

# ANNUAL REPORT

2015-16







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2015-16

Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability

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# Foreword

The year 2015 saw CBGA completing 10 years as an independent organisation; we celebrated the first decade of our journey, but also took note of the challenges that we are likely to face in the coming years. As a result, the last year also turned out to be crucial in terms of a number of changes initiated in the strategies and interventions of the organisation.

The recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission on sharing of resources between the Union Government and the States and the subsequent report of the NITI Aayog Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on restructuring of centrally sponsored schemes have led to significant changes in the federal fiscal architecture of the country since 2015-16. Keeping up with the expectations of a range of stakeholders from CBGA, we worked hard to unpack the complexities in this domain and inform the larger civil society in the country about the same. CBGA's work on the changes in the fiscal architecture of the country contributed substantively towards a more informed public discourse on this issue at the national level as well as in a number of States.

In 2015-16, we also carried out substantive research on a number of important policy issues such as, government financing of school education in India (unpacking the design of school education budgets across different States and its implications), safety of women in public spaces in Delhi (probing how it is impacted by the complex governance and fiscal architecture of Delhi), public financing for nutrition in the country (following a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition), the policy and budgetary priorities for drinking water and sanitation (following the launch of *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*), budgetary priorities for low carbon strategies in sectors like energy and transport, and India's adoption of some of the new global standards to promote financial transparency and curb tax avoidance and tax evasion, among others.

We stepped up our training and capacity building efforts, focusing particularly on the changes in the federal fiscal architecture of the country, with civil society actors both at the national and the subnational level. We also took up the anchoring role in a joint campaign by *Jan Swasthya Abhiyan* and *People's Budget Initiative*, a first of its kind collaboration focusing on government financing of healthcare in the country. We continued the substantive engagement we have had with media for highlighting important issues and policy asks and reached out to policymakers both at the national and the subnational level with our findings and recommendations in a few crucial areas.

In order to enhance budget transparency at all levels of governance and strengthen public engagement with budget related issues, CBGA also initiated an ambitious and challenging project of building an Open Data Portal on Budgets in India, which would be launched in the latter half of 2016. This would be the first major direct interface of the organisation with common people across the country, going beyond CSOs, academicians, journalists and policymakers in terms of our outreach efforts.

However, there is a lot more that CBGA needs to do and a number of things that we need to do differently in order to serve our mandate better in the coming years. With regard to public provisioning of social services, we need to engage more proactively with the debates on whether the country needs greater public delivery of social services or it would be better to rely more on

publicly-funded insurance coverage or direct cash transfers to people. In this context, we need to document and highlight successes and advantages in public provisioning of social services so as to inform public opinion across the country, and some of the distortions in budgeting for public delivery of social services that have constrained the coverage and quality of such services.

We also need to deepen our engagement with resource mobilisation issues in order to answer questions like where is the money for financing higher public spending on social services going to come from. In this context, CBGA needs to work a lot more on – the need for stepping up the tax-GDP ratio of the country (focusing more on direct taxes); the scope for reducing expenditure in public procurement so as to channelize the savings towards social services; and issues relating to black money or illicit financial flows. In view of the developments pertaining to Goods and Services Tax (GST), we also need to strengthen our work on tax policy and tax administration issues.

In the domain of budgetary policies for the disadvantaged sections, there is a need to focus on Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), when the Plan and Non-plan heads are being merged in the expenditure budgets of the Union Government as well as some of the States starting with 2017-18 (these two crucial strategies are applicable, as of now, only on the Plan budgets), and, also on 'operationalising' the strategy of Gender Responsive Budgeting in the State Governments. In this context, we would also need to strengthen our collaborations with rights based CSOs and coalitions as well as the policymakers.

One of the fundamental limitations in the system of government budgets in our country is that the data pertaining to the Union and State Governments' expenditure, which are published and hence available in public domain are aggregate level figures for the country or for an entire State. Such data that refer to budgets and expenditures in the entire country or in an entire State, though useful for policy research, do not provide locally relevant or usable information to citizens. As a result, despite the efforts of a number of CSOs and policy researchers for more than a decade now, public engagement with budgets continues to be very limited resulting in weak mechanisms of social accountability in most sectors. CBGA, in collaboration with partner CSOs in the *People's Budget Initiative*, needs to plan and carry out some concrete interventions to enhance budget transparency at the district level.

In the recent years, both the Union and State Governments have been very receptive to using Information and Communication Technology for improving delivery of public services; the developments pertaining to *Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhar and Mobiles* (JAM), e-governance projects, and the adoption of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) are some of the examples in this regard. CBGA needs to develop the capacity required to analyse these developments so as to inform the public discourse in the country on these measures. Keeping all these emerging issues and priorities in mind, we will continue to work intensely in the coming years to meet the expectations of the larger civil society from CBGA as best as we can.

Subrat Das  
Executive Director  
Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability



# Vision and Objectives

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CBGA's efforts are directed towards promoting:

- Transparent and accountable governance
- People's participation in the discourse and processes of governance
- A pro-people and rights-based policy environment, equity and social justice.

Given the need for greater transparency and people's participation in the governance processes in the country, CBGA focuses on transparency in government budgets, spaces for people's participation in the processes that determine budgetary priorities, and the effectiveness of accountability mechanisms in this domain. It might be that even a reasonably transparent and accountable system of governance adopts an approach towards 'fiscal policy' that is not quite responsive to the needs and rights of the underprivileged sections. A significant part of CBGA's efforts, therefore, falls in the domain of in depth analysis of India's fiscal policy and related practices.

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# 2015-16 in Highlights

## **Safety of Women in Public Spaces in Delhi: Governance and Budgetary Challenges**

- The study aims to examine, why despite having a reasonably comprehensive legislative and policy framework , government interventions for women's safety have not had the desired impact.
- It examines the governance and fiscal policy architecture in Delhi and its implications on interventions that have a bearing on women's safety in Delhi. The key sectors analysed in the study include policing, public transport, night shelters and support mechanisms for women survivors of violence.
- The study underscores the need to enhance public spending on women's safety by all levels of government.
- It also brings to light the need to strengthen the implementation of specific measures for women's safety in these sectors and to expand the scope and coverage of programmes in these sectors.

## **Analysis of Budgets for School Education in India**

- The study aims to unpack the structure and composition of the school education budgets across states. It analyses questions like how much a state government is spending on school education, budgetary resources that have been allocated or spent for different components of school education, and the implications of the prevailing composition of school education budgets across states.
- The study has analysed school education budgets across all 30 states over the last four years (2012-13 to 2015-16).
- The study recommends both Union and State Governments to step up public investment in school education, especially at the secondary level to make education free to all children of 6-17 years age group.
- The study underscores that states should design their school education budget in a way that adequate funds are allocated towards teachers' recruitment, teachers' training, inspection and monitoring and interventions towards marginalised children, especially children with disabilities.

### Comparative Analysis of Priorities in State Budgets in 2015-16

- The study analyses the impact of the 14th Finance Commission and restructuring of the Union Budget in 2015-16 on the overall spending capacity of State Governments. It also aims to explore whether states re-prioritised their budgets significantly in 2015-16, vis-a-vis social sectors.
- The key findings of the study point towards the fact that most states have retained allocations for important social sectors (with a few exceptions) at the same level as 2014-15.
- Reduction of expenditure in important programmes by the Union Government could aggravate the problem of regional disparity since poor states have limited resource generation capacity.
- To meet the twin objective of fiscal autonomy and increasing expenditure in the social sectors, the country needs to increase its tax-GDP ratio.

### Building an Open Data Portal on Budgets in India

- The project aims to facilitate the availability of government budget data to enable free, easy and timely access to relevant data on budgets in India.
- The project, for the first time in India, strives to make machine readable files (detailed budget books) available for particular states.
- Time series of Indian Public Finance Statistics data and Union Budget data are being presented on the Open Budget Data Portal, which is otherwise not available.
- Automated Story Generator would enable comparison of budget indicators across states and financial years.

## 2015-16 in Highlights

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### **Illicit Financial Flows and Financial Transparency**

- CBGA is the only organisation in India and one of the few in Asia working consistently on issues of illicit financial flows (or black money), financial transparency in the global financial system and tax justice.
  - As a member of Financial Transparency Coalition, a global network of CSOs, experts and governments, CBGA engages with bodies such as United Nations, OECD, G20, IMF, World Bank, and regional cooperation bodies on the issues of international taxation and financial transparency.
  - CBGA convenes a network of Asian CSOs that work on issues of tax justice and financial transparency, facilitating four research papers on these issues from the network in 2015.
  - CBGA produced an animation film titled 'Illicit Financial Flows: A Trip Down Asia', unpacking the complex issues of illicit financial flows, Hawala, trade misinvoicing, transfer mispricing and tax havens.
  - CBGA organised an Asia regional conference that facilitated dialogue between CSOs, experts and representatives from regional tax cooperation forums in Africa and Latin America.
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# Unpacking Complex Debates and Building Evidence

Analysing Union Budgets

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Understanding  
Sub-National Public  
Expenditure in Post 14th  
Finance Commission Era

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Fiscal Policy and Taxation

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Gender Responsive  
Budgeting

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Fiscal Policy Priorities for  
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Enhancing Accessibility  
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Presentations at  
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Publications

# Analysing Union Budget



Examining government finances with a fine-tooth comb to find out how responsive the budgets are to poor and disadvantaged is at our core. Like every year, the newly released Union budget 2016-17 was dissected by CBGA for probing deeper into government's public spending commitments. The analysis helps understand the adequacy of budget allocations to important schemes and programmes in different social sectors, and also the losses that the marginalised would experience as a consequence of major shifts in the budget proposals. As in the past, the analysis was shared in the public domain within a day's time.



States now have a greater degree of autonomy to set their expenditure priorities, but this is combined with the reduction in the funding share of the Union Government. In a host of social sector schemes like, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, Mid-Day Meal, National Health Mission, Integrated Child Development Services and *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* and more, the new fund-sharing framework between the Union Government and the States is 60:40.

The priorities in the State Budgets have a stronger role in determining the overall allocation of budgetary resources in a range of development sectors in the country. The social sector schemes are the established channels through which the Union Government can address the social and regional disparities in development in the country. Hence, the allocations for most social sector schemes, which are either slightly higher or a little less than the 2015-16 (RE) figures, fall short of expectations. With the distinction between Plan and Non-plan spending being done away with from the next budget, the future of important planning strategies like the Schedule Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan remains unclear.

# Understanding Sub-National Public Expenditure in Post 14th Finance Commission Era

The recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) and the consequent restructuring of the Union Budget led to most noticeable changes in the sphere of fund sharing pattern between the Union and sub national level in the country. Higher magnitudes of untied funds have started flowing to the states (this will be effective from 2015-16 to 2019-20) on account of the share of states in the divisible pool of central taxes being raised from 32 percent to 42 percent every year. But, this increase in untied resources transferred to states has been accompanied by reductions in Union Government's financial assistance to states for their Plan spending and its budget outlays for a number of central schemes. In several social sector schemes, the states are expected to provide additional budgetary resources from their untied funds to compensate for the reduced budget outlays by the Union Government. These changes resulted in confusions at various levels among different stakeholders; and necessitated generation of knowledge that would help understand the impact of the FFC recommendations and the adequacy of overall budgetary resources for the social sectors. To answer some such doubts, CBGA undertook a study to develop an understanding of the overall spending capacity of State Governments and restructuring of Union Budget.

This study titled 'Comparative Analysis of Priorities in State Budgets for 2015-16', covered ten states, viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh. The analysis examines whether the State Governments actually reprioritized their Budgets given their increased autonomy; it finds out what happened to the spending priority for social sectors in the State Budgets for 2015-16.

## Understanding Sub-National Public Expenditure in Post 14th Finance Commission Era

Fourteen sectors viz Education, Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Women and Child Development, Social Welfare (excluding women and child development), Agriculture and allied sectors (Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries, Cooperation, and Irrigation) Food and Civil Supplies, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (clubbed together as social sectors), Urban Development and Housing, Home, Energy, Public works, Industries, and Forest & Environment and Disaster Management were studied to arrive at the conclusions of the study. The Paper also tracks the overall budget outlays for a number of central schemes in 2015-16, viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA), Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme, National Health Mission (NHM), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

The study notes that though all States have gained more autonomy in setting their budgetary priorities, some of the States such as, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, are heavily dependent on Central transfers for mobilizing resources for their State Budgets. Given the stronger need for increasing public investment in social sectors in these States, it is necessary that the Union Government does not reduce the priority for social sector programmes in its budgets.



# Fiscal Policy and Taxation

CBGA carries out various activities towards enhancing public understanding of taxation issues. These combine research and dissemination on relevant issues, sharing of evidence towards informing policymaking institutions and capacity building of civil society actors. Since there has been a dearth of research on tax issues in the country from the perspective of equity and social justice, our research in this area is filling a major gap in the policy discourse in India.

CBGA undertakes an analysis of factors responsible for limited fiscal policy space in the country, which results in limited public provisioning in essential social sectors. This can be attributed primarily to the country's low tax-GDP ratio. Our research on taxation presses for a progressive tax policy, which could be a useful instrument for redistributing the gains from economic growth. CBGA is of the position that low levels of government spending in India can be attributed to lower levels of revenue, especially tax revenue, as the focus is on maintaining fiscal discipline rather than augmenting resource mobilisation.

The total government spending as a proportion of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is much lower when compared with other developing countries. The limited fiscal policy space in India has led to low magnitudes of government spending on a range of social sectors, directly impacting marginalised sections of the population which are most likely to be dependent on public provisioning. As a result of the inadequacy of budgetary resources, public provisioning and social security schemes in India have suffered from the problems of insufficient coverage and unsatisfactory quality.

CBGA's efforts in this domain also overlap significantly with issues pertaining to international taxation and illicit financial flows, or black money. CBGA adopts an evidence-based research position on these issues, while simultaneously engaging in evidence-based policy submissions to authorities in India and global norm setting bodies such as OECD, G20, BRICS, UN etc.

CBGA is conducting an ongoing research study titled 'Commitment to Equity for India', in collaboration with Prof. Nora Lustig of University of Tulane. The study analyses the incidence of fiscal policy on poverty and inequality in India. The study takes into account indirect taxes, indirect subsidies, direct benefits transfers such as pension and cash transfers under MGNREGA, spending on education and health and income tax.

CBGA published a policy brief on the key debates on and the significance of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, discussing the issues faced by the country with regard to domestic resource mobilisation, the shifts required in global institutional architecture to address developing countries' concerns and policy recommendations on plugging the loopholes that lead to international tax evasion.

# Gender Responsive Budgeting



CBGA's work on Gender Responsive Budgeting focuses on the design and implementation of the strategy by the Union, State and local governments in the country. We recognise that due to the gender-based disadvantages confronting women and girl children in our society, government programmes and schemes across sectors might not only lead to lesser benefits for women as compared to men, they might reinforce some of the patriarchal social norms and biases against women. Hence, CBGA emphasises that Gender Responsive Budgeting at any level of governance in any sector ought to be designed in such a way that the processes of planning, budgeting and execution of government programmes and schemes are carried out with an in-depth understanding of gender issues in the sector and integration of gender responsive policy measures to address the issues.

CBGA's research on gender issues looks at both the larger questions on India's fiscal policy regime and the specifics of budgets at various levels of governance. To deepen the discourse on Gender Responsive Budgeting, CBGA undertakes in-depth research focusing on developing roadmaps for adoption of the strategy across sectors. We also work extensively with government officials and civil society organisations across the country to strengthen Gender Responsive Budgeting at the national and subnational levels.

In 2015-16, CBGA, in collaboration with Jagori undertook a study on 'Safety of Women in Public Spaces in Delhi: Governance and Budgetary Challenges'. The study analyses the governance and fiscal architecture in Delhi focusing specifically on their implications on some important sectors that have a bearing on women's safety including policing, public transport, night shelters and mechanisms instituted for victim support. It highlights how the complex governance structure of Delhi makes the task of ensuring women's safety a challenge and underscores the need to strengthen the implementation of specific measures for women's safety in these sectors.

A number of concerns pertaining to the gender responsiveness of the design of schemes, low magnitudes of government spending, inequity in access to services and lack of transparency in the implementation of these mechanisms emerged from the study. The study presents a set of recommendations for concerned stakeholders in the Union Government and the Government of NCT of Delhi to prevent the incidence of violence against women in public spaces and strengthen redressal mechanisms.

# Fiscal Policy Priorities for Social Sectors



## Health

Healthcare is an important constituent of development and the need to step-up the country's public expenditure on health is widely acknowledged. CBGA's research pays special attention to the budgetary priorities for the sector both at the level of Union Government as also the States. There is a strong emphasis on generating evidence around, the adequacy of overall public spending on the sector, access to free generic medicines, and the availability of human resources for public provisioning of healthcare. We also examine the patterns of fund utilisation in some of the important government programmes of the health sector, like, the National Health Mission (NHM).

In the year 2015-16, a Campaign on 'Strengthening Public Provisioning of Healthcare in India' was initiated. The Campaign combined the strengths of two large networks – The Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) and the People's Budget Initiative (PBI). The campaign was rolled out across six States. The primary objective of this campaign is to facilitate progressive changes in policies and processes pertaining to healthcare financing by the government, particularly at the State level. The campaign focuses on three core demands relating to government financing of healthcare in India, viz., stepping up overall public spending on health at the State and National level; ensuring adequate access to free generic medicines in all government healthcare facilities; and addressing shortage of medical staff in the healthcare sector. Year one of the campaign focused on generating evidence through intensive research in these three areas across the six select States. CBGA organised a capacity building workshop on 'Government Financing of Healthcare in India'. The workshop helped develop a collective understanding of the core policy issues being taken up in the Campaign.

Under National Health Mission, Maternal, Newborn and Child health (MNH) have been prioritised, as the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Flexi-pool forms the largest component of expenditure under National Health Mission. In order to assess the quality of care aspect under maternal, newborn and child health, CBGA in collaboration with the White Ribbon Alliance, India (WRAI) is carrying out a project on 'Advocacy for Quality of Care in Maternal, Newborn and Child Health'. Under this project, CBGA is working towards building budget capacities of WRAI for work on following-up commitments for maternal health allocation and spending. We are also undertaking an in-depth research on budget allocation, utilisation and bottlenecks in three States – Jharkhand, Rajasthan and West Bengal. As part of this work, we have also conducted a series of workshops at the subnational level.

# Fiscal Policy Priorities for Social Sectors



## Education

Public provisioning of education has been an important area of government intervention in the country as it plays a crucial role in accelerating socio-economic development. Since education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, both Union and State Governments share the responsibility towards this sector. Accordingly, CBGA undertakes in-depth research on government budgets at the Union and State levels to analyse the policy priorities for education, with emphasis on school education. CBGA's research focuses on the budgetary priorities for school education overall and for various components within school education that are considered more relevant for enhancing quality of learning. We also examine the extent and quality of fund utilisation in some of the major central schemes for school education, and the issues of equity and inclusion in the domain of public provisioning of education.

CBGA, in collaboration with the Child Rights and You (CRY) carried out a study titled 'Analysis of Budgets for School Education in India' from the period of January 2015 - December 2015. The objective of the study was to unpack the structure and composition of school education budgets across states. The study has analysed school education budgets across all 30 States over the last four years (2012-13 to 2015-16). The study looked at pertinent questions on states' budgetary spending on school education, such as – the quantum of state government expenditure on school education; budgetary resources allocated/spent for different components of school education; the implications of the prevailing composition of school education budgets across states.

As part of the project, we published a Factsheet which captures a macro picture of public financing of school education in the country. Another output of the study is a Study Report which is a detailed analysis of budgets for ten select states - Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The study presents a set of policy recommendations for relevant stakeholders in the Union and State Governments to enhance the effectiveness of their budgetary spending in the sector.

## Fiscal Policy Priorities for Social Sectors



### Nutrition

The Union and State governments in India have accorded high priority to combating under-nutrition; yet, the levels of under-nutrition remain persistently high with significant regional disparities. Moreover, given the deficits in the nutritional attainments of disadvantaged sections of the population, like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we are also working on the role of policies and budgetary resources towards improving the nutritional status of the vulnerable sections. It is in this backdrop, CBGA collaborated with UNICEF with a focus on analysing the efforts of the Union and State governments to address the problem of under-nutrition in the country.

Under this partnership, work is being carried out in two streams: tracking budgets for nutrition and deepening the understanding of 'nutrition' among the budget groups and of 'budgets' among the nutrition groups. CBGA carried out multi-sectoral analysis of the Union budget and also the budgets for the states of Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh. The analysis was done for relevant schemes five sectors - Women and Child Development, Education, Water and Sanitation, Health and Rural Development. The analysis covers scrutiny of the policy framework, budget outlays and implementation of interventions designed for improving nutrition by adopting a multi-sectoral approach, covering both the nutrition-specific as well as nutrition-sensitive interventions. Similar analysis was also carried out for Scheduled Tribes as they are amongst the most undernourished community in the country.

Evidence generated on the gaps and better practices across States with regard to prevailing levels of budgetary spending on nutrition, ineffective utilisation of funds in government programmes and gaps in service delivery would be consolidated to influence policy for nutrition and for ensuring adequate fund flow in this area.

We also focus on costing for nutrition interventions from a multi-sectoral perspective in select districts in the coming months.

## Fiscal Policy Priorities for Social Sectors



### Water and Sanitation

The issues of water quality and sustainability continue to pose a challenge. Millions of people in the country still do not have access to safe drinking water and most depend on groundwater. Consequently, provisioning of safe drinking water, particularly the poor, is one of the exacerbating challenges for the government. The issue of sanitation, which incorporates usage of toilets and washing hands among other things, is also linked intrinsically with the availability of water. India reportedly accounts for 60 percent of the open defecation in the world. Stunting in children has been attributed to unsafe sanitation practices. There are also gender implications of the problems in this domain.

CBGA's research focuses not only on the adequacy of public resources for drinking water and sanitation but also on questions like whether the budgetary outlays are translating into better outcomes on the ground as well as understanding the policy and budget landscape of water and sanitation at the present juncture. Policies and budgets have an important role to play in India's progress on water and sanitation. Policies and budgets have an important role to play in India's progress on water and sanitation. Accordingly, we analyse the designs of the important programmes and schemes in the sector, systemic problems in fund flow and fund utilisation in these schemes, and monitoring and evaluation of the schemes at various levels. CBGA's work also focuses on the issues of social exclusion in this domain.

A research study 'Tracking Policy and Budgetary Commitments for Drinking Water and Sanitation in the New Fiscal Architecture in India' was conducted with support from Arghyam. The objectives of the study include tracking budgets for water and sanitation for two financial years, identifying the institutional and procedural bottlenecks constraining the process of public expenditure in the sector and assessing the impact of the changes in India's fiscal architecture (following the 14th Finance Commission recommendations) on budgetary and policy priorities for the sector. It covers the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The Study report provides an analysis of the fund flow mechanisms of water and sanitation-both rural and urban in these states and provides a detailed analysis of state budgets for water and sanitation- both rural and urban was undertaken.

### Climate Change and Renewable Energy

Climate change is adversely affecting the entire world; but a developing country like India is especially susceptible to its challenges due to the country's geography, high dependence on agriculture sector and greater incidence of poverty. The consequences of climate change can exacerbate the difficulties for the country, with more adverse effects on the disadvantaged sections of the population.

CBGA analyses the policies and budgetary commitments of the Union and State Governments for the strategies of mitigation as well as adaptation to climate change. Our work in this domain is driven by the perspective that strategies for dealing with climate change risks need to be supported by appropriate public finance policies. While our analysis in the domain of adaptation strategies pays special attention to the gender implications of climate change risks, we assess the policy priorities for promoting low carbon development pathways in sectors like energy and transport in the domain of mitigation strategies.

CBGA, supported by Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation (SSEF) carried out a study "Public Financing Issues Related to Climate Change" from the period of July 2015 - November 2016. The objective of the study was to analyse the Union Government's expenditure priorities towards promoting Low Carbon Economy in India and track the prevailing quantum and composition of low carbon public expenditure in relevant sectors, with specific emphasis on transport and power sectors. During the course of this study, CBGA made an assessment of changes in fiscal architecture of the country following the report of the 14th Finance Commission and its implication for climate change interventions. CBGA also carried out research studies as part of this project on public investment priority for Low Carbon Economy in India.

# Enhancing Accessibility and Timeliness of Budget Data for Citizens

## Building an Open Data Portal on Budgets in India

The limited public access to data on government budgets in India has restricted the use and analysis of appropriate budget data by researchers, policy analysts, civil society organisations and journalists. It has also constrained the scope for citizens' engagement with government budgets.

The Open Data Portal on Budgets in India by CBGA involves building a comprehensive and user-friendly Open Data Portal that provides users free, easy and timely access to budget data in India.

In the first phase of the project (September 2015 - February 2017), the Portal would provide the following kinds of budget data for India, which is published by the government either online or in hard copies:

1. Central Government
2. Combined Budget (Centre and States)
3. State Governments
4. Municipal Corporations

The coverage of such data, starting from the financial year 2010-11, would be expanded progressively so as to provide complete sets of data for the above-mentioned categories for the entire country. Database for budgets of Municipal Corporations and State Budgets at a disaggregated level would be provided from 2012-13 onwards.

The Portal, to be built completely by February 2017, would present the following:

- Budget data of the Union government, Union and States combined, would be made available on the Portal in both PDF version as well as in machine readable formats (CSV).



## Enhancing Accessibility and Timeliness of Budget Data for Citizens

- Budget information of almost all States for the last few years would be provided in PDF format; in addition to that detailed budget books of three States would also be presented on the Portal in both PDF and machine readable formats. This is a unique feature of the Portal since machine readable data is not available for any State.
- Budget data of thirty Municipal Corporations in PDF as well as machine readable formats would be provided on the Portal;
- Database created manually by CBGA researchers for the Automated Story Generator would provide budget indicators for all States to make it possible to which would compare budget indicators across states and years and enable the users to generate dynamic visualisations.
- There would be a section for visualisations which users would provide users the scope to create their own visualisations.
- Budget Wiki would provide details of how to understand budgets at various levels of governance, map the types of budget data available and FAQs section on the Portal would be given to help users understand the content available on the Portal for ensuring user-friendliness of the Portal.
- The first incremental launch of the Portal would be in November 2016.
- Subsequently, in January and February 2017, data provided on the Portal would be updated with Detailed Budget books of three more States in both PDF and machine readable formats. The number of Municipal Corporations covered would be increased to at least sixty.

In the Second Phase of the Project beginning from February 2017, the portal would also provide 'locally relevant budget data' for select districts, which are not being published by government authorities almost anywhere in the country at present. These budget data would include District-specific information and Block-specific information for ten different districts. This kind of information is present in government offices but it is scattered and not published; only aggregate State level information is published systematically every year. The idea is to start a process through which we can move towards real-time availability of information on fund flows within a district, for each of the ten Districts.

# Presentations at Conferences

CBGA made a number of presentations at conferences, consultations and seminar, including:

1. Seminar on 14th Finance Commission organised by Centre for Multi-Level Federalism on 23 April, 2015
2. Conference on 'Idea of India' on 16 May, 2015
3. Policy Perspectives and State Response to Agrarian Crisis and Farmers Distress' organised with NIRD, PR and CSA, Hyderabad on 21-22 May, 2015
4. National Seminar on the survey results relating to the subjects covered in NSS 67th & 68th rounds' organised by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 2-3 July, 2015
5. Consultation on the Third International Conference on Financing for Development organised by United Nations and RIS on 8 July, 2015
6. Financing for SDGs' in a Consultation on Sustainable Development Goals organised by Nine is Mine on 17 July, 2015
7. Consultation held on 'Strengthening Women's Voice in Post 2015 Agenda' organised by All India Women's Congress on 22 July, 2015
8. 37th IATUR Conference organised by International Association for Time Use Research and Ankara University, Faculty of Political Science at Ankara, Turkey on 4-7 August, 2015
9. SDG 6 - Monitoring & Accountability Measures' for the WaterAid India-Wada Na Todo Abhiyan 'Roundtable Consultation on Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals', New Delhi on 14 September, 2015
10. Consultation on Budgets for Children in the New Fiscal Setup by HAQ: CRC on 21 September, 2015
11. Conference on G20, BRICS and SDGs by Oxfam India, Wada Na Todo Abhiyan and CBGA on 5 November, 2015

## Presentations at Conferences

12. TTI 5th RM conference on 18-20 November, 2015
13. Conference by UNICEF and IIM Ahmedabad on 25 November, 2015
14. National SMC Convention - Strengthening Community Participation in School Education' by RTE Forum on 30 November, 2015
15. Background paper for Institute of Medicine and National Research Council and this paper was published in the National Academic Press, 2015
16. Member in panel discussions on 'Open Government Data License' and 'Community Contribution of Open Data' organised by the Open Government Platform, GOI on 7 January, 2016
17. Panel Discussion in LBSNAA, Mussoorie on 29 January, 2016
18. Pre-budget consultation for Andhra Pradesh on 19 February, 2016
19. Changed fiscal architecture of India and its implications on funding for nutrition', Bihar on 24 February, 2016
20. Panel Discussion at UN Women on 2 March, 2016
21. Presented at UNICEF on 8 March, 2016
22. Presented on Gender Analysis of Budget on 19 March, 2016

# Contributions to External Publications

## **1. India Exclusion Report, 2015: Towards a Tax System for Inclusive Development: a State-level Analysis of Tax Incidence and Tax Mobilisation in India**

The paper highlights gaps in the country's economy that need to be addressed to support the fight against exclusion. First, inadequate low public spending fails in provisioning of basic services to poor and marginalised. Second, low tax base resulting in low tax collections i.e. low tax-GDP ratio. Third, regressive nature of tax system in the country whereby most state governments rely on Value Added Tax (VAT), which is an indirect tax for their revenue. The study argues in favor of higher tax-GDP ratio with a larger share of direct taxes in the tax-kit and reduction of VAT for some of the commodities which constitute a higher share in the consumption basket of poor households.

## **2. Public Investment on Young Children, 2015**

The background paper, 'Public Investment on Young Children in India' formed a part of the publication, 'Financing Investments in Young Children Globally- Conference Proceedings' compiled by Institute of Medicine and National Research Council based on a conference organised on the topic. The paper presents an assessment of the current situation in India with regard to public investments in young children. It makes a case for the Union and State Governments to increase their investments in programmes meant for early childhood care and development.

## **3. Curtailing Illicit Financial Flows in Asia 2016**

The chapter, was published in a compilation of case-studies titled 'Engagement of Indian CSOs in South-South Cooperation' brought out by PRIA in early 2016. It points to the need of checking movement of illicit financial flows across borders as it reduces a country's tax revenues, eventually undermining the development work being undertaken there. The chapter presents the effort being made by the Asia Network of Financial Transparency Coalition towards promoting a transparent and accountable financial system in the region. The network is represented by 17 organisations spanning nine countries in the region that are most affected by the problem.

### **4. The Global Nutrition Report, 2016**

CBGA, along with IFPRI, contributed a Panel in the Global Nutrition Report, 2016 on 'Budgeting for Nutrition in India'. The Global Nutrition Report (GNR) provides an independent and annual review of the state of the world's nutrition. The report, now in its third year, focuses on the progress made toward recent nutrition-related global commitments. The report provides a number of key recommendations/calls to action intended to accelerate action against malnutrition and support the achievement of nutrition targets and the SDGs. The report calls on leaders from governments, donors, civil society organisations, and businesses to make the political choice to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

### **5. Southern Perspectives on the Post-2015 International Development Agenda**

CBGA contributed a chapter on "Ensuring Good Governance and Effective Institutions: Can We Afford to Ignore Capacity Issues?" to the compendium, 'Southern Perspectives on the Post-2015 International Development Agenda'. The compendium consolidates research and weaves together development realities and policy experiences from the Global South, infusing unique local perspectives to the global debate on the post-2015 agenda. The chapter, CBGA contributed, analyses the weakening capacity of government apparatus and its consequences in the domain of public service delivery. It also looks into the impact of fiscal policy on long-term public expenditure. It concludes with policy recommendations for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework.

# Publications

## 1. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development: Key Debates and Significance in the Indian Context (July 2015)

This policy brief on the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD3) analyses the centrality and relevance of the Financing for Development processes for India. It takes a look at the evolution of the FfD process, and the agenda for FfD3 held in Ethiopia in July 2015. Key issues in India regarding mobilising domestic resources are discussed, and policy asks from the FfD3 outcome document are put forth, with regard to need for progressivity in domestic resource mobilisation, reforming global financial institutional architecture and curbing illicit financial flows.



## 2. Recent Changes in Fiscal Architecture in India and Its Implication for Financing for Climate Change Interventions (November 2015)

This policy brief highlights the overarching changes in the country's fiscal architecture due to the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission and the report of the NITI Aayog constituted Subgroup of Chief Ministers, and what their possible implications could be. It presented an assessment of far-reaching Implications of the recommendations on Union and State Governments' spending capacity for addressing climate change, ecology and environmental issues.



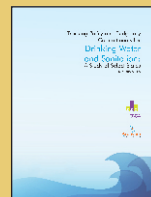
## 3. Illicit Financial Flows: Overview of Concepts, Methodologies and Regional Perspectives (November 2015)

This manual on illicit financial flows (IFFs), or black money, is based on a workshop organised by CBGA and Financial Transparency Coalition, in December 2014. The purpose of the report is to discuss some important concepts and issues related to IFFs and to present a few research methodologies on these issues, which could enable CSOs, journalists and policy researchers to generate relevant evidence on IFFs. The report serves as a resource on topics such as types of IFFs and concepts associated with them, trade mispricing as a factor contributing to IFFs, the Financial Secrecy Index developed by Tax Justice Network, different forms of exchange of tax information between jurisdictions, and regional perspectives from the EU, the issue of BEPS in India and insights into transfer mispricing in Argentina.



#### 4. Tracking Policy and Budgetary Commitments for Drinking Water and Sanitation: A Study of Select States (January 2016)

CBGA in partnership with Arghyam undertook this study in an effort to understand the fund flow processes of the different institutions and line agencies that are involved in the implementation of water and sanitation schemes and the adequacy of budgetary resources for it. The report contains an overview of the water and sanitation policy landscape at the Union government level, followed by an analysis of the fund flow mechanisms of water and sanitation - both rural and urban - in the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. A detailed analysis of state budgets for water and sanitation - both rural and urban - was also undertaken.



#### 5. Public Expenditure Priorities for Low Carbon Strategies for Transport Sector in India: Policy and Budgetary Analysis (January 2016)

This research paper mapped the various interventions by relevant ministries and departments at the Union Government level under the low carbon framework for tracking low carbon transport in the context of climate change. The study tracks Union Budgets 2009-10 to 2015-16 for schemes and policies post the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), 2008 and attempts to make policy recommendations for Low Carbon Strategies for Transport Sector.



#### 6. Tracking Public Expenditure Priorities for Low Carbon Strategies for Power Sector in India: Policy and Budgetary Analysis (January 2016)

This research paper analysed relevant policies and programmes of a number of Union Ministries managing the demand and supply of power sectors such as Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for Low Carbon Development (LCD) of the power sector. In this paper, a methodology has been developed for tracking expenditure incurred by the Union Government of India for LCD of power sector, and subsequently the developed framework is populated with the relevant data on Union Government expenditure.



## Publications

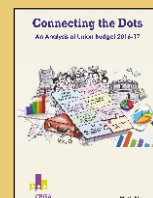
### 7. Budget Track, Volume 11 - Special Issue on Nutrition (February 2016)

Recent changes in the federal fiscal architecture and the policy landscape over the last year have a number of implications for financing for nutrition. Addressing under-nutrition requires a multi-sectoral approach, hence adequate public investment for nutrition across a range of sectors is crucial. This issue of Budget Track brought together insights from the domain of public expenditure as well as of nutrition to develop a holistic understanding of public investment for nutrition, and focuses on the key concerns, strategies, challenges and success stories in these domains in the current context.



### 8. Connecting the Dots (March 2016)

'Analysis of Union Budget' is a publication which CBGA brings out every year following the presentation of the Union Budget in Parliament. 'Connecting the Dots' presents our analysis of the priorities and trends in the Union Budget, especially in the wake of significant changes in the country's federal fiscal architecture. This publication focuses on social sectors, such as health, education, water and sanitation and food security, and some of the economic sectors, such as agriculture and rural development. It also discusses the implications of the Union Budget for disadvantaged sections of the population, such as women, children, dalits, adivasis, religious minorities and persons with disabilities. The main purpose of this analysis is to facilitate an informed discussion on the Union Budget, particularly around the sectors and issues relevant for the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.



### 9. Comparative Analysis of Priorities in State Budgets in 2015-16 (March 2016)

CBGA has initiated a working paper series titled 'Understanding the Changes in India's Fiscal Architecture'. This was the first paper in the series, looking into the implications of the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations and on the overall spending capacity of State Governments. It also aims to explore whether states re-prioritised their budgets significantly in 2015-16, vis-a-vis social sectors. The study looks into how states have prioritised fund allocation for various social and economic sectors after the increase in untied resource transfer from the union government to the states.





### 10. Policy Brief on Financing for Development: Outcome on Addis Ababa Action Agenda (March 2016)

The policy brief presents a review of the agreement reached at the FfD3, the “Addis Ababa Action Agenda” (AAAA) on Financing for Development. Some of the glaring omissions in the Agenda are pointed out as refraining to advise on the need to reform the international tax system on curbing illicit financial flows as also tackling corporate tax dodging, and the failure to upgrade the UN Committee of Experts to a democratic intergovernmental tax body.



### 11. Policy Brief on Sustainable Development Goals: Assessing Commitments towards Financing and Inequality (March 2016)

This policy brief assesses the Sustainable Development Goals' commitments towards addressing inequality, especially income inequality. The brief comments on the adequacy of financing available for the SDGs, and weighs the disadvantages of income inequality on the accomplishment of the SDGs, underscoring the fact that it is the wealth of the rich few that has corrosive impacts for citizens throughout the world on various social sector fronts.



### 12. Policy Brief on G20: How Responsive is the G20 to Sustainable Development? (March 2016)

The policy brief looks at G20's development commitments across Summits and maps G20's Development Agenda vis-a-vis Sustainable Development Goals. The brief highlights that in the coming years, the G20 would need to look into issues of development in a more concerted manner, as it has the potential to provide an impetus to achieving the SDGs. The brief concludes by stating that the G20 would have to adopt a framework that is demonstrably more comprehensive and inclusive, by unifying differing development views and integrate sustainable development priorities into its larger framework.



## Publications

### 13. Policy Brief on BRICS and the New Development Bank (March 2016)

Although the canvas of the BRICS agenda is very broad, for the last few years, the overarching agenda of the BRICS Summit remains financing development. In the Sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil, in July 2014 BRICS group formally launched the New Development Bank (NDB). This policy brief is an attempt to facilitate the efforts of civil society organisations in India towards engaging with the discourse on the BRICS and New Development Bank. It covers the structure of the NDB, how the bank is functioning and the kind of projects, the bank is taking up. The policy brief also questions whether development financing in NDB is very different from the existing development financing institutions and emphasises the role civil societies should play through engaging with this institution.



### 14. Policy Brief on BRICS and Illicit Financial Flows (March 2016)

This policy brief looks into issues of black money and illicit financial flows in the context of BRICS countries, which are a major source of illicit outflows from developing countries. These flows in turn have a negative impact on government revenue generation which puts a constraint on their ability to spend on various development and welfare programmes. The brief concludes with three recommendations which could help in curbing the illicit financial flows across BRICS countries.



### 15. Policy Brief on Inequalities in Secondary Education: A Case Study of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) (March 2016):

This policy brief attempts to assess how responsive the design of RMSA is towards bridging the gap in educational attainments among SCs, STs and girls, and how far it addresses the challenges faced by these marginalised groups. It looks at the budgetary priorities of the Union and the State governments and assesses whether the interventions designed under RMSA to address the problem of inequity in secondary education are backed by adequate budgets. The document illustrates the case of Bihar and Himachal Pradesh - a relatively poor and a better performing state respectively in terms of educational outcome.



### 16. India's Experience with Exchange of Information Agreements (March 2016)

This working paper seeks to treat India and its use of the Exchange of Tax Information framework as a model for other developing countries. The paper analyses different methods of exchange of information, including Tax Information Exchange Agreements and Exchange of Information Agreements. The paper goes on to assess the use of different agreements by India, comments on Automatic Exchange of Information as the new global standard, and analyses the hurdles that India faced in the process.



# Communication, Outreach and Policy Engagement

Media Events and  
Coverage

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Consultations and Panel  
Discussions

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People's Budget Initiative

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Financial Transparency  
Coalition

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Engagement with Policy  
Makers



# Media Events and Coverage

CBGA has engaged with the media throughout the year, primarily through

- Working directly with journalists
- Leveraging online media to engage audience
- Organising press conferences

## Press Conference on Pre-Budget Consultation on Union Budget 2016-17

After the close of the Union Finance Ministry's Pre-budget consultation in January with representatives of groups working on social sector issues, People's Budget Initiative (PBI) organized a Press Conference. The speakers highlighted the need for greater budgetary support from the Union Government for social sector programmes after the recent changes in Centre-State sharing of resources. The following days witnessed a wide coverage of PBI Asks in different media outlets. The PBI Submissions made to the Finance Minister were shared with the media present. The press-conference was addressed by the representatives present in the Ministry earlier in the day, it included Right to Food Campaign, Right to Education Campaign, Jan Swasthya Abhiyaan, Action Aid India, Water Aid, Save the Children, Breakthrough, National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights and National Foundation for India, along with CBGA.

Direct communication with journalists resulted in data and opinions from CBGA appearing in more than 100 articles in newspapers like Times of India, Hindu, Wire, Huffington Post, Economic Times, Hindustan Times, Dainik Jagran, Scroll, Zee News and Reuters, citing CBGA research and analysis.

## Media Coverage



Like in previous years, the team wrote several bylined articles for the print media, which has been the most engaging medium for our stakeholders to learn about our research findings. We also entered into an institutional tie-up with Firstpost, an online news outlet for connecting with a new audience segment. As part of this arrangement we did a special series of pieces in the run up to the Budget 2016-17, and also published a few other pieces under different areas of our work.

### **Bigger the allocation would have much better for Agriculture sector**

#### **Dainik Jagran**

This article analyses provisioning for a number of existing and newer schemes announced in the Union Government budget, 2016. It argues that despite a prolonged drought, which affected the sector very badly and led to highest number of suicides by farmers ever, the current Union Budget has ignored the long standing demand for higher allocations for the sector through various administrative departments. Further, a reference has been also made that due to substantial withdrawal of Union Government financing for the sector, through reduced plan allocation for the sector, the outcome from the sector would not only affect the growth of the economy, but also push the country food in security.

### **Budget 2016: Nirbhaya Fund is a Dud; Jaitley Should Urgently Find Ways to Utilise It** **Firstpost, February 22, 2016.**

The article tracks the utilisation of the Nirbhaya Fund and comments on the paradoxical situation of unspent balances in the Fund in the context of an urgent need of stepping up measures to enhance women's safety in the country.

### **Budget 2016: Lagging quality education; Increase public investment to improve basic infrastructure**

#### **Firstpost, February 24, 2016**

This article discusses how quality of school education has been a major concern, especially in the policy discourse on government financing of education. In spite of the government's intention and efforts, learning levels in Government schools are not improving. This article has argued that budgetary priorities for school education overall and for various components within school education do matter in enhancing quality of learning.



### **Rail Budget 2016: Prabhu Signals Shifting Focus to Customers, Staff**

**Firstpost, February 26, 2016**

The piece analyses the shifts in the trend of the budget from the previous years, and comments on elements and strategies including zero-based budgeting introduced in the Rail Budget.

### **Changed Centre-State Resource Sharing: Ramifications for Fund Utilisation in Development Schemes**

**Firstpost, February 26, 2016**

The article discusses the factors responsible for underutilization of budget outlays for development schemes in the wake of the changes in the domain of budgets, particularly after the adoption of Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations.

### **Samajik Kshetra Hai Aham**

**Dainik Jagran, February 2016**

In the run up to the upcoming budget, this article points to the need of paying attention to the needs of different social sectors. It notes that despite the changed budgetary nature in the wake of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the support of the Union government is crucial for the future of several social sectors schemes.

### **Provisions for Education Sector**

**Yojana, March 2016**

This article is an analysis of the provisions for the education sector in Union Budget 2016-17. It tracks the budgetary allocations over the years and comments on the trends in allocation and on the public provisioning of education in the country.

### **Budget 2016: At the time of deepening distress, govt's rural push may not be adequate**

**First Post, March 4, 2016**

This article analyses provisioning for a number of existing and newer schemes announced in the Union Government budget, 2016. It argues that despite a prolonged drought, which affected the sector very badly and led to highest number of suicides by farmers ever, the current Union Budget has ignored the long standing demand for higher allocations for the sector through various administrative departments. Further, a reference has been also made that due to substantial withdrawal of Union Government financing for the sector, through reduced plan allocation for the sector, the outcome from the sector would not only affect the growth of the economy, but also push the country food in security.

## Media Coverage



### **Podcast by News Laundry on September 26, 2015**

The discussion was on government financing on Social Sector in general and on social protection / promotion / security measures in particular, in achieving the targets of SDGs in the Indian context, for adequate public provisioning for food security and ensuring for quality education and health services, along with other social protection and promotion measures like unemployment allowances.

**Times of India** exclusively covered and reported the findings from the Open Budget Survey in September 2015. It underscored the need for further improvements in budget transparency in the country.



# Consultations and Panel Discussions

- **International conference "Towards a Southern Narrative on Inequality" and "Role of Emerging Powers and India and the World" on April 16 and April 17, 2015:**

These International conferences were organised in collaboration with Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA) and Oxfam India. The objective of these conferences was to shape the engagement of southern voices from civil society in global platforms and ensure engagement of socially-excluded groups into these processes. The conferences were attended by participants from the ECSN BRICSAM Network and Indian civil society organisations engaging with global policy-making fora such as the G20 and BRICS.

- **Panel Discussion on Open Budget Survey 2015 on September 11, 2015**

On the occasion of the release of the findings of the Open Budget Survey (OBS) 2015, a global survey conducted by International Budget Partnership to examine the three pillars of budget accountability- state of budget transparency, degree of public participation in budget processes and strength of the two formal oversight institutions-the legislature and the supreme audit institution, CBGA organised a Panel Discussion to disseminate the score and rank for India. The meeting took place in September 2015, it was presided by a senior officer from the CAG office and attended by media and civil society representatives. It discussed the reasons behind India's scores and helped the participants understand the reasons behind shifts in India's scores around different parameters to form a correct picture of the level of budget openness. The meeting not just focussed on the survey findings, but also threw light on good practices initiated in the country that contribute to enhanced budget transparency.

- **A Roundtable on India's Role in the G20 - Expectations and Concerns on November 5, 2015:**

As part of the Pre-G20 Summit discussion, a Roundtable was organised in collaboration with WNTA and Oxfam India, in which representatives from various CSO networks gathered to discuss possible forms of engagement and their expectations and concerns from the G20 Summit, 2015 that was held in Turkey. The



## Consultations and Panel Discussions

group came up with a collective statement (policy-asks) on critical issues that were on the G20 Agenda, 2015. This statement was shared with India's G20 Secretariat, the Indian G20 Sherpa and other officials at the Turkish Presidency.

- **Programme on 'The Journey Thus Far: Celebrating 10 Years of CBGA' on December 14, 2015**

It was a proud moment for CBGA as it completed a decade long journey embarked on, since 2005. Interesting panel discussions on civil society budget work in India and the journey of CBGA; and public discourses on governance were deliberated upon. The celebratory programme concluded with a cultural performance.

- **Conference on 'Recent Changes in India's Fiscal Architecture: Implications for Development Policy and Social Inclusion' on December 15-16, 2015**

CBGA organised a two-day conference on, "Recent Changes in India's Fiscal Architecture: Implications for Development Policy and Social Inclusion", which brought together academics, policy researchers, social activists, journalists and policymakers from across the country. The conference brought more clarity in the public discourses on issues relating to fiscal policy and budgetary processes in the country; it also identified policy alternatives in this domain that could be pursued in the coming years.



- **A Consultation was organised by People's Budget Initiative (PBI) on "Strategies for Engaging with Pre-Budget Consultations for Union Budget 2016-17" on January 5, 2016**

The Consultation discussed the priorities for social sectors and vulnerable sections of population for the Union Budget 2016-17, especially in the context of the changes in the federal fiscal architecture in India. The implications of the changed fiscal set-up and its bearing on the social sectors, especially at the State level were deliberated upon. The budgetary priorities and policy expectations that emerged from this consultation were collated and submitted under the banner of PBI to the Finance Minister in a Pre-Budget Consultation with groups working on social sectors organised by the Ministry of Finance.

- **Panel Discussion on Union Budget 2016-17 on March 1, 2016**

After presentation of the third budget of the NDA government (Interim Union Budget 2014-15 being the first), a Panel discussion with a Panel of experts was organised by CBGA to analyse the 'Implications of the Union Budget 2016-17 on different sections of population. The Discussion aimed at bringing people's voices into the budget conversations with a focus on implications of budgetary proposals for the poor and underprivileged sections of population. It provided the participants a platform to listen to the diverse views and voices of academia, civil society, and consulting firms; also offered space for raising serious questions of governance. The eminent panelists shared their observations on the budget proposals and the extent to which these met the needs and expectations of the people.

- **A National Consultation on 'Public Investment in Nutrition: Challenges and Opportunities in the New Fiscal Architecture in India' on March 11, 2016:**

CBGA in collaboration with UNICEF India organised a Consultation which brought together experts from the nutrition as well as the budget domain. The consultation helped deepen understanding on the new developments in the policy framework for nutrition in India both at the national and State level; identified issues and challenges across a range of sectors that require greater attention in the policy

framework; and also discussed some of the important issues pertaining to public spending for nutrition, which would have to be addressed in the coming years.

The article discusses the factors responsible for underutilization of budget outlays for development schemes in the wake of the changes in the domain of budgets, particularly.



# People's Budget Initiative

People's Budget Initiative (PBI) is a civil society coalition, which promotes the inclusion of people's movements, grassroots organisations and NGOs in the policy processes that determine the priorities underlying government budgets in India. CBGA serves as the Secretariat for PBI.

PBI works towards:

- Empowering civil society organisations and people's movements to participate in the discourse on priorities for the Union Budget and State Budgets;
- Improving transparency in the flow of funds and their utilisation in government schemes; and
- Strengthening the efforts of grassroots-level civil society groups to hold the government accountable for its policies and budgets.

In the year 2015-16, a Campaign on 'Strengthening Public Provisioning of Healthcare in India' was initiated. In order to deepen as well as expand work in such a crucial social sector as health, PBI collaborated with the Indian chapter of the People's Health Movement – Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA). This is for the first time in India, that two large networks consisting of a number of organisations spearheading the advocacy for right to health and those working towards promoting peoples' voices in the discourse on budgetary priorities came together to collectively work on ensuring adequate public provisioning of healthcare.

The campaign was rolled out in six States – Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. The primary objective of this campaign is to facilitate progressive changes in policies and processes pertaining to healthcare financing by the government, particularly at the State level. The work is underpinned by the guiding principle of joint collaboration and open communication among members of health groups and budget groups. The nature of activities being carried out under the campaign fall under the broad categories of evidence building on key issues, capacity building of the CSOs, advocacy with policymakers, networking and alliance-building, and mobilising popular support to strengthen public provisioning of healthcare services across the country.

A Consultation was organised by PBI on 'Union Budget 2016-17' in January 2016. The Consultation brought together representatives of civil society organisations (CSOs) and budget groups from across the country. The Consultation intensively discussed some of the priorities for social sectors and vulnerable sections of population for the Union Budget 2016-17, especially in the context of the changes in the federal fiscal architecture in India. The implications of the changed fiscal set-up and its bearing on the social sectors, especially at the State level were deliberated upon.

A 'Policy-Asks' document was prepared through a consultative process by reaching out to a number of CSOs working on development issues and seeking their inputs. The budgetary priorities and policy expectations that emerged from this consultative process were collated and submitted under the banner of PBI to the Finance Minister in a Pre-Budget Consultation with groups working on social sectors organised by the Ministry of Finance (MoF). After the MoF's Pre-Budget Consultation, a press meet was organised by PBI where representatives of civil society presented budgetary asks for key social sectors with the media for larger dissemination and discussion. They highlighted the need for greater budgetary support from the Union Government for social sector programmes after the changes in Centre-State sharing of resources, as the increased autonomy to States (in terms of the higher proportion of untied resources within their budgets) was accompanied by substantial reductions in resource support to States for Plan spending. The following days witnessed a wide coverage of PBI Asks in the media.

# Financial Transparency Coalition

CBGA is a Coordinating Committee member of the Financial Transparency Coalition (FTC), a global network of more than 150 allied organisations, fifteen governments and dozens of the world's foremost experts on illicit financial flows, or black money. CBGA contributes to the FTC's efforts towards furthering a sustainable global financial system that works for everyone.

## **Asia Network:**

CBGA expanded and consolidated its Asia regional network, and concluded a collaborative research project with four Asian partners to publish their research papers on illicit financial flows and tax policy in the context of their countries. These research papers include:

- Asian People's Movement on Debt and Development, Philippines - Illicit Financial Flows: Issues and Challenges from the Philippine Experience
- Integrity Watch Afghanistan - Curbing Illicit Financial Flows in Afghanistan: Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Hawala
- Participation Center, China - Illicit Financial Flows in China
- Transparency International, Indonesia - Optimization of Tax Revenue Through Improved Tax Compliance and Transparency

## **Animation Film on Illicit Financial Flows and Financial Transparency:**

CBGA produced an animation film titled 'Illicit Financial Flows: A Trip Down Asia' which portrayed some of the ways in which illicit financial flows are generated, with a specific focus on Asia. The film discussed Hawala, trade misinvoicing, transfer mispricing and tax havens in the Asian context, concluding with recommendations on how Asian countries can cooperate at a global, regional and national level to combat the corrosive effects of illicit financial flows.

## **Regional Conference on Illicit Financial Flows:**

CBGA and FTC organised a regional conference titled 'International Taxation and Regional Cooperation: Challenges and Opportunities for Asia' in March 2016. The conference was attended by tax officials, representatives of the African Tax Administration Forum, Inter American Center of Tax Administrations, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and civil society organisations from across the world. The conference included perspectives on illicit financial flows, automatic exchange of information, country-by-country reporting, international institutional architecture on tax and regional cooperation in Asia.

# Engagement with Policy Makers

## **Submission made to Ministry of Finance regarding Automatic Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes on December 28, 2015**

CBGA made submissions to the Hon'ble Minister of Finance, and the Foreign Tax and Tax Research Division - I, sharing a few best practices followed in other countries on Automatic Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. The practices included:

- Collecting information on residents from all jurisdictions, as per the 'wider approach' suggested by OECD. This would enable the integration of new countries easier.
- Countries could share aggregate data for residents of other jurisdictions, so that research on the size, composition and changes in offshore financial markets is enabled.

## **Meeting with India's Competent Authority regarding India's Experience on Automatic Exchange of Information on January 11, 2016**

CBGA met with the Competent Authority of India (Joint Secretary FTTR-1, CBDT) to discuss India's experience with Automatic Exchange of Information and how India's technical capacity, infrastructure and human resources may be strengthened using other developing countries' experience with Automatic Exchange of Information.

## **Submission to Finance Ministry's pre-budget consultation on January 12, 2016**

The Union Minister of Finance organised a Pre-Budget Consultation with groups working on social sector issues, for the purpose of seeking suggestions from civil society organisations working on budgets and social sectors.

CBGA made a submission that included recommendations on:

- Adequacy of budgetary resources for social sectors
- Enhancing budget transparency at the district and sub-district level
- Marginalised sections of the population such as women, children, people with disabilities, dalits and adivasis, minorities, urban poor, unorganised workers and the aged
- Social sectors such as agriculture and food security, rural development, education, health, and drinking water and sanitation
- Progressive taxation policies
- International taxation

## Engagement with Policy Makers

### **Capacity Building Workshop for State Government Officials of Jharkhand on Gender Responsive Budgeting at Administrative Training Institute, Ranchi**

CBGA facilitated a three day workshop on Gender Responsive Budgeting for officials of Government of Jharkhand from various departments from September 14-16, 2015, organized by Shri Kripa Institute of Public Administration. The workshop focused on orienting officials on Gender Responsive Budgeting and initiated discussions on various measures to further strengthen the efforts of departments to engender their programmes and budgets.



# Capacity Building

1. Facilitated a capacity building session on budget advocacy for groups working on issues of single women with Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathan on 20 April, 2015.
2. Conducted three sessions in a workshop on 'Gender Responsive Budgeting' at Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management for Govt. officials of Maharashtra, held in Pune on 8-9 June, 2015.
3. Facilitated a capacity building workshop on 'Government Financing of Healthcare in India' for members of *Jan Swasthya Abhiyan* (JSA) and PBI partners held in New Delhi from 8-10 June, 2015.
4. Coordinated a three-day training programme for CSOs and government officials of Cambodia with NGO Forum, Cambodia in Phnom Penh on 15-17 June, 2015.
5. Conducted a training workshop on 'Delhi State Budget' for the staff of Satark Nagrik Sangathan held in New Delhi on 16 July, 2015.
6. Facilitated a session on understanding basics of Gender Responsive Budgeting at a training workshop on 'Understanding Budgets and Budgetary Advocacy' for members of civil society organisations organised by NCDHR, held in New Delhi on 3 August, 2015.
7. A series of budget training workshops were conducted for the staff and members of Child Rights and You (CRY). A workshop in Kolkata was held on 14 August, 2015; a workshop in Bangalore was held on 21 August, 2015; and a workshop in Mumbai was held on 30 September, 2015.
8. Facilitated a capacity building session at a consultation organised by Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathan on 24 August, 2015.
9. Conducted a budget analysis workshop for the staff and partners of PLAN India, New Delhi on 4 September, 2015.
10. Facilitated a three day workshop on Gender Responsive Budgeting for Jharkhand Government officials organised by Shri Kripa Institute of Public Administration held in Ranchi on 14-16 September, 2015.
11. Conducted a capacity building workshop with the Administrative Training Institute, Jharkhand from September 14-16, 2015.
12. Conducted a session on 'Gender Budget Statement: Evaluating Performance' organised by Himachal Institute of Public Administration for officials of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, held in Shimla on 29 September, 2015.

## Capacity Building

13. Facilitated a session on 'Gender Budget Statement: Relevance in the Current Context' held at Indian Institute of Public Administration for Union Government officials, held in New Delhi on 5 November, 2015.
14. Conducted two sessions on Gender Responsive Budgeting at the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management for Union Government officials held in New Delhi on 29 December, 2015.
15. Facilitated a budget training workshop with Action Aid India held in Jaipur on 19 January, 2016.
16. Conducted a budget training workshop for government officials from different states by Ministry of Women and Child Development and Indian Institution of Public Administration on 20 January, 2016.
17. Organised a budget training programme with Action Aid India and TISS Mumbai held in Mumbai on 31 January, 2016.
18. Facilitated a budget training programme with TISS students (Tuljapur Campus) on 5-7 February, 2016
19. Capacity building workshops were organised for members of the White Ribbon Alliance, India (WRAI) in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. A workshop in Kolkata was held on 9-11 February, 2016; workshop in Ranchi was on 17-19 February, 2016; and a workshop in Jaipur was on 22-24 February, 2016.
20. A capacity building workshop was organised in Srinagar for local CSOs working on Child Rights Issues on 16-17 March, 2016.

# Challenges and Way Forward

There are a number of **challenges and emerging priorities** that need to be addressed by CBGA. Some of them include:

- Starting substantive work on the new programmes, schemes and initiatives of the Union Government, for example Smart Cities, Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhaar and Mobile (JAM), National Skill Development Mission, Digital India Mission among others.
- Watching the developments on Goods and Services Tax closely, and starting assessing both the design and actual roll out of the GST.
- Reforms in budgetary processes of the Union Government, such as
  - Merger of Railway Budget with Union Budget
  - Advancing the time of presentation of the Union Budget
  - Merging Plan and Non-Plan in Expenditure Budget, along with its implications, especially for SCSP and TSP
- Assessing priorities for social sectors in State Budgets, in collaboration with State Partners, as States become more relevant for social sector budgets, along with advocacy with policy makers at the State level in collaboration with State Partners.
- Enhancing transparency in budgets at the district and sub-district levels to address the need for locally relevant and usable budget information, in collaboration with PBI partners.
- Assessing the use of technology to improve governance, for instance e-governance projects in various spheres, JAM, and Public Financial Management System (PFMS).
- Engaging with key institutions in the budget accountability ecosystem in the country – for instance, CAG to promote greater engagement of CAG with citizens, and Parliamentary and Legislative Committees to highlight the concerns pertaining to limited effectiveness of audits.

## Challenges and Way Forward

The **way forward** for CBGA involves:

- Deepening our work (both research and advocacy) on State Budgets, to be able to make a difference in social sector budgets in the country.
- However, we need to do so in collaboration with State Budget groups and hence, there is a need to revamp the PBI.
- We need to carry out concrete interventions at the district level for enhancing budget transparency, initiating a project in ten districts across the country jointly with partners CSOs.
- Making the Open Data Portal progressively more user-friendly and relevant for a wider set of people.
- Deepening engagement with resource mobilization issues, including direct taxes, GST, black money, and encourage other CSOs to do the same.
- Strengthening engagement with the office of the CAG and the AG offices in select states.
- Developing a stronger understanding of where and how ICT is being used to improve the governance and to be able to assess those from a people-centric perspective.
- Highlighting some of the successes and advantages in public provisioning of social services in the country so as to influence public opinion in favour of greater priority for public delivery of social services.
- Revamping the capacity building work of CBGA so as to build a cadre of budget analysts at the district level, in collaboration with State Partners.

# Board of Trustees

Members of the Board of Trustees of CBGA as of March 2016

**Amitabh Behar** (Executive Director, National Foundation for India, New Delhi and Co-Chair of Global Call to Action Against Poverty) Member, BoT

**Anil K Singh** (Secretary General, South Asian Network for Social and Agriculture Development, SANSAD) **Treasurer, BoT**

**Jagadananda** (Member Secretary, Centre for Youth and Social Development, CYSD) Member, BoT

**Jayati Ghosh** (Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences JNU) Member, BoT

**John Samuel** (Founder and President, Institute for Sustainable Development and Governance, ISDG) **Secretary, BoT**

**Manuel Alphonse** (Founder, Social Watch Tamil Nadu, Chennai) Member, BoT

**Praveen Jha** (Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences JNU) Member, BoT

**Ritu Dewan** (President, Indian Association of Women's Studies, IAWS) Member, BoT

**Shantha Sinha** (Formerly, Chairperson, NCPCR and Professor, Department of Political Science, Hyderabad Central University) **President, BoT**

**Virginia Shrivastava** (Coordinating Director, Budget Analysis Rajasthan Centre, BARC) Member, BoT

**Yogesh Kumar** (Director, Samarthan - Centre for Development Support) Member, BoT

# CBGA Team

1. Amar Chanchal	Research Consultant
2. Bhuwan Chand Nailwal	Sr. Finance & Admin. Officer
3. Chandrika Gupta	Research Consultant
4. Gaurav Singh	Research Consultant
5. Happy Pant	Advocacy Coordinator
6. Harsh Singh Rawat	Office Assistant
7. Jawed Alam Khan	Senior Research Officer
8. Jyotsna Goel	Senior Research Officer
9. Kanika Kaul	Senior Programme Officer
10. Khwaja Mobeen Ur Rehman	Programme Officer
11. Manzoor Ali	Research Officer
12. Malini Chakravarty	Senior Research Consultant
13. Neeti Biyani	Programme Consultant
14. Nilachala Acharya	Senior Research Officer
15. Priyanka Samy	Programme Officer
16. Protiva Kundu	Senior Research Officer
17. Rajalakshmi Nair	Finance & Admin. Officer
18. Richa Chintan	Research Consultant
19. Rohith Jyothish	Research Consultant
20. Saumya Shrivastava	Research Officer
21. Shaji T. K	Additional Coordinator (Finance & Admin)
22. Shuchita Rawal	Programme Consultant
23. Sona Mitra	Research Coordinator
24. Sridhar Kundu	Senior Research Officer
25. Subrat Das	Executive Director
26. Sumita Gupta	Finance & Admin. Officer
27. Suraj Prasad Jaiswal	Programme Consultant
28. Surajita Rout	Research Consultant
29. Trisha Agarwala	Senior Research Consultant

**In the financial year 2015-16, CBGA relied upon the support of the following institutions.**

For core / institutional fund support, we are grateful to:

- Ford Foundation
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC) - Think Tank Initiative
- Center for International Policy (Financial Transparency Coalition)

For fund support tied to research and advocacy efforts in specific areas, we are grateful to:

- Arghyam
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Centre for Catalyzing Change
- Centre for International Policy (Financial Transparency Coalition)
- Child Rights and You (CRY), India
- International Budget Partnership
- Jagori
- National Foundation for India
- Omidyar Network
- Oxfam India
- Shakti Foundation
- UNICEF

# Disclosure Norms

## Salary: Slab-wise gender composition of staff (As of March 2016)

Slab of gross monthly salary plus benefits paid to staff (in Rs.)	Male Staff	Female Staff	Total Staff
30,000 - 50,000	4	3	7
50,001 - 70,000	5	9	14
70,001 - 90,000	3	4	7
90,001 - 110,000	1	0	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>

Gross monthly salary of the lowest paid employee = Rs.34,812

Gross monthly salary of the highest paid employee = Rs.1,06,884

Consultancy/Honorarium/ Any other kind of Remuneration paid to any of the members of the Board of Trustees of CBGA during the F.Y. 2015-16

NIL



# Treasurer's Report

## Honourable President and Board Members,

Greetings!

I am delighted to present Treasurer's Report of CBGA for the financial year 2015-16 and bring to your attention the following points.

- CBGA received a total income of Rs. 4,90,38,396/- in 2015-16, with an increase of 18.2 % over the total income of Rs. 4,14,94,845/- in the previous financial year.
- CBGA's total expenditure during the year 2015-16 was Rs. 4,85,35,521/- with an increase of 18 % over the total expenditure of Rs. 4,11,19,464/- in the previous financial year.
- During the financial year 2015-16, Rs. 7,71,768/- was received as Interest, as compared to Rs. 3,85,891/- received during the financial year 2014-15.
- Total addition in fixed assets during the F.Y. was of Rs. 10,49,855/-. The net value of Fixed Assets in CBGA has changed from Rs. 15,43,954/- as on 31st March 2015 to Rs. 20,06,892/- as on 31st March 2016. A periodic physical verification of all fixed assets is being undertaken by the Finance and Administration unit of CBGA.
- The financial accounts were prepared according to the standard accounting practices and statutory requirements prevailing in India and as applicable for NGOs.
- All statutory requirements, like, filing of returns to FCRA division of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, tax returns to the Income Tax Department, and Employees Provident Fund returns to EPFO, were fulfilled during 2015-16.
- I may also add here that in the detailed assessment of CBGA's Income Tax returns for FY 2010-11, FY 2011-12 and 2013-14 carried out by the Income Tax Department, 'no tax liability' on CBGA has been confirmed by the IT authorities.

In the year 2015-16, CBGA relied upon the financial support of a number of institutions for working towards its goals and objectives. During 2015-16, CBGA received core / institutional fund support from: Ford Foundation, International Development Research Centre (IDRC) - Think Tank Initiative, and Centre for International Policy. During this year, it received fund support tied to research, communications and outreach efforts in specific areas from: Centre for Catalyzing Change, International Budget Partnership, Centre for International Policy, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Jagori, National Foundation for India, Omidyar Network, Oxfam India, Arghyam, CRY- Child Rights and You, Shakti Foundation, and UNICEF.

I wish to thank all donors and funding partners who have contributed financially towards achieving the goals and objectives of CBGA.

I also wish to thank the Executive Director and the Staff of the Finance and Administration Unit of CBGA for assisting me in discharging my responsibility as the Treasurer.

Anil K. Singh

Treasurer

Board of Trustees

Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability

# Financial Summary

## FORM NO. 10B

[ See rule 17B]

**Audit report under section 12A(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in the case of charitable or religious trusts or institutions**

**We** have examined the balance sheet of **CENTRE FOR BUDGET AND GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY , AAATC793 1L** [name and PAN of the trust or institution] as at **31/03/2016** and the Profit and loss account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said trust or institution.

**We** have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of **our** knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In **our** opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the abovenamed **trust** visited by **us** so far as appears from **our** examination of the books, and proper Returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by **us** , subject to the comments given below:

In **our** opinion and to the best of **our** information, and according to information given to **us** , the said accounts give a true and fair view-

(i) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named **trust** as at **31/03/2016** and

(ii) in the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit or loss of its accounting year ending on **31/03/2016**

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

Place **NEW DELHI**

Date **17/09/2016**

Name **CA SUBHAJIT SAHOO**  
 Membership Number **057426**  
 FRN (Firm Registration Number) **322952E**  
 Address **S. SAHOO & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 107, LAXMA N SINGH COMPLEX-I MUNIR KA, NEW DELHI 110067**

## ANNEXURE

### Statement of particulars

#### I. APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

1.	Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during that year ( ₹ )	46794831
2.	Whether the <b>trust</b> has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) ? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year ( ₹ )	No
3.	Amount of income <b>finally set apart</b> for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15 per cent of the income derived from property held under trust <b>wholly</b> for such purposes. ( ₹ )	7355759
4.	Amount of income eligible for exemption under section 11(1)(c) (Give details)	No
5.	Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) ( ₹ )	0
6.	Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2)(b) ? If so, the details thereof.	Not Applicable
7.	Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(1B) ? If so, the details thereof ( ₹ )	Not Applicable
8.	Whether, during the previous year, any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) in any earlier year-	
(a)	has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or	No
(b)	has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(ii) or section 11(2)(b)(iii), or	No

## Financial Summary

(c)	has not been utilised for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so, the details thereof	No
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**II. APPLICATION OR USE OF INCOME OR PROPERTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3)**

1.	Whether any part of the income or property of the <b>trust</b> was lent, or continues to be lent, in the previous year to any person referred to in section 13(3) (hereinafter referred to in this Annexure as such person)? If so, give details of the amount, rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any.	<b>No</b>
2.	Whether any part of the income or property of the <b>trust</b> was made, or continued to be made, available for the use of any such person during the previous year? If so, give details of the property and the amount of rent or compensation charged, if any.	<b>No</b>
3.	Whether any payment was made to any such person during the previous year by way of salary, allowance or otherwise? If so, give details	<b>No</b>
4.	Whether the services of the <b>trust</b> were made available to any such person during the previous year? If so, give details thereof together with remuneration or compensation received, if any	<b>No</b>
5.	Whether any share, security or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the <b>trust</b> during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid	<b>No</b>
6.	Whether any share, security or other property was sold by or on behalf of the <b>trust</b> during the previous year to any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration received	<b>No</b>
7.	Whether any income or property of the <b>trust</b> was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted	<b>No</b>
8.	Whether the income or property of the <b>trust</b> was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details	<b>No</b>

### III. INVESTMENTS HELD AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR(S) IN CONCERNS IN WHICH PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3) HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

S. No	Name and address of the concern	Where the concern is a company, number and class of shares held	Nominal value of the investment(₹)	Income from the investment(₹)	Whether the amount in col. 4 exceeded 5 per cent of the capital of the concern during the previous year-say, Yes/No
<b>Total</b>					

Place NEW DELHI  
Date 17/09/2016

Name  
Membership Number  
FRN (Firm Registration Number)  
Address

**CA SUBHAJIT SAHOO**  
**057426**  
**322952E**  
**S. SAHOO & CO CHARTERED**  
**ACCOUNTANTS 107, LAXMA**  
**N SINGH COMPLEX-I MUNIR**  
**KA, NEW DELHI 110067**

Form Filing Details	
Revision/Original	Original

# Financial Summary

**CENTRE FOR BUDGET AND GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY**  
B-7 EXTN./110A (GROUND FLOOR), HARSUKH MARG, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE  
NEW DELHI - 110029 (INDIA)

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2016**

Particulars	CHECUL	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2014-15
<b>SOURCES OF FUND</b>			
<b>I.FUND BALANCES:</b>			
a. General Fund	[01]	3,595,852	3,092,978
b. Asset Fund	[02]	1,960,687	1,491,964
c. Corpus Fund		25,000	25,000
<b>II.LOAN FUNDS:</b>			
a. Secured Loans			
b. Unsecured Loans			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>[ I + II ]</b>	<b>5,581,539</b>	<b>4,609,942</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUND</b>			
<b>I.FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Gross Block	[03]	5,537,889	4,488,034
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		3,530,997	2,944,080
Net Block		<b>2,006,892</b>	<b>1,543,954</b>
<b>II. INVESTMENT</b>			
		<b>21,408,986</b>	<b>5,605,266</b>
<b>III.CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS &amp; ADVANCES:</b>			
a. Loans & Advances	[04]	1,170,379	642,558
b. Grant Receivable	[05]	4,130,464	3,391,434
c. Cash & Bank Balance	[06]	3,078,070	1,819,948
	<b>A</b>	<b>8,378,913</b>	<b>5,853,940</b>
<b>Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES &amp; PROVISIONS:</b>			
a. Current Liabilities	[07]	3,470,276	2,148,249
b. Unspent Grant Balance	[08]	22,742,976	6,244,969
	<b>B</b>	<b>26,213,252</b>	<b>8,393,218</b>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>[ A - B ]</b>	<b>(17,834,339)</b>	<b>(2,539,277)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>I+II+III</b>	<b>5,581,539</b>	<b>4,609,942</b>
<b>Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts</b>	<b>[43]</b>		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.  
IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For & on behalf :  
**S.SAHOO & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants

[CA Subjit Sahoo,FCA,LLB]  
Partner  
MM No. 057426  
Firm No. 322952E

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 17.09.2016



For & on behalf :  
**CENTRE FOR BUDGET AND GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY**

Shantha Sinha  
President

S.D.  
Subrat Das  
Executive Director

Anil K. Singh  
Treasurer

Shaji T.K  
Addl. Coordinator- Fin. & Admn.

# Financial Summary

**CENTRE FOR BUDGET AND GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY**  
**B-7 EXTN./110A(GROUND FLOOR), HARSUKH MARG, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE**  
**NEW DELHI - 110029 (INDIA)**

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2016**

Particulars	CHEDUL	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2014-15
<b>I. INCOME</b>			
Grant In Aid	[09]	47,988,673	41,091,874
Interest Income	[10]	771,768	385,891
Other Income		277,955	17,080
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>49,038,396</b>	<b>41,494,845</b>
<b>II. EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Project Related Expenses</b>			
Budget and Policy Analysis Work and Raising Awareness on Budgets	[11]	2,518,942	6,920,862
Empowering CSO Networks in an Unequal Multi Polar World	[12]	1,626,328	4,167,712
Research, Training and Outreach Efforts on Financial Transparency Issues.	[13]	12,810,326	6,265,313
IBP- Partnership for Budget Work in India	[14]	5,689,328	3,279,214
Support for Enhancing Research Capacity and Organisational Performance Phase - II	[15]	12,327,899	6,687,235
For Better Understanding and Utilization of data on Health Budgets	[16]	464,828	-
Develop a Comprehensive and User-Friendly Data Portal on Budgets (Gates Foundation)	[17]	2,164,244	-
Develop a Comprehensive and User-Friendly Data Portal on Budgets in India (Omidyar N	[18]	3,075,385	-
A Study on Government Financing of Healthcare in India.	[19]	854,099	-
A Study on Budgetary Provisions for Safety of Women in Public Spaces	[20]	500,000	-
Strengthening Public Provisioning of Healthcare in India	[21]	743,746	-
A Study on Drinking Water and Sanitation	[22]	1,002,275	-
Analysis of Budgets for School Education in India	[23]	1,377,500	-
Assessment of Budgetary Priorities for Low Carbon Economy in India	[24]	870,286	-
Project on Nutrition	[25]	1,963,488	-
C-20 Summit, 2014 - Australia		-	19,580
Enhancing Public Understanding of Taxes		-	718,089
Assessment of Budgetary Priorities for Low Carbon Economy in India		-	637,199
Project on National Report on Exclusion		-	1,398,328
Support for Enhancing Research Capacity and Organisational Performance Phase - I		-	5,779,586
Policy Analysis for Improving Conditions of Young Children in Urban Slums		-	4,832,055
Analysis of Budgets for School Education in India		-	22,500
Budget Analyses of Major Flagship Programmes Serving the rights of Children		-	281,435
Assessment of Indian Public Expenditure Priorities for promoting Low Carbon Development		-	101,267
Administrative Expenses		541,064	2,533
Depreciation	[03]	586,917	594,391
<b>Less: Depreciation Transferred to Asset Fund</b>		581,132	587,834
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>48,535,521</b>	<b>41,119,464</b>
<b>III. EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>[I - II]</b>	<b>502,875</b>	<b>375,381</b>

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts**

[43]

**IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE**

For & on behalf :

**S.SAHOO & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

[CA Subhjit Sahoo, FCA, LLB]

Partner

MM No. 057426

Firm No. 322952E

Place: New Delhi

Date: 17.09.2016



For & on behalf :

**CENTRE FOR BUDGET AND GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY**

Shantha Sinha  
President

Subrat Das  
Executive Director

Anil K. Singh  
Treasurer

Shaji T.K.  
Addl. Coordinator- Fin. & Admn.



# Financial Summary

**CENTRE FOR BUDGET AND GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY**  
B-7 EXTN./110A (GROUND FLOOR), HARSUKH MARG, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE  
NEW DELHI - 110029 (INDIA)

**RECEIPTS & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2016**

	SCHEDULE	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2014-15
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
<b>Opening Balance :</b>			
Cash in Hand (In INR)		40,618	44,775
Cash (In FC)		72,540	125,613
Cash at Bank (SBI & Axis Bank)		1,706,790	10,212,053
Grant In Aid	[26]	63,155,766	36,747,813
Bank Income	[27]	415,121	377,727
Other Income		1,350	1,800
Loan and Advances Received		595,820	211,395
<b>TOTAL Rs.</b>		<b>65,988,006</b>	<b>47,721,178</b>
<b>PAYMENT</b>			
<b>Project Related Expenses</b>			
Budget and Policy Analysis Work and Raising Awareness on Budgets	[28]	2,518,942	6,690,010
Empowering CSO Networks in an Unequal Multi Polar World	[29]	1,626,328	3,955,217
Research, Training and Outreach efforts on Financial Transparency Issues.	[30]	12,618,261	6,221,180
IBP- Partnership for Budget Work in India	[31]	5,590,313	3,266,707
Support for Enhancing Research Capacity and Organisational Performance Phase - II	[32]	12,230,649	6,666,463
For Better Understanding and utilization on data on Health Budgets	[33]	464,828	-
Develop a Comprehensive and User-Friendly Data portal on Budgets in India (Gates Four	[34]	1,929,693	-
Develop a Comprehensive and User-Friendly Data portal on Budgets in India (Omidyar N	[35]	2,836,935	-
A study on Government Financing of Healthcare in India.	[36]	854,099	-
A study on Budgetary provisions for Violence against Women and Women's Safety	[37]	500,000	-
Strengthening Public Provisioning of Healthcare in India	[38]	743,746	-
A Study on Drinking Water and Sanitation	[39]	1,002,275	-
Analysis of Budgets for School Education in India	[40]	1,377,500	-
Assessment of Budgetary Priorities for Low Carbon Economy in India	[41]	870,286	-
Project on Nutrition	[42]	1,963,488	-
C-20 Summit, 2014 - Australia			19,580
Enhancing Public Understanding of Taxes			718,439
Assessment of Budgetary Priorities for Low Carbon Economy in India			637,199
Project on National Report on Exclusion			1,398,328
Support for Enhancing Research Capacity and Organisational Performance Phase - I			5,779,586
Policy Analysis for Improving Conditions of Young Children in Urban Slums			4,640,787
Analysis of Budgets for School Education in India			22,500
Budget Analyses of Major Flagship Programmes Serving the rights of Children			281,435
Assessment of Indian Public Expenditure Priorities for promoting Low Carbon Development			101,267
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>		282,452	2,533
Investment During the Year		15,500,000	5,500,000
TDS Receivable		142	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>			
Cash in Hand (In INR)		95,746	40,618
Cash in Hand (In FC)		152,505	72,540
State Bank of India, New Delhi		2,829,819	1,706,790
<b>TOTAL Rs.</b>		<b>65,988,006</b>	<b>47,721,178</b>

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

[43]

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipts & Payment A/c.

**IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE**

For & on behalf :

**S.SAHOO & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

[CA Subhjit Sahoo,FCA,LLB]

Partner

MM No. 057426

Firm No. 322952E

Place: New Delhi

Date: 17.09.2016

For & on behalf :

**CENTRE FOR BUDGET AND GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY**

Shantha Sinha

President

Subrat Das

Executive Director

Anil K. Singh

Treasurer

Shaji T.K  
Addl. Coordinator- Fin. & Admn.





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