



15th Finance Commission Recommendations: Fiscal Consolidation

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Why in News

Recently, the 15th Finance Commission's Report was tabled in the Parliament. It provided range for the **fiscal deficit** and debt path of both the Union and States.

Key Points

- **Fiscal Deficit:**
 - **Target for Centre:** It recommended that the Centre brings down its fiscal deficit to 4% of Gross Domestic Product GDP by 2025-26 against 6.8% in FY22.
 - **Target for States:** For states, it recommended **fiscal deficit at 4% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2021-22**, 3.5% in the following year and 3% for the next three years.
- **Borrowing Ceilings for States:**
 - Because of **Article 293 of the Constitution**, State Governments operate under borrowing limits and, hence, budget constraints, approved by the Union Government.
 - The normal limit for **net borrowing may be fixed at 4% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2021-22**, 3.5% in 2022-23 and be maintained at **3% of GSDP from 2023-24 to 2025-26**.
 - **An additional borrowing of 0.5% of GSDP** to be allowed to the States in case they meet the criteria for **power sector reforms**.
- **Better Monitoring of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS):**
 - A **threshold amount of annual appropriation should be fixed** below which the funding for a **CSS** may be stopped.
Below the stipulated threshold, the **administration department should justify the need for the continuation of the scheme**.
 - As the life cycle of ongoing schemes has been made co-terminus with the cycle of Finance Commissions, **third-party evaluation of all CSSs should be completed within a stipulated time frame**.

- **New FRBM Framework:**

- The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (**FRBM Act, 2003**) **needs a major restructuring** and recommended that the time-table for defining and achieving debt sustainability may be examined by a **High-powered Inter-governmental Group**.

This High-powered Group can craft the **new FRBM framework** and oversee its implementation.

- **State Governments may explore formation of independent public debt management cells** which will chart their borrowing programme efficiently.

Source: PIB