CHAPTER-VI
ECONOMIC SECTOR
(PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES)

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ECONOMIC SECTOR (PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES)

6.1.1 Introduction

As of 31 March 2024, there were seven Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)[1] in Nagaland as shown in **Table 6.1.1.**

Table 6.1.1: Total number of PSEs as on 31 March 2024

Type of PSEs	Working PSEs	Non-working PSEs	Total
Government Companies[2]	5	2	7
Statutory Corporations	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	**5**	**2**	**7**

Source: Information furnished by PSEs

None of these companies are listed on the stock exchange which means that the shares of the PSEs cannot be traded on the stock exchange. During the year 2023-24, no new PSE was incorporated and no existing PSE was closed down.

6.1.2 Investment in PSEs

The investments in PSEs include the investments made by the State Government and Others (including the Central Government, Holding Companies, Banks and Financial Institutions). The State Government's stake in these PSEs is mainly of three types:

- **Share Capital and Loans:** In addition to the share capital contribution, the State Government also provides financial assistance by way of loans to the PSEs from time to time.
- **Special Financial Support:** The State Government provides budgetary support by way of grants and subsidies to the PSEs as and when required.
- **Guarantees:** The State Government also guarantees the repayment of loans with interest availed by the PSEs from Financial Institutions (FIs).

As on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024, the total investment in seven PSEs was ₹122.54 crore and ₹123.15 crore[3] respectively as per details shown in **Table 6.1.2.**

Table 6.1.2: Details of total investment in seven PSEs[4] as on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2022-23			2023-24		
	Equity Capital	Long term Loans	Total	Equity Capital	Long term Loans	Total
State Government	36.67	0.27	36.94	36.67	0.27	36.94
Others*	8.21	77.39	85.60	8.31	77.90	86.21
Total	**44.88**	**77.66**	**122.54**	**44.98**	**78.17**	**123.15**

Source: Information furnished by PSEs

* *Others include Central Government, Holding Companies and Banks/FIs.*

1 All Government Companies

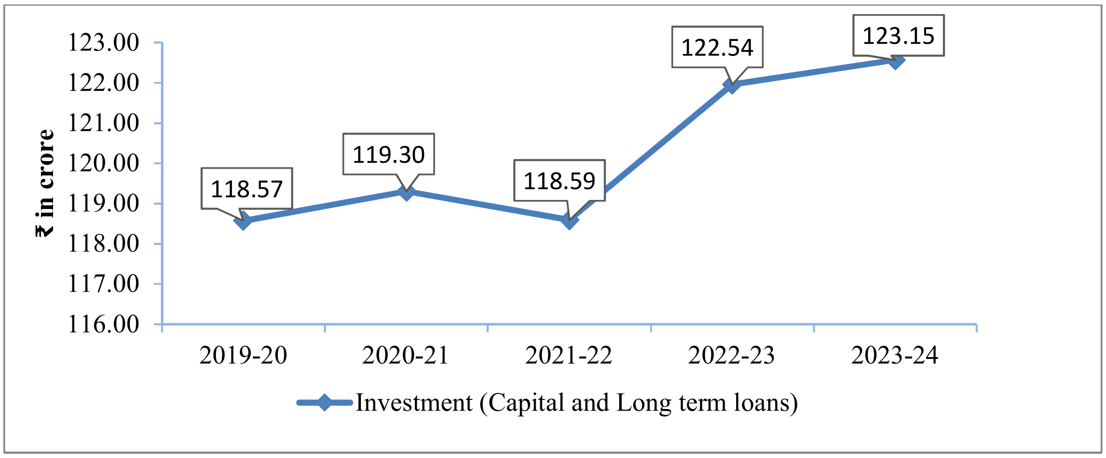
2 Government Companies include 'Other companies' referred to in Section 139(5) and 139(7) of the Companies Act 2013

3 Investment figures are provisional and as per the information provided by the PSEs, none of the seven PSEs has finalised accounts for 2023-24 as of September 2024

4 Due to non-availability of latest information (for 2023-24) from two non-working PSEs, investment (equity & loans) figures of these two PSEs adopted from their latest finalised accounts.

The total investment as on 31 March 2024 consisted of 36.52 *per cent* towards capital and 63.48 *per cent* in long-term loans. The investment in 2023-24 increased by ₹0.61 crore from 2022-23 mainly due to increase in the long term loans of Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited. The investment increased by 3.86 *per cent* (₹4.58 crore) from ₹118.57 crore in 2019-20 to ₹123.15 crore in 2023-24 as shown in **Chart 6.1.1** below:

Chart 6.1.1: Total investment in PSEs



Source: Information furnished by PSEs

Further, it can be seen from **Table 6.1.2** above that, around 30 *per cent* (₹36.94 crore) of the total investment (₹123.15 crore) in PSEs as on 31 March 2024 was contributed by the State Government. However, there was no recorded information about the existence of any specific policy of the State Government regarding payment of minimum dividend by the PSEs. During 2023-24, out of five working PSEs, only two PSEs - Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation Limited and Kohima Smart City Development Limited recorded book profit of ₹0.90 crore and ₹0.02 crore respectively as per the latest finalised accounts ***(Appendix 6.1.1)***. However, no dividend was declared by these PSEs.

6.1.2.1 Sector-wise investment in PSEs

The total investment by the State Government and Others (Central Government, Holding Companies, Banks and Financial Institutions) in various important sectors at the end of 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2024 is shown in **Table 6.1.3.**

Table 6.1.3: Sector-wise investment in PSEs as on 31 March 2024

(₹ in crore)

Name of Sector	Year of investment	
	2019-20	**2023-24**
Finance	77.57	82.61
Manufacturing	10.68	15.42
Service	10.97	5.61
Miscellaneous	19.35	19.51
Total	**118.57**	**123.15**

Source: Information furnished by PSEs

As can be seen from **Table 6.1.3** above, the thrust of PSE investment during 2019-20 and 2023-24 was in the Finance sector[5], which increased by 6.50 *per cent* from ₹77.57 crore (2019-20) to ₹82.61 crore (2023-24). The share of this Sector in overall investment increased by 1.66 *per cent* during 2023-24 (67.08 *per cent*) from 65.42 *per cent* during 2019-20.

6.1.3 Reconciliation with Finance Accounts

The figures in respect of equity, loans and guarantees outstanding as per the records of PSEs should agree with the figures appearing in the Finance Accounts of the State. In case the figures do not agree, the Finance Department and the PSEs concerned should carry out a reconciliation of the differences. The position in this regard as on 31 March 2024 is shown in **Table 6.1.4.**

Table 6.1.4: Variation between Finance Accounts and records of PSEs

(₹ in crore)

Outstanding in respect of	Amount as per		Difference
	Finance Accounts	Records of PSEs[6]	
Equity	125.95	36.67	89.28
Loans[7]	0.48	0.27	0.21
Guarantees	67.81	91.11	23.30

Source: As per the State Finance Accounts, 2023-24 and information furnished by PSEs

From **Table 6.1.4** above, it can be seen that as on 31 March 2024, there were unreconciled differences in the figures of equity (₹89.28 crore) and guarantees (₹23.30 crore) as per the two sets of records. The differences in the figures of equity occurred in respect of all the PSEs while differences in the figures of guarantee relate to two PSEs[8].

Though the Finance Department, Government of Nagaland as well as the PSEs concerned were apprised about the differences, impressing upon the need for early reconciliation, no progress was noticed in this regard. The Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) meeting held (22 August 2024) directed the Finance Department to take up the reconciliation with the related PSEs at the earliest.

Recommendations:

(i) ***The State Government should establish a structured mechanism with defined timelines for periodic reconciliation of financial records between the Finance Department and the Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs).***

(ii) ***A dedicated nodal officer should be appointed both in the Finance Department and in each PSE to ensure timely reconciliation of outstanding figures and address discrepancies, with quarterly reports***

5 Finance Sector included only one PSE (Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited)

6 Information as provided by PSEs and includes only the investment made by the State Government

7 In the State Finance Accounts, 2023-24, the loan figures appear sector-wise and not PSE-wise, hence, the figures of the State Government loans provided to PSEs are not available in Finance Accounts

8 Serial no. A1, A4 and B7 of ***Appendix 6.1.1***

submitted to the Finance Department and reviewed by a competent authority.

6.1.4 Accountability framework

The audit of the financial statements of a Company in respect of financial years commencing on or after 01 April 2014 is governed by the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and audit of the financial statements in respect of financial years that commenced prior to 01 April 2014 continue to be governed by the Companies Act, 1956. The new Act has brought about increased regulatory framework, wider management responsibility and higher professional accountability.

6.1.4.1 Statutory Audit/Supplementary Audit

Statutory Auditors appointed by the C&AG audits the financial statements of a Government Company. In addition, C&AG conducts the supplementary audit of these financial statements under the provisions of Section 143(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

6.1.4.2 Role of Government and Legislature

The State Government exercises control over the affairs of these PSEs through its administrative departments. The Government appoints the Chief Executives and Directors on the Board of these PSEs. The State Legislature also monitors the accounting and utilisation of Government investment in the PSEs. For this purpose, the Annual Reports of the State Government Companies together with the Statutory Auditors' Reports and comments of the C&AG thereon are required to be placed before the Legislature under Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013.

6.1.5 Arrears in finalisation of accounts

The financial statements of the companies are required to be finalised within six months after the end of the financial year *i.e.* by 30 September in accordance with the provisions of Section 96(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Failure to do so may attract penal provisions under Section 99 of the Companies Act, 2013. As per the Companies Act, 2013, the SPSE and every officer of the SPSE who is at default shall be punishable with fine which may extend up to ₹one lakh and in the case of continuing default, with a further fine which may extend upto ₹5,000 for every day during which such default continues.

Moreover, timely finalisation of accounts is important for the State Government to assess the financial health of the PSEs and to avoid financial misappropriation and mismanagement. Persistent delay in finalisation of accounts is fraught with the risk of fraud and leakage of public money going undetected apart from violation of the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Table 6.1.5 below provides the details of progress made by the five working PSEs[9] in finalisation of their annual accounts as on 30 September 2024.

Table 6.1.5: Position relating to finalisation of accounts of working PSEs

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	Number of Working PSEs	5	4[10]	5[11]	5	5
2.	Number of accounts finalised during the year	2	14	3	3	7
3.	Number of accounts in arrears	21	9[12]	15[13]	17	15
4.	Number of Working PSEs with arrears in accounts	5	4	5	5	5
5.	Extent of arrears (nos. in years)	1 to 10	1 to 3	1 to 5	1 to 6	1 to 6

Source: Department records

As can be seen from **Table 6.1.5** above, the extent of arrears of working PSE-accounts has shown a mixed trend during last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24). The arrears of accounts were lowest during 2020-21 (nine accounts) due to finalisation of highest number of accounts (14 Accounts) by the PSEs during that year. As on 30 September 2024, total 15 Accounts pertaining to all five working PSEs were in arrears for the periods ranging between one to six years.

The administrative departments, which have the responsibility of overseeing the activities of the PSEs, have to ensure that the PSEs finalise and adopt their accounts within the stipulated period. The Principal Accountant General (Audit), Nagaland had been pursuing with the administrative departments to clear the arrears of accounts of the defaulting PSEs. The COPU meeting held on 22 August 2024 also impressed upon the Finance Department to take up the finalisation of accounts in arrear in the related PSEs at the earliest. However, the State Government and the PSEs concerned could not clear the pendency of accounts of the PSEs in a time-bound manner.

Recommendation:

The State Government may develop a time-bound roadmap with clear milestones to clear the backlog of accounts, prioritising the oldest pending accounts first. A nodal officer should be designated within each administrative department and PSE to monitor progress and ensure accountability

9 As on 30 September 2024, Nagaland Handloom & Handicraft Development Limited finalised its accounts upto 2019-20, Nagaland Hotels and Tourism Development Corporation Limited finalised upto 2021-22, Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation Limited upto 2021-22, Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited upto 2022-23 and Kohima Smart City Development Limited finalised upto 2017-18.

10 Nagaland Industrial Raw Material Supply Corporation Ltd (NIRMSCL) became non-working.

11 Includes Kohima Smart City Development Ltd (KSCDL) incorporated on 24 March 2017.

12 Does not include two Accounts on NIRMSCL which became non-working.

13 Includes Accounts of KSCDL since 2017-18.

6.1.6 Investment by State Government in PSEs whose accounts are in arrears

The State Government provided budgetary support aggregating to ₹159.90 crore by way of grants to five PSEs during the years for which the accounts of these SPSEs had not been finalised as detailed in **Table 6.1.6**.

Table 6.1.6: State Government investment in SPSEs with pending accounts as on 30 September 2024

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of SPSE	Accounts finalised upto	Accounts pending finalisation	Investment by State Government during the period of accounts in arrears		
				Equity	Loans	Grants
1.	Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	2022-23	2023-24	0	0	0.80
2.	Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd	2021-22	2022-23 to 2023-24	0	0	26.71
3.	Nagaland Hotels and Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	2021-22	2022-23 to 2023-24	0	0	11.50
4.	Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation., Ltd.	2019-20	2020-21 to 2023-24	0	0	47.75
5.	Kohima Smart City Development Ltd.	2017-18	2018-19 to 2023-24	0	0	73.14
Total				**0**	0	**159.90**

Source: Department records

In the absence of accounts and their subsequent audit, it cannot be verified if the investments made and the expenditure incurred have been properly accounted for and whether the purpose for which the amount was invested, was achieved or not.

Recommendations:

The Government may consider-

(i) ***setting up a special cell under the Finance Department with a Nodal Officer to oversee the expeditious clearance of arrears of accounts of PSEs.***

(ii) ***outsourcing the work relating to preparation of accounts and take punitive action against company heads responsible for arrears of accounts.***

(iii) ***stop providing further financial assistance to such companies until the accounts are made as current as possible.***

6.1.7 Special support and guarantees to PSEs during the year

The State Government provides financial support to PSEs in various forms through annual budgetary allocations. The details of budgetary outgo towards equity, loans and grants/subsidies in respect of working PSEs for three years are shown in **Table 6.1.7**.

Table 6.1.7: Details of budgetary support to PSEs

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		No. of PSEs	Amount	No. of PSEs	Amount	No. of PSEs	Amount
1.	Equity Capital outgo from budget	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Loans given from budget	1	4.28	1	0.69	0	0.00
3.	Grants/Subsidy from budget	4	28.30	5	49.54	5	89.07
Total Outgo (1+2+3)			**32.58**		**50.23**		**89.07**
4.	Guarantees issued	1	4.28	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Guarantee Commitment	1	15.00	2	88.00	2	88.00

Source: Information furnished by PSEs

It can be seen from **Table 6.1.7** above that as compared to the previous year (2022-23), the budgetary outgo to PSEs during 2023-24 increased significantly by ₹38.84 crore mainly due to increase in Government grant provided to Kohima Smart City Development Limited (₹33.14 crore) during 2023-24. However, no budgetary support was provided to any SPSEs in the form of equity or loans during the previous two years.

The State Government also guarantees the repayment of loans (with interest) availed by the PSEs from Banks/Financial Institutions subject to the prescribed limits and payment of guarantee fee of one *per cent* of the guarantee amount by the PSEs concerned. The State Government guarantee amounting to ₹88.00 crore remained outstanding during last two years against the borrowings of two SPSEs[14]. None of the two SPSEs, however, had paid any guarantee fee to the State Government in absence of any demand from the State Government.

6.1.8 Performance of PSEs as per their latest finalised accounts

The financial position and working results of working PSEs as per their latest finalised accounts are detailed in ***Appendix 6.1.1***. The comparative details of working PSE turnover and State GDP (GSDP) for five years ending 2023-24 are shown in **Table 6.1.8**.

Table 6.1.8: Details of working PSEs turnover *vis-à-vis* SGDP

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Turnover	6.78	6.52	6.05	5.92	6.03
GSDP	29,716	29,832	32,265	37,150	41,887
Percentage of Turnover to SGDP	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01

Source: Turnover as per the latest finalised accounts of working PSEs and GSDP as per the information published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoN

A ratio of PSE-turnover to GSDP shows the extent of PSE activities in the State economy. It can be seen from **Table 6.1.8** above that during the last five years (2019-2024), the GSDP had grown by 40.96 *per cent* while the turnover of PSEs during the corresponding period had decreased by 11.06 *per cent*. As a result, the contribution of PSE-turnover to GSDP, has registered an overall decrease from 0.02 *per cent* (2019-20) to 0.01 *per cent* (2023-24).

[14] Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited (₹73.00 crore) and Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (₹15.00 crore)

6.1.8.1 Key parameters

Some other key parameters of PSEs performance as per their latest **finalised** accounts of the respective year are shown in Table 6.1.9.

Table 6.1.9: Key Parameters of working PSEs

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Debt	73.72	71.63	71.85	84.74	72.38
Turnover[15]	6.78	6.52	6.05	5.92	6.03
Debt/Turnover Ratio	10.87:1	10.99:1	11.88:1	14.31:1	12.00:1
Interest Payments[16]	2.06	1.61	1.09	0.86	0.73
Accumulated Profits/(Losses)	(68.62)	(67.75)	(73.33)	(96.96)	(90.48)

Source: Latest finalised Accounts of PSEs

Debt-Turnover Ratio

A low debt-to-turnover ratio (DTR) demonstrates a good balance between debt and income. Conversely, a high DTR can be a sign of having too much debt against the income of PSEs from core activities. Thus, the PSEs having lower DTR are more likely to successfully manage their debt servicing and repayments.

PSE Debt

It can be seen from **Table 6.1.9** above that during the period of five years (2019-24), the PSE debt had been more than 10 times of their turnover indicating acute difficulties in repayment and servicing of debts by the PSEs. The DTR of working PSEs was highest (14.31:1) during 2022-23 and improved marginally to 12.00:1 during the current year (2023-24). However, the DTR position of working SPSEs remained critical during all the five years under reference causing high pressure on the PSEs in servicing their debts by way of interest liability.

6.1.8.2 Erosion of capital due to losses

The paid-up capital and overall accumulated losses of five working PSEs as per their latest finalised accounts were ₹35.24 crore and ₹90.48 crore[17] respectively ***(Appendix 6.1.1)***.

The accumulated losses (₹91.92 crore) of two working PSEs had completely eroded their paid-up capital (₹25.55 crore) as per their latest finalised accounts as shown in **Table 6.1.10**.

Table 6.1.10: PSEs with erosion of paid-up capital

(₹ in crore)

Name of PSE	Latest finalised accounts	Paid up capital	Accumulated losses
Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2022-23	23.20	65.11

[15] Turnover of working PSEs as per the latest finalised accounts as on 30 September of the respective year

[16] Interest payments of working PSEs as per the latest finalised accounts as of 30 September of the respective year

[17] Comprising accumulated losses (₹98.23 crore) of three working PSEs (Sl. No. A1, A3 and A4 of ***Appendix 6.1.1)*** and accumulated profits (₹7.75 crore) of other two working PSEs (Sl. No. A2 and A5 of ***Appendix 6.1.1)***.

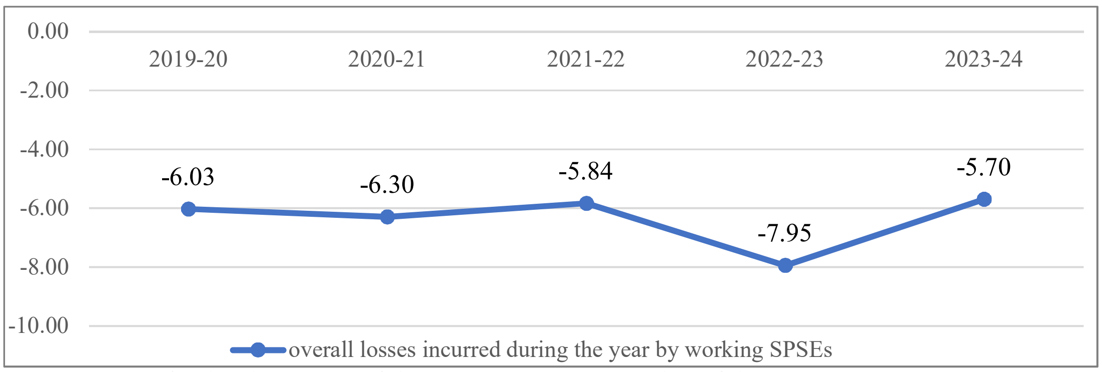
Name of PSE	Latest finalised accounts	Paid up capital	Accumulated losses
Nagaland Hotels and Tourism Development Corporation Limited	2021-22	2.35	26.81
Total	--	**25.55**	**91.92**

Source: Latest finalised Accounts of the PSEs

The Return on Equity (ROE)[18] of above two PSEs was not workable due to complete erosion of their equity capital. ROE in respect of other two PSEs[19] was positive. The ROE of the remaining PSE (Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.) was negative.

The overall position of the aggregate losses incurred by working PSEs during 2019-20 to 2023-24 is shown in **Chart 6.1.2**.

Chart 6.1.2: Losses of working PSEs



Source: Latest finalised accounts of the PSEs as on 30 September of the respective years

As can be seen from **Chart 6.1.2**, the losses of working PSEs during last five years ranged between ₹5.70 crore (2023-24) and ₹7.95 crore (2022-23). During the current year (2023-24), the PSE-losses were at the lowest at ₹5.70 crore mainly due to decrease in the loss of one SPSE (Nagaland Hotels and Tourism Development Corporation Limited) by ₹2.67 crore during 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23. However, the PSEs mostly remained dependent on the State Government Grants to meet their salary and employee-related expenditure in the absence of adequate income from their core operations.

Persistent financial distress in PSEs indicates the need for urgent restructuring and better financial management. The failure to finalise accounts in a timely manner weakens financial governance and leads to unreliable financial reporting. Heavy reliance on Government support instead of self-sufficiency highlights the need for performance-based funding. Stronger monitoring by administrative departments is essential to ensure timely compliance with financial reporting norms.

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18 ROE = (Net Profit after taxes *minus* preference dividend) ÷ Shareholders' Fund/Equity; Where, Shareholders' Fund/Equity = Paid up Share Capital *plus* Free Reserves and Surplus *minus* Accumulated Loss *minus* Deferred Revenue Expenditure

19 Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd (9.65 *per cent*) and Kohima Smart City Development Ltd (16.67 *per cent)*.

6.1.9 Return on Investment on the basis of Present Value of Investment

The Rate of Real Return (RORR) measures the profitability and efficiency with which equity and similar non-interest bearing capital have been employed, after adjusting them for their time value. To determine the RORR on Government investment in the State PSEs, the investment of State Government in the form of equity, interest-free loans and grants/subsidies given by the State Government for operational and management expenses less the disinvestments (if any), has been considered and indexed to their Present Value (PV) and summated. The RORR is then calculated by dividing the 'profit after tax' (PAT) of the PSEs by the sum of the PV of Government investment.

During 2023-24, as per their latest finalised accounts, three PSEs where the State Government had made direct investment, incurred losses and two PSEs (Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation Limited and Kohima Smart City Development Limited), had shown aggregate profit of ₹0.92 crore. On the basis of return on historical value, the State Government's investment in the PSEs had eroded by (-)1.58 *per cent* during 2023-24. As per the RORR where the PV of investment is considered, the State Government investment eroded by (-)0.76 *per cent* as shown in ***Appendix 6.1.2.*** This difference in the percentage of investment erosion was on account of the adjustment made in the investment amount for time value of money.

6.1.10 Impact of Audit Comments on Annual Accounts of PSEs

During October 2023 to September 2024, four working Companies forwarded seven audited accounts to the Principal Accountant General (Audit), Nagaland. Of these, five accounts were issued a Non-Review Certificate and two accounts were selected for audit. The Statutory Auditors had given qualified certificate to four accounts. The details of aggregate money value of comments of C&AG during the last three years is shown in **Table 6.1.11.**

Table 6.1.11: Impact of audit comments on working Companies

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1.	Increase in loss	1	1.67	1	10.99	-	-
2.	Decrease in loss	-	-	-	-	1	0.45
3.	Decrease in profit	0	0	1	0.06	0	0
4.	Errors of classification	-	-	-	-	1	0.36
Total			**1.67**		**11.05**		**0.81**

Source: Comments on Accounts issued to PSEs by C&AG

From **Table 6.1.11**, it can be seen that the money value of comments of the C&AG of India during last three years ranged between ₹11.05 crore (2022-23) and ₹0.81 crore (2023-24) indicating deficiencies with the requirements of 'Generally Accepted Accounting Principles' (GAAP) and Accounting Standards (AS) by the PSEs.

6.1.11 Follow up action on Audit Reports

6.1.11.1 Submission of Explanatory notes

The Report of the C&AG represents the culmination of the process of audit scrutiny. It is, therefore, necessary that they elicit appropriate and timely response from the executive. The administrative departments concerned are required to submit the explanatory notes to paragraphs/performance audits included in the Audit Reports of the C&AG after their presentation to the Legislature, without waiting for any questionnaires from the COPU. However, the Finance Department, Government of Nagaland had not issued any specific instructions in this regard.

The State Audit Reports for the years from 2013-14 to 2021-22 have already been placed in the State Legislature. These included four compliance audit paragraphs[20] and one performance audit[21] on PSEs in these Reports. As per the status available as on 30 September 2024, no explanatory notes were pending to be received from the administrative departments concerned against these compliance audit paragraphs.

6.1.11.2 Discussion of Audit Reports by COPU

The status as on 30 September 2024, of Performance Audits and audit paragraphs on the State PSEs that appeared in State Audit Reports and had been discussed by the COPU was as under:

Table 6.1.12: Details of performance audits and paragraphs featured in the State Audit Reports and their discussion held in the COPU

Period of Audit Report	Number of reviews/paragraphs as on September 2024	
	Paragraphs appeared in Audit Report	Paragraphs discussed
2013-14	1	1
2014-16	0	-
2016-17	1	1
2017-18	0	-
2018-19	2	2
2019-20	0	-
2020-22	1	1
Total	**5**	**5**

Source: Audit Reports of the respective years

During the period 2013-14 to 2023-24, five paragraphs relating to PSEs had featured in the State Audit Reports which were also discussed in COPU. However, no ATN was received (July 2025).

[20] One compliance audit paragraph appeared in each of the State Audit Report for the year 2013-14 and 2016-17 and two paragraph appeared in 2018-19

[21] One performance audit on Kohima Smart City Mission appeared in the C&AG Audit Report for 2020-22