29 crore, State share of ₹12,198.81 crore (including State top up share of ₹17.26 crore) to the SNAs. Detailed vouchers and supporting documents of actual expenditure were not received by this office from the SNAs.

As per the SNAs report, ₹10,083.87 crore are lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2024. The difference in the figure of expenditure by the State Government as per the Accounts and the SNA report is under reconciliation.

6.8 Funds transferred to DDO Bank Account:

During the year 2023-24, 346 Bank Accounts have been opened by the DDOs of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

As per G.O.Ms.No.453 dated 7 June 1983 of the Government of Tamil Nadu, 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 demands or to prevent the lapse of budget grants. However, Treasuries of the Government of Tamil Nadu transferred funds of ₹821.60 crore to the Bank Accounts maintained by various Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs). As per information received from the State Government, as on 31 March 2024 an amount of ₹492.99 crore was still lying unspent in the Bank Accounts of DDOs.

6.9 Remittance to National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET):

As per accounting procedure notified by Ministry of Mines, Government of India vide F.No. 8/1/2015-NMET dated 05.04.2018, the holder of the mining lease or prospecting license-cum-mining lease shall, while making payment of royalty to the State Government, pay to the Trust a sum equivalent to two *per cent* of the royalty as NMET contribution by depositing the same in the Public Account of the State under Major Head "8449 – 123 – NMET Deposits". The receipts collected by the State Government under Major Head "8449 – 123 – NMET Deposits" will be transferred to Central Government on monthly basis by debiting the same

Head of Account. The NMET Fund is non-lapsable and non-interest-bearing fund created under the Public Account of India.

During the year 2024, an amount of ₹12.19 crore was received directly in Public Account from mine holder under Major Head "8449-Other Deposits-123-National Mineral Exploration Trust Deposits". The State Government transferred an amount of ₹12.02 crore to the National Mineral Exploration Trust. The closing balance of the Fund at the end of 2023-24 is ₹2.08 crore.

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