

CHAPTER-V
State Public Sector
Enterprises

Chapter V: State Public Sector Enterprises

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the financial performance of the ‘Government Companies’ and ‘Government Controlled Other Companies’. The term State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) encompasses the State Government owned companies set up under the Companies Act, 2013 and Statutory Corporations setup under the statutes enacted by the Parliament and State legislature. The State of Arunachal Pradesh, however, has no Statutory Corporation in existence as on 31 March 2023.

A Government Company is defined in Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013 as a company in which not less than 51 *per cent* of the paid-up share capital is held by Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments, and includes a company which is a subsidiary of a Government Company.

Besides, any other company owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments is referred to in this Report as ‘Government Controlled Other Company’.

5.2 Mandate

Audit of ‘Government Companies’ and ‘Government Controlled Other Companies’ is conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) under the provisions of Section 143(5) to 143(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Section 19 of the CAG’s (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 and the Regulations made there under. Under the Companies Act, 2013, the CAG appoints the Chartered Accountants as Statutory Auditors for the financial audit of companies and gives them directions on the manner in which the accounts are to be audited. In addition, the CAG has right to conduct a supplementary audit. The statutes governing some Statutory Corporations require their accounts to be audited only by the CAG. As however mentioned above, the State of Arunachal Pradesh has no Statutory Corporation in existence as on 31 March 2023.

5.3 Working and non-working SPSEs

As on 31 March 2023, there were total seven SPSEs (all Government companies including one¹ non-working) under the audit jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in Arunachal Pradesh as detailed in **Table 5.1**.

¹ Parasuram Cement Limited

Table 5.1: Details of working and non-working SPSEs

Type of SPSEs	Working SPSEs	Non-working SPSEs ²	Total
Government Companies	6	1	7

Table 5.2 provides the comparative details of working SPSEs-turnover and State GSDP for a period of four years ending 2022-23.

Table 5.2: Contribution of SPSEs-turnover to GSDP

Particulars	(₹ in crore)			
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
SPSEs-Turnover ³	11.82	11.67	10.42	12.52
GSDP	30,025.23	30,945.33	35,483.76	39,671.24
Percentage of Turnover to GSDP	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03

Source: As per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs, GSDP-Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoAP

As could be noticed from the Table above, the contribution of SPSEs to the GSDP of the State was negligible and remained static at 0.04 *per cent* during 2019-20 to 2020-21. The contribution of SPSEs-turnover to GSDP further decreased to 0.03 *per cent* during 2021-22 and 2022-23. The major contributors to SPSEs-turnover during 2022-23 were Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation Limited (₹6.30 crore) and Arunachal Pradesh Police Housing and Welfare Corporation Limited (₹3.97 crore). (*Appendix 5.1*).

5.4 Investment in SPSEs

State Government's investment in SPSEs

The State's investment in SPSEs was by way of Equity Share Capital and Long-Term Loans. The figures in respect of Equity Capital and Loans provided by the State Government as per the records of SPSEs should agree with the corresponding figures appearing in the Finance Accounts of the State. In case of differences in the figures, the SPSEs concerned and the Finance Department should carry out reconciliation to sort out the differences. The position in this regard for last three years is given in **Table 5.3**.

Table 5.3: Equity and Loans outstanding⁴ as per the State Finance Accounts *vis-à-vis* records of SPSEs for last three years

Year	Amount as per Finance Accounts			Amount as per records of SPSEs			Difference		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Equity	9.00	9.00	9.00	19.49	19.49	19.49	10.49	10.49	10.49
Loans ⁵	36.25	36.25	36.25	8.38	8.38	8.23	27.87	27.87	28.02

Source: As per Finance Accounts of the respective years and as per the information provided by the SPSEs

² Non-working SPSEs are those which have ceased to carry on their operations.

³ As per the latest finalised accounts of working SPSEs as on 30 September of respective year.

⁴ Figures as per SPSEs' records are provisional and as provided by the SPSEs.

⁵ Represent Loans provided to 'public sector and other undertakings' in four sectors namely, Agriculture and Allied (₹20.00 crore); Power (₹10.00 crore); Non-ferrous Mining (₹0.15 crore) and Industrial Financing (₹6.10 crore). SPSE-wise details of Loans not available in the State Finance Accounts.

It can be noticed from the Table above that, there were constant differences in the figures of Equity Investment (₹10.49 crore) and Loan given by GoAP (₹27.87 crore to ₹28.02 crore) as per the two sets of records during all the three years from 2020-21 to 2022-23. These differences were pending reconciliation for more than 10 years. Though the Principal Secretary, Finance Department, GoAP as well as the Management of the SPSEs concerned were appraised about the differences with a request for early reconciliation, no significant progress has been noticed in this regard.

The Principal Secretary, Finance Department, GoAP, in its reply (10 January 2024) stated that directions were given to the SPSEs as well as their Administrative Departments to reconcile the difference in the investment figures with the Finance Department and Principal Accountant General, Arunachal Pradesh.

State Government and the SPSEs concerned should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in a time-bound manner. The Government should correct the system for prompt updation of the Finance Accounts while providing finances to the SPSEs.

5.5 Budgetary Assistance to SPSEs

The State Government provides financial support to SPSEs in various forms through the annual budgetary allocations. The summarised details of budgetary support towards Equity, Loans and Grants/ subsidies in respect of SPSEs during the past three-years are given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Details regarding annual budgetary support to SPSEs

Particulars	(₹ in crore)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	No. of SPSEs	Amount	No. of SPSEs	Amount	No. of SPSEs	Amount
Equity capital to end of the year	-	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil
Loans given to end of the year	-	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil
Grants/ subsidy from budget	3	7.45	6	16.96	6	23.52
Total Outgo	3	7.45	6	16.96	6	23.52

Source: As per the latest information provided by the SPSEs

It can be noticed from the Table above that the State Government had not provided any equity capital or loans from the State budget to the SPSEs during the last three years (2020-21 to 2022-23). However, the budgetary support⁶ provided by the State Government to SPSEs in the form of grants/ subsidy showed an increasing trend during last three years and was highest during 2022-23 at ₹23.52 crore (six SPSEs) as against ₹7.45 crore (3 SPSEs) during 2020-21. Three SPSEs⁷ had received grants continuously during all the three years under reference.

⁶ Budgetary support also given on liabilities/ establishment expenditure to those SPSEs whose net worth was eroded

⁷ Arunachal Pradesh Forest Corporation Limited (2020-21: ₹2.66 crore; 2021-22: ₹2.78 crore and 2022-23: ₹4.07 crore); Arunachal Police Housing and Welfare Corporation Limited (2020-21: ₹2.06 crore; 2021-22: ₹2.31 crore and 2022-23: ₹2.45 crore) and Hydro Power Development Corporation of Arunachal Pradesh Limited (2020-21: ₹2.73 crore; 2021-22: ₹6.48 crore and 2022-23: ₹3.03 crore).

The major recipients of the budgetary assistance during 2022-23 were Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation Limited (₹8.29 crore), Arunachal Pradesh Donyi Polo Hotel Corporation Limited (₹4.64 crore) and Arunachal Pradesh Forest Corporation Limited (₹4.07 crore).

While accepting the facts on budgetary assistance, the Principal Secretary, Finance Department, GoAP, added (10 January 2024) that the budgetary assistances were provided after reviewing their profitability. The Principal Secretary also added that the State Government had decided to close the operations of the Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation Limited and Arunachal Pradesh Donyi Polo Hotel Corporation Limited in a phased manner.

5.6 Returns from Government Companies and Corporations

Profit earned and Dividend paid by SPSEs

The position of aggregate profit earned and dividend paid by the profit earning SPSEs during the past three years as per the latest finalised accounts as on 30 September of respective year is given in **Table 5.5**.

Table 5.5: Details of profits earned and dividend paid by working SPSEs

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Number of profit earning working SPSEs	3	3	1
Aggregate profit earned (₹ in crore)	7.68	5.83	3.75
Dividend paid	-	-	-

Source: As per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs

As can be noticed from the Table above, during the last three years, one to three working SPSEs earned profits ranging from ₹3.75 crore (2022-23) to ₹7.68 crore (2020-21). However, none of these SPSEs had declared any dividend during the last three years. There was no recorded information about the existence of any specific policy of the State Government regarding the payment of minimum dividend by the SPSEs.

5.7 Long Term Debt of SPSEs

The position of outstanding Long-Term Debts of the SPSEs (working and non-working) during the last three years as per their latest finalised accounts is given in **Table 5.6**.

Table 5.6: Position of Outstanding loans of the SPSEs

Particulars	(₹ in crore)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Loans outstanding (State Government and Others)	31.68	32.02	27.22
Turnover	11.67	10.42	12.52
Interest on Total Loans ⁸	0.98	0.98	0.22

Source: As per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs and Finances Accounts of respective years

⁸ Interest figures as available in the latest finalized accounts of respective SPSEs.

It can be noticed from the Table above that the total outstanding loans of SPSEs have recorded a decrease of ₹4.80 crore in 2022-23 from ₹32.02 crore (2021-22) to ₹27.22 crore (2022-23). Analysis revealed that 94.60 per cent (₹25.75 crore) of SPSE-borrowings (₹27.22 crore) as on 31 March 2023 pertained to one SPSE (Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation Limited), significant portion (₹25.17 crore) of which was payable against the Loans availed by this SPSE from the State Government. However, four⁹ out of the six SPSEs (all working) did not have any outstanding long term loans as on 31 March 2023.

5.8 Operating Efficiency of SPSEs

Key parameters

Some of the key parameters of the operational efficiency of working SPSEs for the last three years as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September of the respective year are shown in **Table 5.7**.

Table 5.7: Key parameters of operational efficiency of working SPSEs

(₹ in crore)					
Year	No. of working SPSEs	Paid up capital ¹⁰	Overall accumulated profits (+)/ losses(-)	Overall net profits/ losses(-)	EBIT
2020-21	6	24.54	(-)0.37	5.75	6.73
2021-22	6	24.54	(-)3.42	2.41	3.39
2022-23	6	24.65	(+)20.36	(-)0.95	(-)0.73

Source: Latest finalised accounts of working SPSEs as on 30 September of the respective year

From the Table above, it can be seen that the working SPSEs have accounted accumulated profits of ₹20.36 crore during 2022-23 as against the accumulated losses (₹0.37 crore and ₹3.42 crore) recorded during previous two years. This improvement was mainly on account of accumulated profit of four SPSEs¹¹ during 2022-23.

Further, the overall net profits and positive EBIT of the SPSEs recorded during 2020 21 and 2021-22 turned into losses (₹0.95 crore)/ negative EBIT (₹0.73 crore) during 2022-23 mainly due to the losses ₹4.70 crore incurred by five SPSEs¹² during 2022-23 as against the profits ₹0.14 crore earned during 2021-22. This indicated an overall deterioration in the operational efficiency of the working SPSEs.

5.9 Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) is a profitability metric that measures the long term profitability and efficiency of the total capital employed by an entity. Companies create value when they generate returns on the capital employed in excess of the cost of the

⁹ Serial no. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of *Appendix 5.1*

¹⁰ Including the 'share application money pending allotment' (₹7.45 crore) pertaining to SPSE at serial no. A5 of *Appendix 5.1*

¹¹ Serial no. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of *Appendix 5.1*

¹² Serial no. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of *Appendix 5.1*

capital employed. ROCE is an important metric for long term lenders and it is calculated by dividing a company's EBIT by the Capital Employed.

During 2022-23, the overall capital employed in respect of the six working SPSEs as per their latest finalised accounts was ₹70.77 crore. Further, only one¹³ SPSEs, out of six working SPSEs, had positive ROCE (*Appendix 5.1*).

In comparison, however, the overall capital employed in respect of working SPSEs during the previous two years was ₹46.70 crore (2020-21) and ₹51.44 crore (2021-22) respectively.

5.10 Return on Equity (ROE)

Return on Equity¹⁴ (ROE) is a measure of financial performance of companies calculated by dividing the 'net income earned' (Returns) by the Equity (net worth). During 2022-23, only one out of six working SPSEs earned profit (₹3.75 crore) while remaining five SPSEs incurred losses (₹4.70 crore) as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September 2023 as detailed in *Appendix 5.1*. Out of six SPSEs, ROE of one SPSE was 10.67 per cent while the ROE of three SPSEs was negative. ROE in respect of remaining two SPSEs¹⁵ was not workable due to a negative net worth. The details of ROE in respect of the working SPSEs as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September 2023 are shown in **Table 5.8**.

Table 5.8: Details of ROE of working SPSEs during 2022-23

(₹ in crore)				
SPSE	Year of Accounts	Net worth	Returns	ROE (In per cent)
Positive ROE				
Arunachal Police Housing and Welfare Corporation Limited	2020-21	35.16	3.75	10.67
Overall		35.16	3.75	10.67
Negative ROE				
Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited	2006-07	3.61	(-)0.23	(-)6.37
Arunachal Pradesh Forest Corporation Limited	2012-13	17.43	(-)0.92	(-)5.28
Hydro Power Development Corporation of Arunachal Pradesh Limited	2014-15	13.56 ¹⁶	(-)0.41	(-)3.02

Source: As per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs

¹³ Serial no. A4 of *Appendix 5.1*

¹⁴ **Return on Equity** = (Net Profit after Tax and preference Dividend/Equity) x 100; where **Equity** = Paid up Capital plus Free Reserve and Accumulated profits minus Accumulated Losses and Deferred Revenue Expenditure.

¹⁵ SPSEs at Sl. No. A1 and A6 of *Appendix 5.1*.

¹⁶ Including the 'share application money pending allotment' (₹7.45 crore).

5.11 SPSEs incurring Losses

The position of aggregate losses incurred by the loss making working SPSEs during the past three years as per their latest finalised accounts is given in **Table 5.9**.

Table 5.9: Details of losses of working SPSEs

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total No. of working SPSEs	6	6	6
Number of loss making working SPSEs	3	3	5
Aggregate losses (₹ in crore)	(-)1.93	(-)3.42	(-)4.70

The details of the working SPSEs, which incurred losses during 2022-23 are given in **Table 5.10**.

Table 5.10: Details of loss making working SPSEs during 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Latest finalised accounts	Net Loss
1.	Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation Limited	2020-21	2.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited	2006-07	0.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh Forest Corporation Limited	2012-13	0.92
4.	Hydro Power Development Corporation of Arunachal Pradesh Limited	2014-15	0.41
5.	Arunachal Pradesh Donyi Polo Hotel Corporation Limited	2020-21	1.09
Total			4.70

Source: As per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs

5.12 SPSEs having complete erosion of capital

The aggregate paid-up capital and overall accumulated profit of six working SPSEs as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September 2023 were ₹24.65 crore and ₹20.36 crore respectively. Analysis of accumulated profit of these SPSEs revealed that the accumulated losses (₹29.95 crore) of two working SPSEs had completely eroded their paid up capital (₹5.20 crore) and their net worth has remained negative for a period ranging from 5 to 16 years as detailed in **Table 5.11**.

Table 5.11: Erosion of Capital of working SPSEs

(₹ in crore)

Name of SPSE	Latest year of finalised Account	Total paid-up capital	Net profit (+)/Loss (-) after interest, tax and dividend	Accumulated losses	Net worth	Period since when Net worth has remained negative	State Government Equity as on 31 March 2023	State Government loans as on 31 March 2023
Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation Limited	2020-21	4.20	(-2.05)	25.39	(-21.19)	2007-08 (16 years)	2.15	8.23
Arunachal Pradesh Donyi Polo Hotel Corporation Limited	2020-21	1.00	(-1.09)	4.56	(-3.56)	2018-19 (5 years)	0.10	-
Total		5.20	(-3.14)	29.95	(-24.75)		2.25	8.23

Source: As per latest finalised accounts and information provided by the SPSEs

Accumulation of huge losses by these SPSEs had eroded public wealth, which is a cause of serious concern and the State Government needs to review the working of these SPSEs to either improve their profitability or close their operations.

OVERSIGHT ROLE OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

5.13 Audit of State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs)

Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) appoints the statutory auditors of a Government Company and Government Controlled Other Company under Section 139 (5) and (7) of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the CAG also has a right to conduct supplementary audit and supplement or comment upon the Audit Report of the statutory auditor.

5.14 Appointment of Statutory Auditors of SPSEs by CAG

Sections 139 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the statutory auditors in case of a Government Company or Government Controlled Other Company are to be appointed by the CAG within a period of 180 days from the commencement of the financial year. The statutory auditors of these SPSEs are appointed by the CAG.

5.15 Submission of Accounts by SPSEs

Need for timely submission

Section 96 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the financial statement of the companies is to be finalised within six months after the end of the financial year *i.e.* by 30 September of the next financial year.

Further, under Section 394 of the Act, Annual Report on the working and affairs of a Government Company, is to be prepared within three months of its Annual General Meeting (AGM) and as soon as may be after such preparation laid before the State Legislature together with a copy of the Audit Report and any comments upon or supplement to the Audit Report, made by the CAG. This mechanism provides the necessary Legislative control over the utilisation of public funds invested in the companies from the State budget.

Section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013 requires every company to hold AGM of the shareholders once in every calendar year. It is also stated that not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one AGM and that of the next. Further, Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 stipulates that the audited Financial Statements for the financial year have to be placed in the said AGM for their consideration.

Section 129 (7) of the Companies Act, 2013 also provides for levy of penalty like fine and imprisonment on the persons including directors of the company responsible for non-compliance with the provisions of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Despite above provisions, there was pendency in submitting the annual accounts by the SPSEs as on 30 September 2023, as discussed below.

5.16 Timeliness in preparation of Accounts by SPSEs

The details relating to finalisation of accounts by six working SPSEs during the last five years as of 30 September of respective year are given in **Table 5.12**.

Table 5.12: - Position relating to finalisation of accounts of working SPSEs

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Number of Working SPSEs/ other companies	6	6	6	6	6
2.	Number of accounts finalised during the year	2	2	3	5	16
3.	Number of accounts in arrears	42	46	49	50	40
4.	Number of working SPSEs with arrears in accounts	6	6	6	6	6
5.	Extent of arrears (numbers in years)	1 to 19	1 to 20	1 to 21	1 to 22	2 to 16

Source: As per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs

As can be observed from the above Table, the number of accounts in arrears has shown an increasing trend during the period from 2018-19 to 2021-22 but decreased in 2022-23 due to finalization of 16 accounts by SPSEs in 2022-23. Out of the total 40 accounts in arrears as on 30 September 2023, 26 Accounts pertained to two SPSEs viz., Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited (16 Accounts) and

Arunachal Pradesh Forest Corporation Limited (10 Accounts). The earliest Accounts in arrears was since 2007-08, which related to Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited.

The Administrative Departments, which have the responsibility to oversee the activities of the SPSEs, have to ensure that the SPSEs finalise and adopt their accounts within the stipulated period. In view of the position of arrears of accounts indicated above, the actual contribution of SPSEs to the GSDP for the year 2022-23 could not be ascertained and their contribution to State exchequer could not be reported to the State Legislature.

The Principal Accountant General, Arunachal Pradesh has been regularly pursuing the issue of the pendency of SPSE-accounts with the Chief Secretary, GoAP and the Administrative Departments concerned to end the arrears in accounts of SPSEs.

To expedite the finalisation of the annual accounts in arrears, the Hon'ble Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings (CoPU) on the request of Principal Accountant General, Arunachal Pradesh convened a meeting on 15 March 2023 with the heads of SPSEs and Finance Department. All the six working SPSEs assured that they would make efforts to clear the arrears in accounts. In pursuance of the above commitment, the Principal Accountant General had written letter to Chief Secretary, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Principal Secretary (Finance), Government of Arunachal Pradesh and all Managing Directors of SPSEs on 15 May 2023 for follow-up action.

As an outcome of the above efforts, four working SPSEs submitted total 16 Accounts to the Principal Accountant General, Arunachal Pradesh during 2022-23 (October 2022 to September 2023), which included Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited (07 Accounts), Arunachal Pradesh Forest Corporation Limited (07 Accounts), Arunachal Police Housing and Welfare Corporation Limited (01 Accounts) and Hydro Power Development Corporation of Arunachal Pradesh Limited (01 Accounts).

The Principal Secretary, Finance Department, GoAP, in its reply (10 January 2024) stated that directions were given to the SPSEs as well as their Administrative Department to finalise and adopt their accounts within the stipulated timeframe along with the arrears.

5.17 CAG's oversight-Audit of Accounts and Supplementary Audit

Financial reporting framework

Companies are required to prepare the financial statements in the format laid down in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and in adherence to the mandatory Accounting Standards prescribed by the Central Government, in consultation with National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards. The Statutory Corporations are required to prepare

their accounts in the format prescribed under the rules, framed in consultation with the CAG and any other specific provision relating to accounts in the Act governing such corporations.

5.18 Audit of Accounts of Government Companies by Statutory Auditors

The statutory auditors appointed by the CAG under Section 139 of the Companies Act 2013, conduct audit of the accounts of the Government Companies and submit their reports thereon in accordance with the Section 143 of the Companies Act 2013.

The CAG plays an oversight role by monitoring the performance of statutory auditors in audit of the public sector enterprises with the overall objective that the statutory auditors discharge the functions assigned to them properly and effectively.

This function is discharged by exercising the power:

- to issue directions to the statutory auditors under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act 2013 and
- to supplement or comment upon the statutory auditor's report under Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act 2013.

5.19 Supplementary Audit of Accounts of Government Companies

The prime responsibility for preparation of financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or other relevant Act is of the Management of an entity.

The statutory auditors appointed by the CAG under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 are responsible for expressing an opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 based on an independent audit in accordance with the Standard Auditing Practices of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and directions given by the CAG. The statutory auditors are required to submit the Audit Report to the CAG under Section 143 of the Companies Act 2013.

The certified accounts of selected Government Companies along with the report of the statutory auditors are reviewed by the CAG by carrying out a supplementary audit. Based on such review, significant audit observations, if any, are reported under Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act 2013 to be placed before the AGM.

5.20 Result of CAGs oversight role

During the year 2022-23, four working companies had forwarded 16 no. of audited accounts to the Principal Accountant General, Arunachal Pradesh. Two of the said accounts were selected for supplementary audit during the year and Non-Review Certificates (NRC) were issued against rest of the accounts.

5.21 Conclusion


- As on 31 March 2023, the State of Arunachal Pradesh had total seven SPSEs (all Government companies), which included one non-working SPSE. As on 31 March 2023, there were differences in the figures of State's investment in Equity (₹10.49 crore) and Loan (₹28.02 crore) of SPSEs as per State Finance Accounts *vis-à-vis* records of SPSEs.
- During 2022-23 the State Government has provided budgetary support of ₹23.52 crore to six SPSEs in the form of Grants/ subsidy. The major recipients of the budgetary assistance during 2022-23 were Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation Limited (₹8.29 crore), Arunachal Pradesh Donyi Polo Hotel Corporation Limited (₹4.64 crore) and Arunachal Pradesh Forest Corporation Limited (₹4.07 crore).
- During 2022-23, out of six working SPSEs, one SPSE earned profit (₹3.75 crore) as per their latest finalised account. Further, the accumulated losses (₹29.95 crore) of two working SPSEs had completely eroded their paid-up capital (₹5.20 crore).
- As on 30 September 2023, all six working SPSEs had total arrears of 40 Accounts ranging from 2 to 16 Accounts. The highest pendency of accounts pertained to Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited (16 Accounts) and Arunachal Pradesh Forest Corporation Limited (10 Accounts).

5.22 Recommendations

- The State Government and the SPSEs concerned should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in the investment figures (Equity and Long Term Loans) of the State Government as appearing in the State Finance Accounts *vis-à-vis* SPSE records in a time-bound manner.
- Accumulation of huge losses by two out of six working SPSEs had eroded public wealth, which is a cause of concern and the State Government needs to review the working of these SPSEs to either improve their profitability or close their operations.

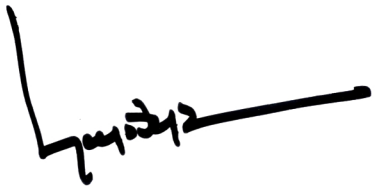
- The Administrative Departments, which have the responsibility to oversee the activities of the SPSEs, have to ensure that the SPSEs finalise and adopt their accounts within the stipulated period. In view of the position of arrears of accounts indicated above, the actual contribution of SPSEs to the GSDP for the year 2022-23 could not be ascertained and their contribution to State exchequer could not be reported to the State Legislature.

Place: Itanagar
The 28 March 2024


(CHERRING ANGRUP BODH)
Principal Accountant General (Audit)

Countersigned

New Delhi
The 09 April 2024


(GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

