



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Statement of Fiscal Policy to be laid on the table of the A.P. State Legislature in March, 2012

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

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FINANCE MINISTER

Form F-1					
MACRO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT					
Economic Performance at a Glance					
Trends in Select Macroeconomic and Fiscal Indicators					
		Absolute Value (₹ In Crore)		Percentage Changes	
		2010-11 Actuals	2011-12 RE	2010-11 Actuals	2011-12 RE
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Real Sector				
1	GSDP at factor cost				
(a)	at Constant Price (2004-2005)	381942	407949	9.96	6.81
(b)	at Current Price	588963	676234	20.10	14.82
(i)	Agriculture Sector	132725	140769	18.44	6.06
(ii)	Industry Sector	159740	185973	19.68	16.42
(iii)	Services Sector	296498	349492	21.08	17.87
	Government Finances				
1	Revenue Receipts (2 +3)	80996.30	97194.33	25.23	20.00
2	Tax Revenue (2.1+2.2)	60376.30	71202.80	27.60	17.93
2.1	Own Tax Revenue	45139.55	53398.71	28.33	18.30
2.2	State's Share in Central Taxes	15236.75	17804.09	25.49	16.85
3	Non-Tax Revenue (3.1 + 3.2)	20620.00	25991.53	18.77	26.05
3.1	State's Own Non Tax revenue	10719.72	12230.85	37.38	14.10
3.2	Central Transfers	9900.28	13760.68	3.58	38.99
4	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	11013.68	17001.08	-19.13	54.36
5	Recovery of loans	172.61	235.06	20.78	36.18
6	Other Receipts				
7	Borrowing and other liabilities etc (Net)	10841.07	16766.02	-19.56	54.65
8	Total Receipts (1+ 4)	92009.98	114195.41	17.51	24.11
9	Non-Plan Expenditure (10+12)	58938.62	71531.06	22.99	21.37
10	Revenue Account (Non-Plan)	58833.09	71394.02	22.55	21.35
	<i>Of which:</i>				
11	(a) Interest payments	9674.94	10790.07	8.54	11.53
	(b) Subsidies	8184.26	10723.50	-2.63	31.03
	(c) Wages & Salaries	21128.13	26573.22	34.52	25.77
	(d) Pension Payments	9609.42	10661.99	51.59	10.95
12	Capital Account (Non-Plan)	105.53	137.04	-223.35	29.86
13	Plan Expenditure (14+15)	34033.76	43681.97	10.11	28.35
14	Revenue Account (Plan)	19701.17	25020.55	27.58	27.00
15	Capital Account (Plan)	14332.59	18661.42	-7.34	30.20
16	Total Expenditure (9+13)	92972.38	115213.03	17.94	23.92
17	Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	78534.26	96414.57	23.78	22.77
18	Capital Expenditure (12+15)	14438.12	18798.46	-6.14	30.20
19	Revenue Deficit/Surplus (1-17)	2462.04	779.76	100.10	-68.33
20	Fiscal Deficit/Surplus {(1+5+6)-16}	-11803.47	-17783.64	-15.75	50.66
21	Primary Deficit/Surplus (20-11a)	-2128.53	-6993.57	-58.23	228.56

MACRO - ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT

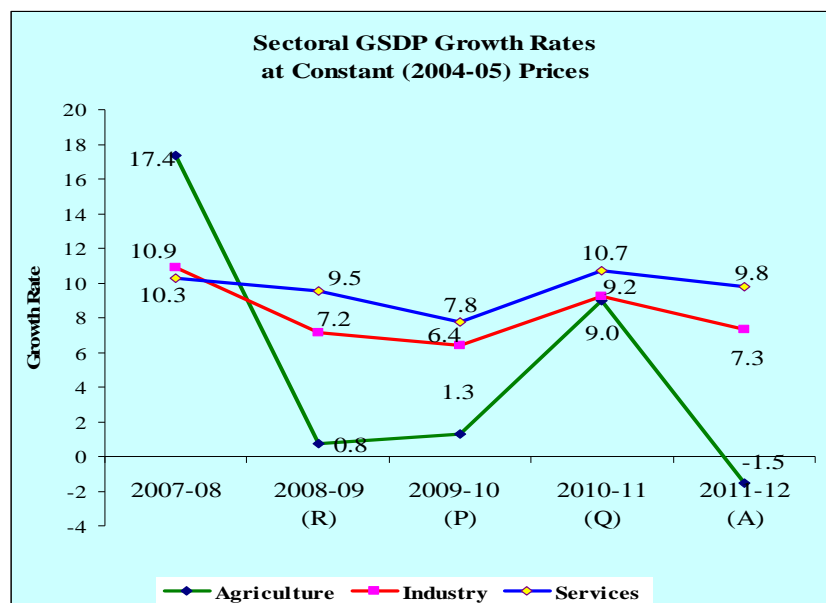
The macro-economic framework statement placed below is mandated under section 5 and 6 of the Andhra Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (APFRBM) Act – 2005. It requires the State Government to present an overview of the economy along with the analysis of growth and the sectoral composition of GSDP, and an assessment of state government finances and future prospects to the State Legislature.

Overview of the economy: Andhra Pradesh State economy has been witnessing a strong growth phase since 2004-05. Between 2005-06 and 2011-12, while the country's economy grew at an impressive rate of 8.64%, the performance of the State economy was even more impressive with the average growth of 9.26%. However, during the current financial year, the economy has faced an unfavorable environment due to slowdown of growth both at the national and international level, thereby affecting the investment and consumption sentiment. Further the state faced a severe drought during last year's kharif, apart from agitations that disrupted normal functioning for long periods. This is reflected in the advance estimates of growth in GSDP during 2011-12 as 6.81%, compared to the corresponding national figure of 6.88%.

The GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices for the year 2011-12 (Advance) is estimated at Rs.4,07,949 crore as against Rs.3,81,942 crore for 2010-11 (Q) estimates reflecting a growth of 6.81%. In 2006-07 and 2007-08, the growth was recorded more than 10%. However, in 2008-09 (R) and 2009-10 (P) and 2010-11 (Q) it has recorded a growth of 6.88%, 5.98% and 9.96% respectively. The decrease in growth during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is due to drought and unprecedented floods. The all India GDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices for the year 2011-12(A) is estimated at Rs.52,22,027 crore as against Rs.48,85,954 crore in 2010-11(Q) registering a growth of 6.9 percent.

The ***sectoral composition of GSDP*** growth for 2011-12 is highest in Service Sector with 9.8% followed by Industry Sector with 7.33% and Agriculture Sector with a negative growth of 1.54%. At all India level (GDP) the sectoral growth rate in services sector is 9.38%, Industry sector 3.95% and Agriculture sector is 2.5%. In service sector our State's growth rate is higher than all India level. The relative decline in Agriculture growth during 2011-12 is due to drastic decrease in food grains production from 203.14 lakh tonnes in 2010-11 to 173.05 lakh tonnes in 2011-12.

The sector-wise growth rates of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices from 2007-08 to 2011-12 are shown in the following chart:



Per capita income broadly captures the standard of living of the people. The per capita income of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices is estimated at Rs.71,540/- in 2011-12 as against Rs.62,912/- in 2010-11(Q). The per capita income has increased by 13.71% at current prices while, at constant (2004-05) prices, it has gone up from Rs.40,366/- in 2010-11 (Q) to Rs.42,710/- in 2011-12 (A) registering a growth rate of 5.81%. The average per capita income from 2005-06 to 2011-12 of Andhra Pradesh at constant prices is 7.3% whereas the All India average per-capita income is 6.3%.

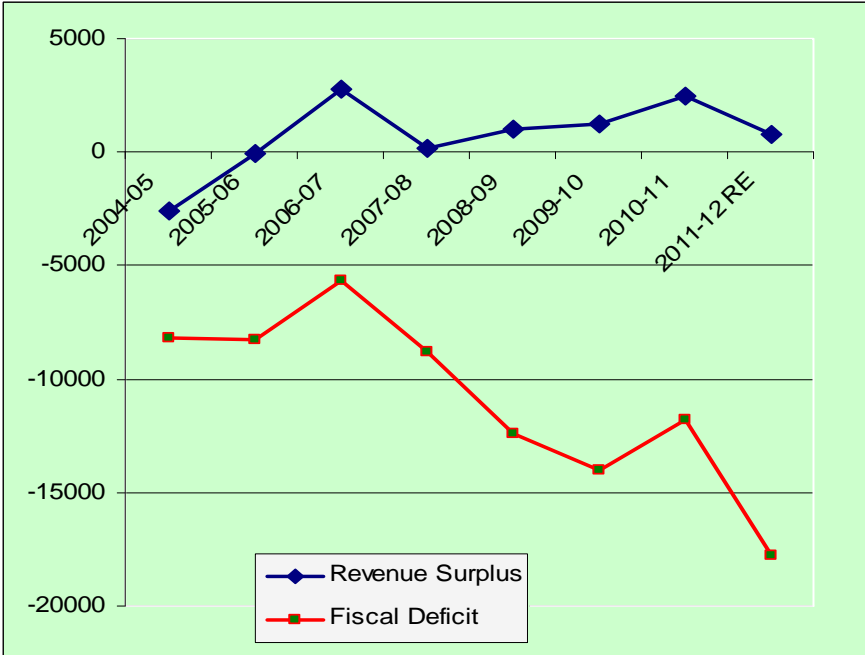
The growth of the economy of the state also depends on its rate of capital formation. The Gross fixed capital formation in Andhra Pradesh has shown a growth of 8.69% during 2009-10 and as a percentage of GSDP it works out to 27.41%. The pattern/trends of investments from 2004-05 to 2009-10 are shown as follows:

Gross Fixed Capital Formation as percentage of GSDP/GDP		
Year	Andhra Pradesh	India
2004-05	25.87	31.33
2005-06	28.27	33.04
2006-07	28.87	33.99
2007-08	30.31	35.83
2008-09	28.98	34.34
2009-10 (Provisional)	27.41	33.52

Interest Rates: The Reserve Bank of India has decreased CRR to 4.75% in its monetary policy to a move that eases tight liquidity in the banking system and underscores a policy shift from fighting inflation to reviving growth. The Repo rate and reverse Repo rate are at 8.5% and 7.5% respectively. These

increases are likely to make Market Borrowings for the State slightly costlier. The State is able to raise resources at competitive rates from the market due to the confidence it enjoys in the financial markets and good ratings by rating agencies. The State is implementing interest subsidy programmes (Vaddileni Runalu) to needy sections in the State to increase economic activities and to make the poor and the downtrodden, active participants in the growth process.

Public Finance: The finances of Government of Andhra Pradesh are robust due to efficient public finance management. The State is well ahead of schedule in eliminating revenue deficit and achieving other fiscal targets enacted in APFRBM Act, 2005. The State revenue receipts estimated at Rs.97,194 crores in 2011-12 (RE) of which the State’s own revenue is Rs.65,629 crores. The revenue receipts under State’s own taxes during the year 2011-12 (RE) estimated at Rs.53,399 crores as against Rs.45,140 crores in the previous year registering a growth rate of 18%. Total expenditure estimated at Rs.1,22,861 crores for the year 2011-12 (RE). Out of this, the Revenue expenditure is Rs.96,414 crores, Capital expenditure is Rs.14,966 crores and the remaining is on loan account. Revenue surplus for 2011-12 (RE) is estimated to be Rs.780 crores. The fiscal deficit is estimated to be Rs.17,784 crores which is 2.63% of GSDP.



PROSPECTS

Growth Prospects: With the experience gained during the last few years through implementation of several welfare and developmental programmes within the limits of fiscal discipline, the state is confident of targeting a growth of 10% during the 12th Plan period with the corresponding sectoral growth targets of 6% for Agriculture, 10.5% for Industry and 11.5% for Services.

The most important thrust area, among other key issues, identified by the State for such a growth trajectory is to focus on attaining the demographic dividend through

- Provision of higher levels of health, education and skill development
- creation of an environment in which the economy that promotes job-oriented growth.

Fiscal Prospects: During the 12th Plan (2012-13 to 2017-18) period, the revenue receipts are estimated at an average growth of 17.4%. The average Non-plan revenue expenditure is assumed to increase by 15.2% and the Plan expenditure growth would be in the range of 20.2%.

Form F-2

(See rules 4 and 5)

MEDIUM TERM FISCAL POLICY STATEMENT

A. Fiscal Indicators - Rolling Targets

(in percentages)

		Previous Year (Y-2) (Actuals) 2010-11	Current Year (Y-1) 2011-12 (Budget Estimate)	Current Year (Y-1) 2011-12 (Revised Estimate)	Ensuing Year (Y) 2012-13 (Budget Estimate)	Targets for next Two Years #	
						2013-14	2014-15
1	Revenue Deficit / Surplus as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts (TRR)	3.04	3.79	0.80	3.81		
2	Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP	Target	-3.00	-3.00	-3.00	-3.00	-3.00
		Achievement	-2.00	-2.95	-2.63	-2.58	
3	Total outstanding Liabilities as percentage of GSDP	Target	30.30	29.60	29.60	28.90	28.20
		Achievement	20.67	23.82	20.65	20.69	
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)

FORM - F 3

FISCAL POLICY STRATEGY STATEMENT

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 well as user charges.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is successful so far adopting the fiscal and financial management policies to achieve the FRBM targets on key indicators of fiscal deficit and revenue surplus. In fact the State Government has achieved fiscal targets stipulated in FRBM Act, 2005 well ahead of the targeted year of 2008-09. As mandated in the above Act, the State Government had to eliminate Revenue Deficit by 2008-09 by reducing 0.32 percentage points in GSDP every year and 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 has eliminated revenue deficit by 2006-07 itself and got a revenue surplus of Rs.2,807 crores and the fiscal deficit has also been brought down to 1.87% of GSDP from 3.65% in 2004-05. By continuing the same trend, the State Government is maintaining revenue surplus every year. To counter global economic slowdown effect, Government of India has increased fiscal deficit limits of the States for 2008-09 and 2009-10 to 3.5% and 4% of GSDP respectively. Accordingly State Government has maintained the fiscal deficit within the limits allowed by Government of India at 2.91% of GSDP for 2008-09 and 2.86% of GSDP for 2009-10. As recommended by the 13th Finance Commission the State Government has restricted Fiscal Deficit below 3% i.e. at 2% of GSDP for the year 2010-11 and for 2011-12 (R.E), the fiscal deficit would be 2.63% of GSDP.

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 plugging loopholes 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 taxation policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh is aimed at moderate levels of taxation with emphasis on efficient and effective tax administration. 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.

State's own revenue grew from Rs.55,859 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.65,629 crore in 2011-12 (RE) and is budgeted to increase to Rs.79,873 crore in 2012-13.

During the five year period from 2005-09, tax collection has increased by 20% on an average every year due to the robust growth of the State's economy and reforms in tax administration. Due to global economic slow down, tax revenue of the State has registered a less growth rate at 5.45% during 2009-10. However, during 2010-11 the State has registered a substantial growth rate of 28.33%. As the State economy is on recovery path registering a growth rate at 6.81% during the 2011-12, the growth rate of State tax revenue in 2011-12 (R.E) is estimated at 18% over 2010-11. Growth rate in tax revenue for B.E. 2012-13 has been estimated at 23.64% over R.E. 2011-12.

COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

The Commercial Taxes Department contributes approximately 65% of the total revenue of the State. The APVAT Act and Central Sales Tax (CST) Act are the two main sources of Revenue. The revenue realised during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 i.e., upto December 2011 is Rs.30658.24 Crores and Rs.26044.48 Crores respectively.

The total revenue achievement under VAT, CST and other taxes such as Entertainment Tax, Profession Tax, Luxury Tax, Entry Tax, RD Cess etc. is Rs.26,044.48 Crores during the year 2011-12 upto December 2011, which constitutes 93.51% of proportionate target with a growth rate of 21.72%.

The exemptions were granted under APVAT Act for Zari, Fabrics and other goods, sold by the power loom units in the State. The rates of taxes were reduced from 14.5% to 5% in the case of Pipes of all varieties, Non-woven fabrics and also in the case of certain goods, sold to Andhra Pradesh Power Development Company Limited (APPDCL). For the purpose of simplification of procedures and effective implementation of the APVAT Act, certain amendments were made in respect of works contracts, commission agents acting on behalf of the ryots, printers etc.

In order to broaden the tax base with a view to generate additional revenue resources and as a consequence of the exclusion of these goods from the levy of additional excise duty by the Government of India, tax on textiles and sugar has been levied with effect from 11.7.2011. The rate of tax of 4% has been increased to 5% under Schedule IV of the APVAT Act. Further in order to discourage the consumption of tobacco products, the rate of tax has been increased for them from 14.5% to 20%.

With a view to facilitate better tax compliance and to reduce the interface between the tax payers and the C.T. Department, initiatives such as creation of Computerized Dealer Service Centre, Central Registration Unit, e-DSCs,

filing of e>Returns, e-Payment of taxes, e-Registrations, e-Transit Passes etc. were taken up and fully operationalised.

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 current Financial year 2011-12. The Registration and Stamps Department achieved 19.76% growth in the Net Revenue, upto the month of January 2012. Efforts are being made by the Department to achieve the revenue target of Rs.4240.00 Crores in the budget for the current Financial year.

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.

There are about 6596 retail vends (A4 shops) and about 1450 Restaurants licensed to sell liquor in the State. This number is kept constant over last five years.

While the privilege to sell by shop is given away by way of auction for a block period of two years and the privilege to sell by Bar is licensed every year.

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

Government have by notifications in the month of January 2007 invited applications from entrepreneurs for setting up of potable liquor industries in the State.

Further the revenue derived by way of Excise Duty, Licence fee etc during the year 2010-11 is Rs.8264.67 crores, recording a growth of 41 % over the pervious year. Further the estimated revenue from Excise for 2012-13 is Rs 10820.00 crores as against Rs 9014.40 crores in the year 2011-12 (Revised estimates) which records a growth of 12.3%.

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 2010-11, Government has fixed a target of Rs.3433.00 crores for realization. The Government collected an amount of Rs.2149.51 crores upto December, 2011 with a growth rate of 10.03% over the corresponding period of previous year.

Non-Tax Revenue:

The State's own Non-tax Revenue is estimated at Rs.12,231 crores in R.E 2011-12 which includes the revenue from mines & minerals at Rs.2,594 crores, interest receipts at Rs.248 crores and Rural Development cess at Rs.745 crores. State's own Non-tax Revenue is estimated at Rs.13,852 crores in B.E. 2012-13 which includes Rs.820 crores under Rural Development cess, Rs.2,733 crores under mines & minerals and Rs.288 crores towards interest receipts.

Expenditure:

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 services and debt services expenditure so as to enhance development expenditure on social sectors. During 2004-05 non-development expenditure under revenue account is 43.54% of total revenue expenditure where in the administrative expenditure is 6.25% and debt services expenditure is 22.65%. Non-development expenditure was gradually reduced to 31.93% in 2011-12 (RE). Expenditure on debt services is reduced to 11.84% in 2011-12 (RE). Development expenditure under revenue account gradually increased from 56.46% of total revenue expenditure in 2004-05 to 68.07% in RE 2011-12.

The Government is of the view that subsidies are not a drain on State Finances as they are the need of the hour to provide food, shelter and wage employment to all poor and vulnerable sections of the society. The State Government is spending sufficient amount 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 2012-13. The State Government believes that, it is responsibility to ensure food security to the poor people living below poverty line. The Government is continuing free power to agriculture sector for the ninth

consecutive year for which an amount of Rs.5,500 crores is provided in the BE 2012-13.

The Government gives utmost importance to expenditure in sectors which would create further assets. Every year the State Government is increasing Capital share in total expenditure. During 2010-11 capital & loan expenditure is Rs.14,438 crores. The estimated expenditure under Capital and Loan accounts for 2011-12 (RE) is Rs.18,998 crores.

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 20.67% in the year 2010-11 and is expected to be 20.65% in the year 2011-12 (RE).

Guarantees Assessment:

The stock of contingent liabilities in the form of guarantees given by the Government has declined from 7.88% of GSDP at the end of 2004-05 to 1.98% of GSDP in 2010-11 and is expected to further decline to 1.49% of GSDP in 2011-12 (RE). The guarantees outstanding are well within prudential limits. The Government is also committed to a transparent reporting of contingent liabilities.

FORM D-1			
<i>[See rule 6]</i>			
SELECT FISCAL INDICATORS			
	Item	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (R.E)
1	Gross Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP	-2.00	-2.63
2	Revenue Deficit / Surplus as Percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit	20.86	4.38
3	Revenue Deficit / Surplus as Percentage of GSDP	0.42	0.12
4	Revenue Deficit / Surplus as Percentage of TRR	3.04	0.80
5	Total Liabilities -GSDP Ratio (%)	20.67	20.65
6	Total Liabilities - Total Revenue Receipts (%)	150.31	143.70
7	Total Liabilities –State’s Own Revenue Receipts (%)	217.95	212.81
8	State’s Own Revenue Receipts to Revenue Expenditure (%)	71.13	68.07
9	Capital Outlay as Percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit	122.32	105.70
10	Interest Payment as Percentage of Revenue Receipts	11.94	11.77
11	Salary Expenditure as Percentage of Revenue Receipts	28.94	30.49
12	Pension Expenditure as Percentage of Revenue Receipts	11.86	9.97
13	Non-developmental Expenditure as Percentage of aggregate disbursements	35.17	31.86
14	Gross Transfers from the Centre as Percentage of Aggregate Disbursements	32.01	32.74
15	Non-tax Revenue as Percentage of TRR	13.23	12.58

FORM D-2						
<i>[See rule 6]</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)	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
	(Actuals)	(RE)	(Actuals)	(RE)	(Actuals)	(RE)
Market Borrowings	12000.00	19867.92	1639.06	2394.74	61983.88	79457.56
Loans from Centre	2244.06	2503.05	1557.14	873.56	15494.41	17123.90
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	3005.75	0.00	759.21	1004.91	27444.51	26439.60
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/ Banks	1254.51	1042.99	3707.85	2375.24	6785.81	5453.56
WMA/OD from RBI	218.15	1000.00	218.15	1000.00	0.00	0.00
Provident Funds, Insurance Funds etc	3129.80	2932.02	1527.01	1774.04	10035.23	11193.20
Total	21852.27	27345.98	9408.42	9422.49	121743.84	139667.82

FORM D-3
[See rule 6]

Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Outstanding balance in CSF at the beginning of the 2010-11	Additions to CSF during the 2010-11	Withdrawals from CSF during the 2010-11	Outstanding balance in CSF at the end of the 2010-11 / beginning of 2011-12	(4)/ Outstanding Stock of SLR Borrowings (%)	Additions to CSF during the 2011-12(RE)	Withdrawal- also from CSF during the 2011-12	Outstanding at the end of 2011-12/ beginning of 2012-13	(8)/ Stock of SLR Borrowings (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3151.48	819.49	38.40	3932.57	0.97	612.12	14.67	4530.02	0.32

FORM D-5*[See rule 6]***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	
		2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Direct Liabilities	100	2987.07	2050.45	2987.07	2050.45
High Risk	75				
Medium Risk	50				
Low Risk	25				
Very Low Risk	5	8651.93	7997.55	8651.93	7997.55
Total Outstanding		11639.00	10048.00	11639.00	10048.00

FORM D-6*[See rule 6]***Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Outstanding invoked guarantees at the end of the 2010-11	Outstanding Amount in GRF at the end of the 2010-11	Amount of Guarantees	Addition to GRF during the 2011-12	Withdrawal from the GRF during the 2011-12	Outstanding Amount in GRF at the end of the 2011-12
		Likely to be Invoked during the 2011-12			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0.00	668.00	0.00	13.70	0.00	681.70

Form D - 8
[See rule 6]
TAX REVENUES RAISED BUT NOT REALISED
(principal taxes)

(As at the end of the reporting year)

		Amount under disputes (Rs. crore)					Amount not under disputes (Rs. crore)					Grand Total
Major Head	Description	Over 1 year but less than two years	Over 2 years but less than 5 years	Over 5 years but less than 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	Over 1 year but less than two years	Over 2 years but less than 5 years	Over 5 years but less than 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Taxes on Income & Expenditure											
	Agricultural Income Tax											
	Taxes on Professions, Trades, callings and employment											
	Taxes on Property and capital Services											
	Land Revenue	--	--	--	--	--	489	339	448	253	1529	1529
	Stamps and Registration fees											
	Urban immovable property tax											
	Taxes on Commodities and Services											
	Sales Tax	235	184	1826	1365	3610	19	38	187	151	395	4005
	Central Sales Tax	113	55	2083	939	3190	2	3	133	66	204	3394
	Sales Tax on Motor Spirit and Lubricants											
	Surcharge on Sales Tax											
	State Excise											
	Taxes on Vehicles											
	Other Taxes											
	TOTAL	348	239	3909	2304	6800	510	380	768	470	2128	8928

Note : Reporting year refers to the second year preceding the year for which the annual financial statement and demands for grants are presented.

Form – D.10

**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 31.12.2011	Related Expenditure during 2010-11 (Rs. in crores)	
			On Salary	On Pension
1.	State Government	7,81,704	21,034.60	9,552.05
2.	Judiciary*	9,988	541.70	0.02
3.	Aided Educational Institutions	27,776	504.17	57.35
4.	Gram Panchayats	11,309	238.27	--
5.	Municipal Corporations	3,574	--	--
6.	Urban Development Authority	508	--	--
7.	Agricultural Market Committees	2,810	--	--
8.	Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas	962	40.16	--
9.	State Public Sector Undertakings	2,03,270	--	--
10.	Universities	16,151	690.69	--
11.	Co-operative Institutions & Other Govt. Bodies	6,220	--	--
12.	Temples	6,578	--	--
	TOTAL	10,70,850	23,049.59	9,609.42

* Position as on 31-12-2010.