



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Statement of Fiscal Policy to be laid on the table of the A.P. State Legislature in September, 2014

*(As required under section 5 of the Andhra Pradesh
Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005)*

YANAMALA RAMAKRISHNUDU
FINANCE MINISTER

Form F-1					
MACRO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT					
(under Rule 3 of A.P FRBM Rules,2006)					
Economic Performance at a Glance					
Trends in Select Macroeconomic and Fiscal Indicators					
		Absolute Value		Percentage Changes	
		₹ In Crore			
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
		Actuals	RE	Actuals	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Real Sector				
1	GSDP at factor cost				
(a)	at Constant Prices (2005-2006)	432112	457351	5.09	5.84
(b)	at Current Prices	754409	854822	13.86	13.31
(i)	Agriculture Sector	171964	196225	18.13	14.11
(ii)	Industry Sector	193145	207951	7.26	7.67
(iii)	Services Sector	389298	450646	15.53	15.76
	Government Finances				
1	Revenue Receipts (2 +3)	103830.28	127772.19	10.98	23.06
2	Tax Revenue (2.1+2.2)	80145.82	96575.30	12.83	20.50
2.1	Own Tax Revenue	59875.05	72442.94	12.37	20.99
2.2	State's Share in Central Taxes	20270.77	24132.36	14.19	19.05
3	Non-Tax Revenue (3.1 + 3.2)	23684.46	31196.89	5.17	31.72
3.1	State's Own Non Tax revenue	15999.14	15393.59	36.81	-3.78
3.2	Central Transfers	7685.32	15803.30	-29.00	105.63
4	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	16967.15	24539.11	4.70	44.63
5	Recovery of loans	425.77	462.91	158.17	8.72
6	Other Receipts	0.00	0.00		
7	Borrowing and other liabilities etc (Net)	16541.38	24076.20	3.12	45.55
8	Total Receipts (1+ 4)	120797.43	152311.30	10.06	26.09
9	Non-Plan Expenditure (10+12)	78050.98	93299.52	16.24	19.54
10	Revenue Account (Non-Plan)	77460.70	92505.66	15.80	19.42
	<i>Of which:</i>				
11	(a) Interest payments	11661.86	14518.73	10.43	24.50
	(b) Subsidies	11763.92	13301.10	21.99	13.07
	(c) Wages & Salaries	28071.23	34996.82	17.81	24.67
	(d) Pension Payments	12089.30	14209.45	8.82	17.54
12	Capital Account (Non-Plan)	590.28	793.86	131.19	34.49
13	Plan Expenditure (14+15)	43713.10	59422.48	4.15	35.94
14	Revenue Account (Plan)	25241.69	34243.75	7.31	35.66
15	Capital Account (Plan)	18471.41	25178.73	0.12	36.31
16	Total Expenditure (9+13) (Excl. pri. Repayment)	121764.07	152722.00	11.59	25.42
17	Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	102702.39	126749.41	13.59	23.41
18	Capital Expenditure (12+15)	19061.69	25972.59	1.91	36.26
19	Revenue Deficit/Surplus (1-17)	1127.90	1022.78	-64.06	-9.32
20	Fiscal Deficit/Surplus {(1+5+6)-16}	-17508.02	-24486.90	13.67	39.86
21	Primary Deficit/Surplus (20-11a)	-5846.16	-9968.17	20.76	70.51

MACRO – ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT

Under section 5 and 6 of the Andhra Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (APFRBM) Act – 2005, the state Government is required to present an overview of the economy along with the analysis of growth and the sectoral composition of GSDP and an assessment of State Government finances and future prospects to the State Legislature.

Overview of the economy:

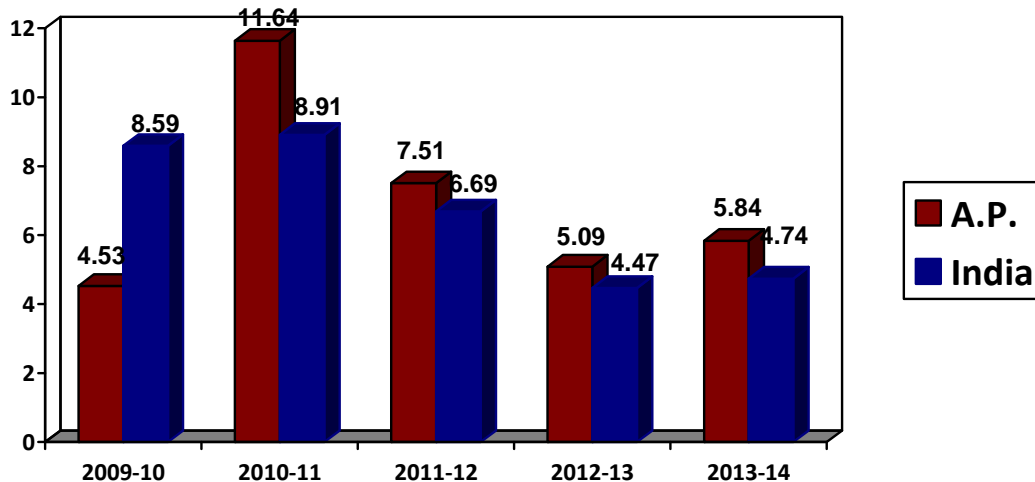
The average growth rate of economy of the Andhra Pradesh State is 8.25% from 2004-05 to 2013-14 at constant (2004-05) prices. The GSDP at Constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 (PE) is estimated at Rs.4,57,351 crores as against Rs.4,32,112 crores for 2012-13 (FRE) reflecting a growth of 5.84%. The growth of economy of the State is gradually declining from 2010-11 onwards due to various reasons including significant decline in industry sector coupled with slow pace of growth in service sector.

All India GDP at Constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 (PE) is estimated at Rs.57,41,791 crores as against Rs.54,82,111 crores in 2012-13 (FRE) registering a growth of 4.74%.

GSDP of A.P (combined) and GDP of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

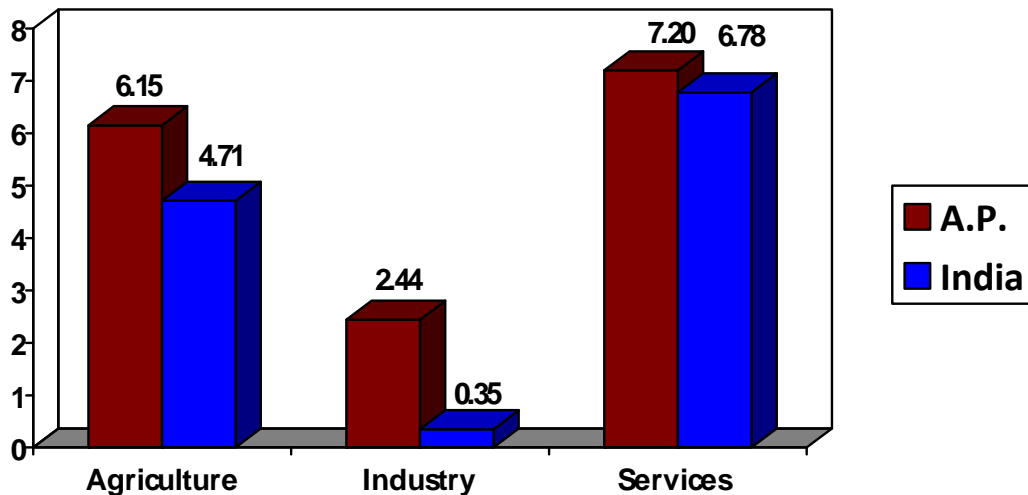
Year	GSDP of A.P (Rs. Crores)	Growth Rate	GDP of All India (Rs. Crores)	Growth rate
2009-10	342571	4.53	4516071	8.59
2010-11 (TRE)	382459	11.64	4918533	8.91
2011-12 (SRE)	411184	7.51	5247530	6.69
2012-13 (FRE)	432112	5.09	5482111	4.47
2013-14 (PE)	457351	5.84	5741791	4.74

GSDP of A.P and GDP of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices



The sectoral composition of GSDP growth for 2013-14 is highest in Service Sector with **7.20%** followed by Agriculture sector with a growth of **6.15%** and Industry sector with **2.44%**. At All India level (GDP), the Sectoral Growth rate of service sector is **6.78%**, Agriculture sector is **4.71%** and Industry sector is **0.35 %** for 2013-14(PE).

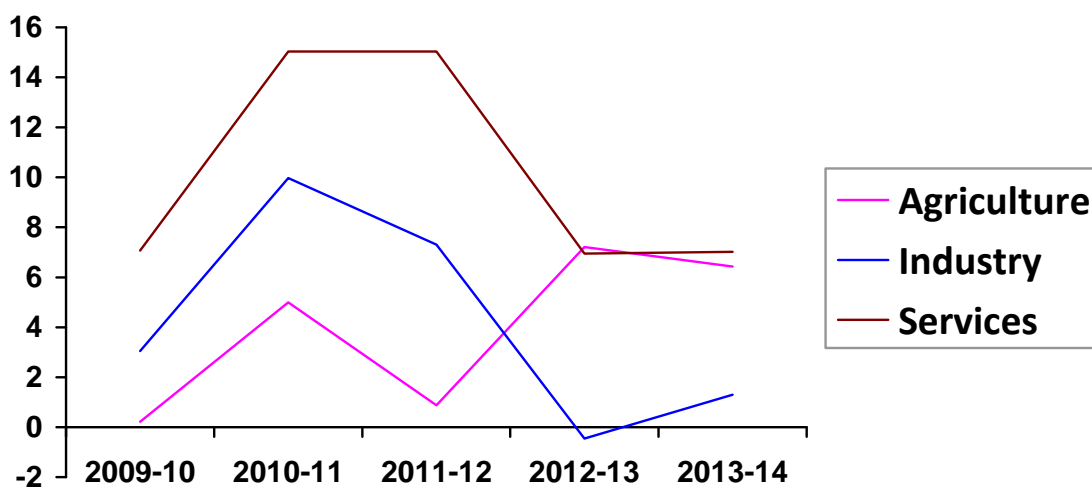
Sectoral growth rates of GSDP at constant prices of Andhra Pradesh and India



The Gross Value Added (GVA) of Industry sector is decreased due to decline in Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the Mining & Quarrying sector, which resulted in negative growth of 11.22 percent. Manufacturing un-registered has also shown a negative growth of 2.29 percent.

The sector wise growth rates of GSDP at Constant (2004-05) prices from 2009-10 to 2013-14 are shown in the following chart:

Sector wise growth rates of GSDP at constant prices from 2009-10 to 2013-14

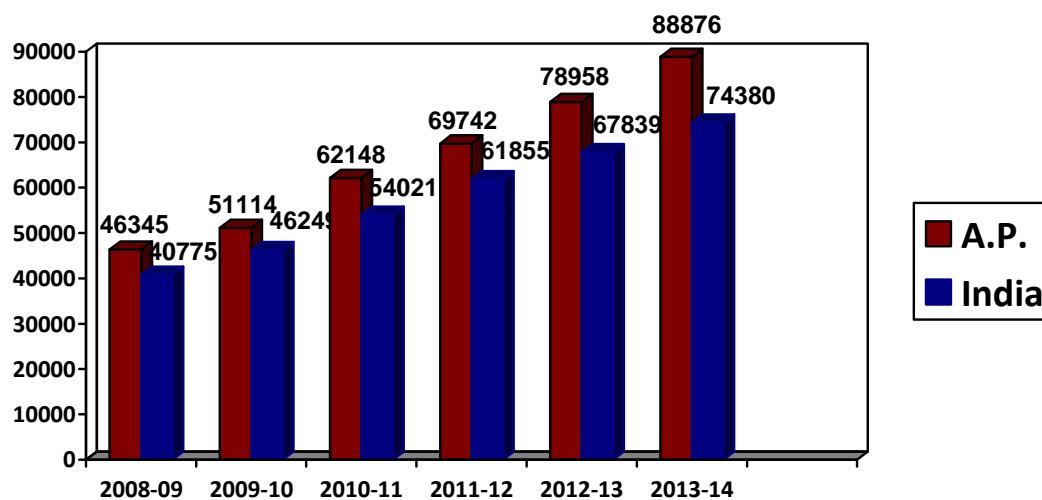


The **Per Capita Income** figure gives a better idea and indicator of the standard of living of the people. As per the Provisional estimates of 2013-14, the Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased to Rs.88,876 from Rs.78,958 in 2012-13 registering a growth of 12.56 percent. The Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) prices has also gone up from 44,526 in 2012-13 to Rs.46,788 in 2013-14 registering a growth rate of 5.08 per cent.

Per Capita Income of A.P and All India at Current Prices

Year	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	Per Capita Income	Growth Rate (%)	Per Capita Income	Growth Rate (%)
2009-10	51,114	10.29	46,249	13.40
2010-11 (TRE)	62,148	21.59	54,021	16.80
2011-12 (SRE)	69,742	12.22	61,855	14.50
2012-13 (FRE)	78,958	13.21	67,839	9.67
2013-14(PE)	88,876	12.56	74,380	9.64

Per Capita Income Andhra Pradesh and All India at current Prices



Note: The GSDP nomenclature has been modified as per the 4th Advisory Committee recommendations on National Accounts Statistics as under:

Nomenclature		Date of release	Releases (Eg.2013-14)
Present	Modified		
Advance Estimates (A)	Advance Estimates (A)	15 th Feb,	15 th Feb,2014
Updated Advance Estimates (UA)	Provisional Estimate (P)	6 th June	6 th June,2014
Quick Estimate (Q)	First Revised Estimate (FRE)	31 st January	31 st January, 2015
Provisional Estimate (P)	Second Revised Estimate (SRE)	31 st January	31 st January, 2016
Revised Estimate (R)	Third Revised Estimate (TRE)	August (after Comparable Estimates)	August, 2016 (after Comparable Estimates)

Form F-2

(See rules 4 of APFRBM Rules,2006)

MEDIUM TERM FISCAL POLICY STATEMENT

A. Fiscal Indicators - Rolling Targets

(in percentages)

		Combined State of Andhra Pradesh			Reseduary State of A.P. #			
		Previous Year (Y-2) (Actuals) 2012-13	Current Year (Y-1) 2013-14 (Budget Estimate)	Current Year (Y-1) 2013-14 (Revised Estimate)	Ensuing Year (Y) 2014-15 (Budget Estimate)	Targets for next Two Years		
						2015-16	2016-17	
1	Revenue Deficit / Surplus as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts (TRR)	1.09	0.80	0.80	-1.16			
2	Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP	Target	-3.00	-3.00	-3.00			
		Achievement	-2.32	-2.85	-2.86	-2.30		
3	Total outstanding Liabilities as percentage of GSDP	Target	28.90	28.20	28.20	27.60		
		Achievement	20.21	20.91	20.86	21.13		
4	[Any additional target(s)]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			

(As per the targets set by AP FRBM Act, 2005 and the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission)

As the Revenues and expenditure can not be assessed precisely owing to the State Reorganisation, the targets for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 have not been arrived. The State Government has already requested the Government of India for relaxation of FRBM Targets.

FORM - F 3

FISCAL POLICY STRATEGY STATEMENT

(under Rule 6 of APFRBM Rules 2006)

The State's Fiscal Policy Strategy statement set out below is mandated under section 5 and 6 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 to be laid before the Legislature. The Strategy Statement shall include a policy overview and the outlook for the ensuing year on taxation, expenditure, borrowings, sinking and contingency fund.

As mandated in the above Act, the State Government had to eliminate Revenue Deficit by 31st March, 2009 by reducing 0.32 percentage points in GSDP every year. At the same time fiscal deficit had to be brought down to 3% of GSDP by reducing 0.25 percent points every year. The State Government maintained revenue surplus every year. As recommended by the 13th Finance Commission the State Government has restricted Fiscal Deficit below 3% i.e. at 2.35% of GSDP for the year 2012-13 and the fiscal deficit would be 2.86% of GSDP for the year 2013-14 (RE). In the present bifurcation scenario, it is not possible to adhere the conditionalities prescribed in the APFRBM Act, 2005 and the State Government also pursuing with Government of India for relaxation of FRBM targets.

The State Fiscal Policy strategy is to control revenue expenditure by cutting administrative costs with the use of available modern technology on the one hand and mobilize enough resources by improving tax administration on the other hand, so as to enhance investment in productive capital assets and social sectors in order to attain sustainable and equitable economic growth.

Tax Revenue:

The desirable path to fiscal correction lies through financial empowerment i.e., by expanding the scope and size of revenue flows into the budget. Our strategy for revenue augmentation is by improvement of tax administration, facilitation of revenue buoyancy, minimizing of transaction costs and rationalization of tax structure. Hence, the focus is on streamlining and strengthening existing tax and non-tax collection, mechanism and plugging of revenue leakages. Thus, our endeavor is to optimize revenue collection without imposing additional taxes.

According to Accounts 2012-13, the State's own tax revenue was Rs.59,875 crore and as per 2013-14 (RE) it was Rs.72,442 crore.

In the context of State reorganization and particularly, the State Capital of combined State Hyderabad belonging to Telangana, it is very difficult to assess the tax collection of the residuary State of A.P. However, the budget estimate of Tax Revenue in 2014-15 is Rs.37,398 crore and it includes the receipts of two months (April & May, 2014) of combined State.

COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

The Commercial taxes Department contributes approximately 70% of the total revenue of the State. Altogether Eight Acts are being administered by the Commercial Taxes Department in Andhra Pradesh State.

The Revenue in combined State of Andhra Pradesh was realized to an extent of 85% from the present State of Telangana including the city of Hyderabad as most of the corporate dealers were registered in Hyderabad and were paying taxes on sales made throughout the combined State of A.P. at Hyderabad. These dealers included such big PSUs and corporations as Oil marketing companies i.e., IOCL, BPCL & MPCL and also APBCL who together contribute 50% of the revenue.

However, the VAT is a form of sales tax wherein the tax becomes payable in the area where the sales are made and goods are consumed. Therefore, after the Reorganization of the State of Andhra Pradesh, the revenue realisation will be based on the consumption of the goods in this State. A study conducted by the Commercial Taxes Department, taking in to account largest tax payers and their region wise sales for four years i.e., 2010-11 to 2012-13 in the Seema Andhra Region, revealed that 47% of all goods consumed in the combined State of A.P. are relatable to sales made in the Seema Andhra region.

Performance for the year 2013-14: The revenue achievement during 2013-14 from VAT, CST and other Acts put together Rs.50542.15 crores as against the achievement of Rs.42271.36 crores registered a growth of 19.56% in the combined State.

The Department has taken many I.T. initiatives to implement VAT effectively and successfully. Some of these are e-return, e-payment, e-waybills, e-TP (Transit Pass), VAT 250 and dealer ledger.

MAJOR AMENDMENTS TO THE APVAT ACT, 2005

1. Textiles:

Consequent on removal of Additional Excise Duty on Textiles, the Government have levied VAT @ 4% with effect from 11/07/2011 vide G.O.Ms.No.932, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 08/07/2011 and the rate of tax was increased to 5% from 14/09/2011 vide G.O.Ms.No.1718, Revenue (CT) Department, Dt. 13/09/2011.

Further, consequent to the continuous agitation and several requests made by the Federation of Textile Association, the Government has introduced a composition scheme vide Ordinance No.9 of 2012, Dt. 05/11/2012 for Textile dealers, by virtue of which, Textiles would be taxed with effect from 01/04/2012 at the net rate of 1% without the provision for Input Tax Credit in

the place of existing levy of VAT @ 5% with Input Tax Credit. The arrears for the period from 11/07/2011 to 31/03/2012 were also waived by the Government vide Government Memo No.16460/CT.II (1)/2012-5, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 14/11/2012. As the matter stood thus, the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the meeting with the Group of Ministers and the Textile trade on 28/04/2013, decided to exempt textiles from the payment of VAT in view of the non levy of VAT on Textiles in almost all the States except Maharashtra, where tax was imposed only on furnishings but not on all textiles and the consequent agitations by the textile trade. Accordingly, vide G.O.Ms.No.308, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 07/06/2013, levy of VAT on Textiles was exempted.

2. Exemptions under VAT were given in respect of:

- a. Value Added Tax on Transfer of right to use **Feature Films** (in digital or physical form) by film producers to distributors or exhibitors was exempted vide G.O.Ms. No.25, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 11/01/2013, by accepting the contention of the Andhra Pradesh Film Industry that it is very difficult for them to pay VAT in addition to the Entertainment Tax being levied on Feature Films and considering the fact that the VAT is not being levied in neighboring States on lease of Feature Films.

3. Reduction of Rate of Taxes:

- a. Rate of VAT on Unbranded Rusk, Macaroni, Fruit Pulp, all kinds of Portable Power Generator Sets and Bodies built on chassis of Motor Vehicles was reduced to 5% from 14.5% vide G.O.Ms.No.43, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 29/01/2013.
- b. Rate of VAT on the Plastic Moulded Furniture purely made of Plastic and not containing any other material like Steel, Aluminum, Wood and Glass was reduced from 14.5% to 5% vide G.O.Ms.No.118, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 26/02/2013.
- c. Rate of VAT on Piped Natural Gas was reduced to 5% from 14.5% vide G.O.Ms.No.146, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 20/03/2013.
- d. Rate of VAT on all kinds of Power Generator Sets was reduced to 5% from 14.5% vide G.O.Ms.No.461, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 14/08/2013.

4. Increase in Rates of Taxes:

1. Rate of VAT on Indian Made Foreign Liquor bottled and/or packed, Beer, Bottled and/or packed, Wine and Ready to drink varieties bottled and/or packed and Foreign Liquor bottled and/or packed outside India were increased to 130% - 190%, 175%, 150% and 70% respectively vide G.O.Ms.No.20, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dated.10/01/2013.

2. Rate of tax on Marble, Granite and Wall Paper was increased to 14.5% from 5% vide G.O.Ms.No.43, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 29/01/2013.

5. Major Government orders issued:

1. Excess demands raised over and above the tax leviable @2% against the dealers in respect of interstate sales of **Dalls and Pulses** for non - furnishing of "C" declaration forms under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 for the period from 01-06-2008 to 31-03-2009 were waived for the purpose of assessment as well as collection of tax by the Commercial Taxes Department vide G.O.Ms.No.38, Revenue (CT) Department, Dt. 24/01/2013.
2. A scheme was introduced for the industrial units, availing Sales Tax Deferment of tax, by virtue of which, the dealers can pay the net present value of the deferred tax availed by them by calculating at a discounted rate, as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time vide G.O.Ms.No.109, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 19/02/2013. A discount rate of 7.25% was prescribed as the rate of discount for calculating Net Present Value of the Deferred Taxes vide G.O.Ms.No.484, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 30/08/2013.
3. The tax paid by the Greyhounds Welfare Canteen on the purchase of 99 categories of goods (except Liquor), enumerated in Entry 58 of Schedule I of APVAT Act, 2005 was ordered to be refunded Vide G.O.Ms.No.485, Revenue (CT-II) Department, Dt. 30/08/2013.

STAMPS AND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT:

The Revenue from the Stamp Duty and Registration Charges contribute nearly 0.7% to the GSDP of the State. There has been no change in the Tax Structure in the year 2012-13. The total revenue achievement during 2013-14 (Provl.) was Rs.4393.18 crores as against the receipts of Rs.5115.24 crores in 2012-13. The negative growth of 14.12% recorded due to slack season in real estate market and fall of registrations.

Reduction of Stamp Duty: (During financial year 2013-14)

When the 7 year JNNURM was launched in Dec., 2005, release of additional Central Assistance (ACA) under the concession was made conditional to the State and urban local bodies carrying out urban reforms. The reforms include rationalization of Stamp Duty.

Accordingly, the Government of India, made the State Government to make a commitment to reduce Stamp Duty to 5% or less, if the State so desires within the mission period. As per MoU, cabinet has passed resolution agreeing to complete the process of reduction of Stamp Duty to 5% by March 2011, in a phased manner and accordingly the rate of Stamp Duty in A.P. State was reduced from 5% to 4% (Sales).

Major Government Orders issued during 2013-2014:

Type of Documents	Stamp Duty	Govt. Order No., dt.
Sale	4%	G.O.Ms.No.163, dt. 30-03-2013.
Gift Settlement	1%, 2% & 4%	G.O.Ms.No.585, dt.30-11-2013
Partition	0.5% (Max. Rs.20,000/-)	G.O.Ms.No.584, dt.31-11-2013
Release	Rs.1000/-	G.O.Ms.No.584, dt.31-11-2013
Mortgage	0.5%	G.O.Ms.No.583, dt.31-11-2013
Registration Fee	0.5%	G.O.Ms.No.463, dt.17-08-2013
T.D. (Transfer Deed)	1.5%	G.O.Ms.No.15 to 153, MA&UD, dt.6-4-2013. & G.O.Ms.No.226, PR&RD, dt.6-4-2013.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

The States can regulate trade in potable alcohol vide constitutional provisions found in entry 51 list II of the 7th schedule. Revenue from the sale of liquor is a principal source. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, this activity is governed by the A.P. Excise Act 1968.

It was in the year 1994, that Government decided that cheaply available country liquor i.e. Arrack should be banned so that the poorer classes of the society should not fall a prey to alcohol. Since then clean potable IMFL made from ENA is made available through Andhra Pradesh Beverages Corporation, a wholly owned A.P. Government company.

(3641) A4 shops are established for the license period 2013-14 against (4371) shops notified and about (779) Restaurant and Bars licensed to sell Liquor in the State. There is no change in the number of A4 shops notified for the last (7) years.

While the privilege to sell by shop is given by way of drawl of lots for a period of (1) year, the Privilege to sell by bar is renewed for the year 2013-14.

Manufacture of Spirit, IMFL (Spirits), Beer and Wine is governed by the A.P. Distillery, Brewery, Winery Rules 2006.

The VAT on liquor was transferred from Excise head to Sales Tax from 2012-13 onwards.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The Government collects taxes from motor vehicles under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 and fees under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and notifications issued there under. For the year 2013-14 an amount of Rs.3335.18 crores (Provl.) was collected as against the collections of Rs.3356.60 crores in 2012-13. The negative growth of 0.64% recorded due to strikes and bundhs in the combined State.

Non-Tax Revenue:

The State's own Non-tax Revenue is estimated at Rs.15,394 crores in R.E 2013-14 which includes the revenue from mines & minerals at Rs.3,083 crores, interest receipts at Rs.323 crores and Rural Development cess at Rs.790 crores. State's own Non-tax Revenue is estimated at Rs.9,011 crores in B.E. 2014-15 which includes the receipts for two months (April & May, 2014) of Combined State and Rs.522 crores under Rural Development cess, Rs.1,226 crores under mines & minerals and also Rs.183 crores towards interest receipts.

The State Government is very keen to improve non tax revenues and finding out all possible ways to optimize. As a first step in this regard, Government has announced a new sand mining policy, the monitoring of sand quarry has been entrusted to DWACRA groups.

Expenditure strategy:

The strategy of Government's expenditure management is to redirect Government expenditure away from less productive schemes towards investments in improvement of quality of life of people and strengthen their social and economic assets through improved health, education and other social services and to strengthen operation & maintenance expenditure to maintain productivity levels of existing public infrastructure. The policy emphasizes increased spending on social sectors, including rural employment, education and health. Thus the focus of the Government is to allow realistic increases in non-plan revenue expenditure and augment capital outlays.

The Government strategy in revenue expenditure is to control non-development expenditure mostly administrative and debt services so as to enhance development expenditure on social sectors.

The Government is of the view that subsidies should not be seen as a drain on State Finances as they create an effective safety net by providing food, shelter and wage employment to all poor and vulnerable sections of the society. The State Government is spending appropriate amounts on both social subsidies like rice subsidy and economic subsidies like power, agriculture inputs, housing etc. The food subsidy is estimated to cost Rs.3,000 crores to the State exchequer during 2013-14. The State Government believes that, it is responsibility to ensure food security to the poor people living below poverty line. In B.E 2014-15 an amount of Rs.5,000 crores provided for debt waiver to farmers for supporting Agriculture Sector and also Government will continue to supply free power to agriculture sector.

The Government gives utmost importance to expenditure in sectors which would create further assets.

Debt Management:

Effective debt management is vital for fiscal management. A pro-active approach to debt management is essential for better budget formulation that is consistent with the medium term fiscal policy. The main objective of debt management in the State is to ensure the financing of the budget and refinancing of the debt is done at the lowest possible cost in medium- to long-term, consistent with a prudent degree of risk. Thus the strategy is geared to reduce not only the cost of funds borrowed, effectively, but also to reduce significantly the debt service costs over the medium term period.

The debt, which stood at 29.55% of GSDP in 2004-05, declined to 20.21% in the year 2012-13. However, it is expected to rise marginally to 20.86% in the year 2013-14 (RE). As per the target prescribed in the FRBM Act for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 the total outstanding liabilities do not exceed to 28.9% and 28.2% respectively.

Guarantees Assessment:

The FRBM Act stipulates to limit the amount of annual incremental risk weighted guarantees to 90% of the Total Revenue Receipts (TRR) in the year preceding the current year. The guarantees registered for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 (RE) to the TRR of the last preceding year is at 18.73% and 30.09% respectively.

FORM D-1			
<i>[See rule 6 of APFRBM Rules, 2006]</i>			
SELECT FISCAL INDICATORS			
	Item	2012-13 (Actuals) %	2013-14 (R.E) %
1	Gross Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP	-2.32	-2.86
2	Revenue Deficit/Surplus as Percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit	-6.44	-4.18
3	Revenue Deficit/Surplus as Percentage of GSDP	0.15	0.12
4	Revenue Deficit/Surplus as Percentage of TRR	1.09	0.80
5	Total Liabilities -GSDP Ratio (%)	20.21	20.86
6	Total Liabilities - Total Revenue Receipts (%)	146.84	139.58
7	Total Liabilities –State’s Own Revenue Receipts (%)	200.95	203.05
8	State’s Own Revenue Receipts to Revenue Expenditure (%)	73.88	69.30
9	Capital Outlay as Percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit	-108.87	-106.07
10	Interest Payment as Percentage of Revenue Receipts	11.23	11.36
11	Salary Expenditure as Percentage of Revenue Receipts	28.50	28.43
12	Pension Expenditure as Percentage of Revenue Receipts	11.64	11.12
13	Non-developmental RevenueExpenditure as Percentage of aggregate disbursements(TRE)	32.61	31.94
14	Gross Transfers from the Centre as Percentage of Aggregate Disbursements(TRE)	27.22	31.51
15	Non-tax Revenue as Percentage of TRR	15.41	12.05

FORM D-2						
<i>[See rule 6 of APFRBM Rules,2006]</i>						
A. Components of State Government Liabilities						
						(Rs. crore)
Category	Raised during the Fiscal Year		Repayment/Redemption during the Fiscal Year		Outstanding Amount	
					(End-March)	
	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)
Market Borrowings	20000.00	27728.60	3401.61	2725.92	91688.02	116690.70
Loans from Centre	1182.98	2693.04	1146.37	1059.40	17301.84	18935.48
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	718.00	0.00	1212.10	1231.47	25945.50	24714.03
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/ Banks	1409.71	1308.05	1916.77	2109.89	3801.43	2999.59
WMA/OD from RBI	0.00	1500.00	0.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00
Provident Funds, Insurance Funds etc	3579.77	4085.45	2390.10	2608.82	12445.25	13921.88
Total	26890.46	37315.14	10066.95	11235.50	151182.04	177261.68

FORM D-3*[See rule 6 of APFRBM Rules,2006]***Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)***(Amount in Rs. Crore)*

Outstanding balance in CSF at the beginning of the 2012-13	Additions to CSF during the 2012-13	Withdrawals from CSF during the 2012-13	Outstanding balance in CSF at the end of the 2012-13/ beginning of 2013-14	(4)/ Outstanding Stock of SLR Borrowings (%)	Additions to CSF during the 2013-14(RE)	Withdrawal- also from CSF during the 2013-14	Outstanding at the end of 2013-14/ beginning of 2014-15	(8)/ Stock of SLR Borrowings (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4787.42	1025.03	1367.06	4445.39	4.85	780.00	- -	5225.39	4.48

FORM D-5*[See rule 6 of APFRBM Rules,2006]***Outstanding Risk –weighted Guarantees**

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Default Probability	Risk weights	Amount outstanding as in the Previous Year and the Current Year		Risk weighted outstanding Guarantee in the Previous Year and the Current Year	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Direct Liabilities	100	3481.00	16836.00	3481.00	16836.00
High Risk	75				
Medium Risk	50				
Low Risk	25				
Very Low Risk	5	11692.00	14406.00	11692.00	14406.00
Total Outstanding		15173.00	31242.00	15173.00	31242.00

FORM D-6*[See rule 6 of APFRBM Rules, 2006]***Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)***(Amount in Rs. Crore)*

Outstanding invoked guarantees at the end of the 2012-13	Outstanding Amount in GRF at the end of the 2012-13	Amount of Guarantees	Addition to GRF during the 2013-14	Withdrawal from the GRF during the 2013-14	Outstanding Amount in GRF at the end of the 2013-14
		Likely to be Invoked during the 2013-14			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
--	782.91	0.00	12.80	0.00	795.71

Form – D.10*[See rule 6 of APFRBM Rules, 2006]***NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS,
PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS & AIDED INSTITUTIONS AND
EXPENDITURE OF STATE GOVERNMENT**

Sl. No.	Sector Name	Total Employees as on 31.12.2013	Related Expenditure during 2012-13 (Rs. in crores)	
			On Salary	On Pension
1.	State Government	5,10,250	13,463	6,479
2.	Judiciary*	5,825	298	-
3.	Aided Educational Institutions	16,199	351	117
4.	Gram Panchayats	6,595	192	16
5.	Municipal Corporations	9,402	--	--
6.	Urban Development Authority	296	--	--
7.	Agricultural Market Committees	1,639	--	--
8.	Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas	561	27	
9.	State Public Sector Undertakings	1,18,547	--	--
10.	Universities	9,419	488	
11.	Co-operative Institutions & Other Govt. Bodies	3,627	--	--
12.	Temples	3,836	--	--
	TOTAL	11,76,609	14,819	6,612