

Chapter-1
Functioning of State Public Sector
Undertakings

Chapter 1

Functioning of State Public Sector Undertakings

Introduction

1.1 The State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) consist of State Government Companies and Statutory Corporations. As on 31 March 2015, in Haryana there were 30 PSUs. Of these, one Corporation¹ was listed at Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE). During the year 2014-15, two Government Companies² were incorporated whereas no PSU was closed down. The details of the State PSUs in Haryana as on 31 March 2015 are given below:

Table 1.1: Total number of PSUs as on 31 March 2015

Type of PSUs	Working PSUs	Non-working PSUs ³	Total
Government Companies ⁴	23	5	28
Statutory Corporations	2	Nil	2
Total	25	5	30

The working PSUs registered a turnover of ₹36,608.23 crore as per their latest finalised accounts as of September 2015. This turnover was equal to 8.41 *per cent* of State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2014-15. The working PSUs incurred aggregate loss of ₹2,632.04 crore as per their latest finalised accounts as of September 2015. They had 31,248 employees as at the end of March 2015.

As on 31 March 2015, there were five⁵ non-working PSUs. Out of these, four PSUs are existing from last five to 16 years and having investment of ₹236.81 crore. This is a critical area as the investment in non-working PSUs do not contribute to the economic growth of the State.

Accountability framework

1.2 The process of audit of Government Companies is governed by respective provisions of Section 139 and 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act). According to Section 2 (45) of the Act, Government company means any 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 Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments, and includes a company which is a subsidiary company of such a Government company. Further, as per sub-Section 7 of Section 143 of the Act, the C&AG may, in case of any company covered under sub-Section (5)

¹ Haryana Financial Corporation.

² HARUP Coal Corporation Limited and Haryana Medical Services Corporation Limited.

³ Non-working PSUs are those which have ceased to carry on their operations.

⁴ Government PSUs includes other Companies referred to in Section 139 (5) and 139 (7) of the Companies Act 2013.

⁵ One Company *i.e.* Haryana Coal Company Limited wound up its operations in March 2015.

or sub-Section (7) of Section 139, if considers necessary, by an order, cause test audit to be conducted of the accounts of such Company and provisions of Section 19 A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 shall apply to the report of such test audit. Thus, a Government Company or any other Company owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments or partly by Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments is subject to audit by the CAG. An audit of the financial statements of a Company in respect of the financial years that commenced on or before 31 March 2014 shall continue to be governed by the provisions of Companies Act, 1956.

Statutory Audit

1.3 The financial statements of the Government companies (as defined in Section 2 (45) of the Companies Act, 2013) are audited by Statutory Auditors, who are appointed by CAG as per the provisions of Section 139 (5) or (7) of the Act, which shall submit a copy of the Audit Report to the C&AG which, among other things, including financial statements of the Company under Section 143(5) of the Act. These financial statements are subject to supplementary audit to be conducted by CAG within sixty days from the date of receipt of the audit report under the provisions of Section 143 (6) of the Act.

Audit of Statutory corporations, is governed by their respective legislations. In respect of Haryana State Warehousing Corporation (HSWC) and Haryana Financial Corporation (HFC), the audit is conducted by Chartered Accountants and supplementary audit by CAG.

Role of Government and Legislature

1.4 The State Government exercises control over the affairs of these PSUs through its administrative departments. The Chief Executive and Directors to the Board are appointed by the Government.

The State Legislature also monitors the accounting and utilisation of Government investment in the PSUs. For this, the Annual Reports together with the Statutory Auditors' Reports and comments of the CAG, in respect of State Government companies and Separate Audit Reports in case of Statutory corporations are to be placed before the Legislature under Section 394 of the Act or as stipulated in the respective Acts. The Audit Reports of CAG are submitted to the Government under Section 19A of the CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

Stake of Government of Haryana

1.5 The State Government has huge financial stake in these PSUs. This stake is of mainly three types:

- **Share Capital and Loans** - In addition to the Share Capital

Contribution, State Government also provides financial assistance by way of loans to the PSUs from time to time.

- **Special Financial Support** - State Government provides budgetary support by way of grants and subsidies to the PSUs as and when required.
- **Guarantees** - State Government also guarantees the repayment of loans with interest availed by the PSUs from Financial Institutions.

Investment in State PSUs

1.6 As on 31 March 2015, the investment (capital and long-term loans) in 30 PSUs was ₹40,984.19 crore as per details given below:

Table 1.2: Total investment in PSUs

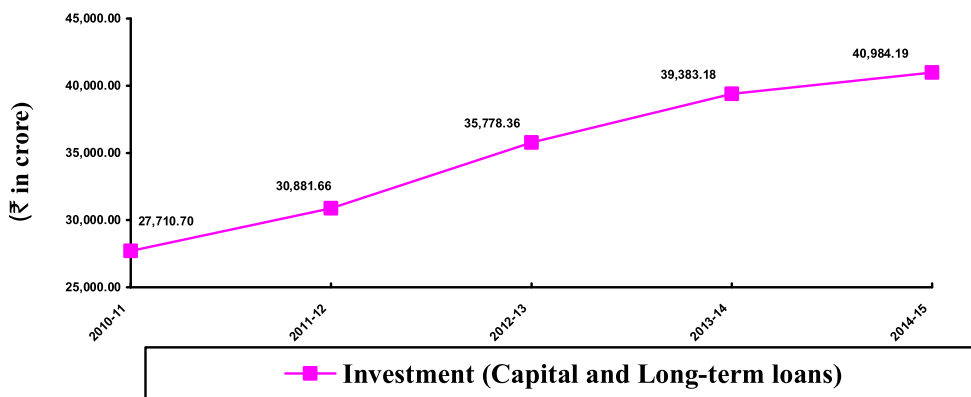
(₹ in crore)

Type of PSUs	Government Companies			Statutory Corporations			Grand Total
	Capital	Long Term Loans	Total	Capital	Long Term Loans	Total	
Working PSUs	8,487.70	32,020.41	40,508.11	213.50	25.76	239.26	40,747.37
Non-working PSUs	17.99	218.83	236.82	-	-	-	236.82
Total	8,505.69	32,239.24	40,744.93	213.50	25.76	239.26	40,984.19

Source: Information collected from PSUs

As on 31 March 2015 of the total investment in State PSUs, 99.42 *per cent* was in working PSUs and the remaining 0.58 *per cent* in non-working PSUs. This total investment consisted of 21.27 *per cent* towards capital and 78.73 *per cent* in long-term loans. The investment has grown by 47.90 *per cent* from ₹27,710.70 crore in 2010-11 to ₹40,984.19 crore in 2014-15 as shown in the graph below:

Chart 1.1: Total investment in PSUs

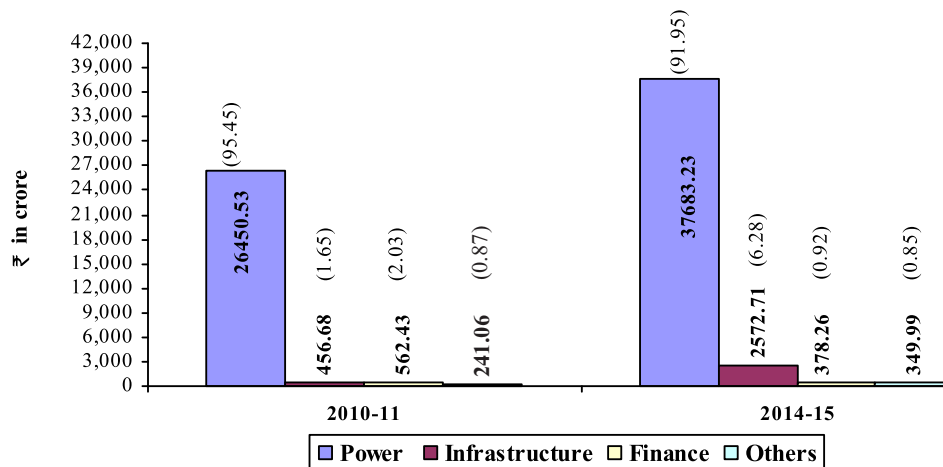


1.7 The investment in four significant sectors and percentage thereof at the

end of 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2015 are indicated below in the bar chart.

Chart 1.2: Sector wise investment in PSUs

(Figure in brackets show the percentage of sectoral investment to total investment)



Though the investment in power sector increased from ₹26,450.53 crore to ₹37,683.23 crore during 2010-11 to 2014-15 but its share in overall investment declined marginally in percentage terms from 95.45 *per cent* to 91.95 *per cent*. Investment in infrastructure and other sectors also increased from ₹456.68 crore to ₹2,572.71 crore and ₹241.06 crore to ₹349.99 crore during 2010-11 to 2014-15 respectively but investment in finance sector decreased from ₹562.43 crore to ₹378.26 crore during this period.

Special support and returns during the year

1.8 The State Government provides financial support to PSUs in various forms through annual budget. The summarised details of budgetary outgo towards equity, loans, grants/ subsidies, loans written off and interest waived in respect of State PSUs are given below for three years ended 2014-15.

Table 1.3: Details regarding budgetary support to PSUs

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of PSUs	Amount	No. of PSUs	Amount	No. of PSUs	Amount
1.	Equity Capital outgo from budget	7	199.65	6	102.92	7	68.22
2.	Loans given from budget	Nil	Nil	1	6.48	2	153.25
3.	Grants/ Subsidy from budget	10	10,319.97	11	10,639.10	9	5,357.76
4.	Total Outgo (1+2+3)	13	10,519.62	13	10,748.50	13	5,579.23
5.	Waiver of loans and interest	-	-	-	-	1	81.24
6.	Guarantees issued	5	15,908.95	5	10,425.04	6	3,966.62
7.	Guarantee Commitment	9	17,111.18	9	25,074.45	8	28,746.85

Source: Information collected from PSUs

Budgetary outgo towards equity, loan and grants/ subsidy by the State

Government decreased by 18.52 *per cent* from ₹6,847.58 crore during 2010-11 to ₹5,579.23 crore during 2014-15.

In order to enable PSUs to obtain financial assistance from Banks and Financial Institutions, State Government gives guarantee subject to the limits prescribed by the Constitution of India, for which the guarantee fee is being charged. This fee varies from 0.125 *per cent* to two *per cent* as decided by the State Government depending upon the loanees. The guarantee commitment increased to ₹28,746.85 crore during 2014-15 from ₹17,111.18 crore in 2012-13. Further, four PSUs paid guarantee fee to the tune of ₹4.59 crore during 2014-15. There were three PSUs which did not pay guarantee fees during the year and accumulated⁶/outstanding guarantee fees thereagainst was ₹8.55 crore as on 31 March 2015.

Reconciliation with Finance Accounts

1.9 The figures in respect of equity, loans and guarantees outstanding as per records of State PSUs should agree with that of the figures appearing in the Finance Accounts of the State. In case the figures do not agree, the concerned PSUs and the Finance Department should carry out reconciliation of differences. The position in this regard as at 31 March 2015 is stated below:

**Table 1.4: Equity, loans, guarantees outstanding as per finance accounts
vis-a-vis records of PSUs**

(₹ in crore)

Outstanding in respect of	Amount as per Finance Accounts	Amount as per records of PSUs	Difference
Equity	7,094.77	7,532.31	437.54
Loans	1,222.55	1,438.28	215.73
Guarantees	28,752.45	28,746.85	5.60

Audit observed that the differences occurred in respect of 14 PSUs and some of the differences were pending reconciliation since 2004-05. The differences in figures of equity and loans were due to mis-classification of figures by the Government in their accounts or by the Companies. The differences in the figures of outstanding guarantees were due to different figures sent by treasuries to O/o Accountant General (A&E) for preparation of Finance accounts and by the PSUs to the O/o Principal Accountant General (Audit). Letters/ reminders have been issued to State Government and PSUs concerned regarding reconciling the differences at an early date. Pr. Accountant General (Audit) had also taken up (October 2015) the issue with Chief Secretary, but things have not improved much. The Government and the PSUs should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in a time-bound manner.

⁶ Haryana State Warehousing Corporation (₹5.23 crore), Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited (₹3.23 crore) and Haryana Backward Classes & Economically Weaker Section Kalyan Nigam Limited (₹0.09 crore).

Arrears in finalisation of accounts

1.10 The financial statements of the companies for every financial year are required to be finalised within six months from the end of the relevant financial year *i.e.* by September end in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 (1) of the Act. Failure to do so may attract penal provisions under Section 99 of the Act. Similarly, in case of statutory corporations, their accounts are finalised, audited and presented to the Legislature as per the provisions of their respective Acts.

The table below provides the status of accounts as of 30 September 2015.

Table 1.5: Position relating to finalisation of accounts of working PSUs

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Number of Working PSUs	22	22	24	24	25 ⁷
2.	Number of accounts finalised during the year	23	22	18	23	22
3.	Number of accounts in arrears	29	29	34	35	36
4.	Number of Working PSUs with arrears in accounts	17	17	19	19	19
5.	Extent of arrears (numbers in years)	1 to 5	1 to 4	1 to 4	1 to 4	1 to 5

It can be observed that the number of accounts in arrears has increased from 29 (2010-11) to 36 (2014-15) in which arrear accounts of two PSUs pertains to 2010-11, those of four PSUs pertains to 2011-12, five PSUs pertains to 2012-13, six PSUs pertains to 2013-14 and 19 PSUs pertains to 2014-15. The main reasons as stated by the Companies for delay in finalisation of accounts are lack of trained staff and frequent transfers of Management. The administrative departments have the responsibility to oversee the activities of these entities and to ensure that the accounts are finalised and adopted by these PSUs within the stipulated period. The Principal Accountant General (PAG) brought (April 2015) the position of arrears of accounts to the notice of Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department. Due to accounts in arrears, the net worth of these PSUs as on 31 March 2015 could not be assessed in audit. PAG had also taken up (July and October 2015) the issue of arrear in accounts with the Principal Secretary, Finance Department, to expedite the clearance of backlog in a time bound manner, but the things did not improve.

1.11 The State Government had invested ₹5,509.04 crore in 11 PSUs {equity: ₹31.02 crore (seven PSUs), loan ₹37.48 crore (one PSU), grants: ₹159.99 crore (five PSUs) and subsidy ₹5,280.55 crore (five PSUs)} during the years for which accounts have not been finalised as detailed in **Appendix 1**. In the absence of finalisation of accounts and their subsequent audit, it could not be ensured whether the investments and expenditure incurred have been properly accounted for and the purpose for which the

⁷ First Annual General Meeting of two PSUs - HARUP Coal Corporation Limited and Haryana Medical Services Corporation Limited are due on 31 December 2015 and their accounts are not included in arrears.

amount was invested was achieved or not and thus Government's investment in such PSUs remained outside the control of State Legislature.

1.12 In addition to above, as on 30 September 2015, there were arrears in finalisation of accounts by non-working PSUs. Out of five non-working PSUs, two were in the process of liquidation and the remaining three non-working PSUs⁸ had arrear of accounts ranging from one to two years.

Table 1.6: Position relating to arrears of accounts in respect of non-working PSUs -year wise

No. of non-working companies	Period for which accounts were in arrears	No. of years for which accounts were in arrears
1	2013-14	1
3	2014-15	3

Placement of Separate Audit Reports

1.13 The position depicted below shows the status of placement of Separate Audit Reports (SARs) issued by the CAG (up to 30 September 2015) on the accounts of Statutory Corporations in the Legislature.

Table 1.7: Status of placement of SARs in Legislature

Sl. No.	Name of Statutory Corporation	Year up to which SARs placed in Legislature	Year for which SARs not placed in Legislature	
			Year of SAR	Date of issue to the Government/Present Status
1.	Haryana Financial Corporation	2013-14	-	-
2.	Haryana State Warehousing Corporation	2012-13	2013-14	Under process

Impact of non-finalisation of accounts

1.14 As pointed out above (para 1.10 to 1.12), the delay in finalisation of accounts may also result in risk of fraud and leakage of public money apart from violation of the provisions of the relevant statutes. In view of the above state of arrears of accounts, the actual contribution of PSUs to the State GDP for the year 2014-15 could not be ascertained and their contribution to State exchequer was also not reported to the State Legislature.

Performance of PSUs as per their latest finalised accounts

1.15 A ratio of PSU turnover to State GDP shows the extent of PSU activities in the State economy. Table below provides the details of working

⁸ Haryana Minerals Limited, Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation Limited and Haryana Coal Company Limited.

PSUs turnover and State GDP for a period of five years ending 2014-15.

Table 1.8: Details of working PSUs turnover vis-a-vis State GDP

(₹ in crore)

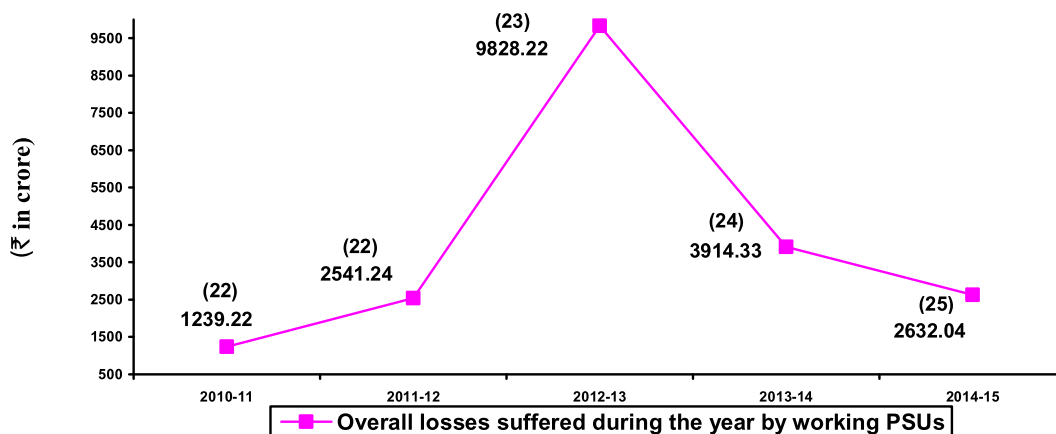
Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Turnover ⁹	18,756.18	21,465.56	22,384.88	25,262.69	36,608.23
State GDP	2,60,621.28	2,98,688.33	3,41,351.16	3,88,916.63 ¹⁰	4,35,310.05 ¹¹
Percentage of Turnover to State GDP	7.20	7.19	6.56	6.50	8.41

Source: Information collected from PSUs and State GDP data

The turnover of PSUs increased from ₹18,756.18 crore in 2010-11 to ₹36,608.23 crore in 2014-15 due to increase mainly in the turnover of power sectors companies. The role of PSUs activities in comparison to State GDP also increased as its percentage increased from 7.20 *per cent* in 2010-11 to 8.41 *per cent* in 2014-15.

1.16 Overall losses incurred by State working PSUs during 2010-11 to 2014-15 are shown in the graph below:

Chart 1.3: Losses of working PSUs



(Figures in brackets show the number of working PSUs in respective years)

The summarised financial results of Government Companies and Statutory Corporations for the latest year for which accounts were finalised are given in **Appendix 2**. The overall losses of PSUs in 2010-11 were ₹1,239.22 crore. The losses increased to ₹9,828.22 crore in 2012-13 mainly due to increase in loss of UHBVNL from ₹2,011.24 crore in the year 2011-12 to ₹8,603.60 crore in the year 2012-13. The overall losses for the 25 working PSUs as per their latest accounts received stood at ₹2,632.04 crore. Of the 25 working PSUs, 16 PSUs reported profit of ₹981.67 crore and seven PSUs reported loss of ₹3,613.71 crore. Two PSUs (HARUP Coal Company &

⁹ Turnover as per the latest finalised accounts as of 30 September of subsequent year and 30 September 2015 for 2014-15.

¹⁰ Quick Estimates.

¹¹ Advance Estimates.

Haryana Medical Services Corporation Limited) are yet to start commercial operations and had not prepared their first accounts. The major contributors to profit was Haryana State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (₹748.59 crore), Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited (₹108.21 crore) and Haryana Financial Corporation (₹51.83 crore). The major losses were incurred by Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (₹2,088.65 crore) and Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (₹1,465.01 crore).

1.17 Some other key parameters of PSUs are given below:

Table 1.9: Key Parameters of State PSUs

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Return on Capital Employed (per cent)	1.57	-	-	2.01	6.96
Debt	19,936.66	21,838.13	27,231.91	30,739.75	37,847.90
Turnover ¹²	18,756.18	21,465.61	22,384.88	25,262.69	36,608.23
Debt/ Turnover Ratio	1.06:1	1.02:1	1.22:1	1.22:1	1.03:1
Interest Payments	1,667.56	2,445.50	3,526.20	4,361.24	4,411.32
Accumulated Profits/ (losses)	(-) 5,676.03	(-) 8,622.09	(-) 21,210.01	(-) 23,813.48	(-) 24,043.86

Source: Information collected from PSUs

(Above figures pertain to all PSUs except for turnover which is for working PSUs).

The turnover of State working PSUs increased by 95.18 per cent from ₹18,756.18 crore during 2010-11 to ₹36,608.23 crore in 2014-15. During the corresponding period, debts also increased by 89.84 per cent from ₹19,936.66 crore to ₹37,847.90 crore.

1.18 The State Government had formulated (October 2003) a dividend policy under which all PSUs are required to pay a minimum return of four per cent on the paid up share capital contributed by the State Government. As per their latest finalised accounts, 16 PSUs earned an aggregate profit of ₹981.67 crore but only three PSUs declared a dividend of ₹6.25 crore.

Winding up of non-working PSUs

1.19 The number of non-working companies at the end of each year during past five years are given below:

Table 1.10: Non working PSUs

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
No. of non-working companies	7	7	7	4	5

There were five non-working PSUs (Companies) as on 31 March 2015.

¹² Turnover of working PSUs as per the latest finalised accounts as of 30 September 2015.

Of these, two PSUs¹³ have commenced liquidation process. The remaining three Companies were under closure, *i.e.* closing orders/ instructions had been issued but liquidation process had not yet started. During 2014-15, non-working PSUs incurred an expenditure of ₹1.44 crore towards establishment. This expenditure was managed through sale of assets/ investment, interest on FDR, miscellaneous receipts and refund of tax deducted at source.

1.20 The process of voluntary winding up under the Companies Act is much faster and needs to be adopted/ pursued vigorously. The Government may make a decision regarding winding up of three¹⁴ non-working PSUs where no decision about their continuation or otherwise has been taken after they became non-working.

Accounts Comments

1.21 Eighteen working companies forwarded their 20 audited accounts to PAG during the year 2014-15. Of these, nine accounts of nine companies were selected for supplementary audit. The audit reports of statutory auditors appointed by CAG and the supplementary audit of CAG indicate that the quality of maintenance of accounts needs to be improved substantially. The details of aggregate money value of comments of statutory auditors and CAG are given below:

Table 1.11: Impact of audit comments on working Companies

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount
1.	Decrease in profit	5	11.48	10	29.51	5	2.83
2.	Increase in loss	4	6,018.96	2	1,081.47	6	1,074.35
3.	Non-disclosure of material facts	4	234.35	6	254.86	4	3,805.09
4.	Errors of classification	4	68.15	3	667.14	5	5,979.35

During the year, the Statutory Auditors had given qualified certificates for 15 accounts and adverse certificate for one accounts. In addition to above, CAG gave adverse comments on one accounts (Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited on the accounts for the year 2013-14) during the supplementary audit. The compliance of companies with the Accounting Standards remained poor and there were 29 instances of non-compliance in nine accounts during the year.

1.22 Similarly, two working Statutory Corporations, HFC forwarded its two accounts for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 and HSWC forwarded its one

¹³ Haryana Concast Limited and Haryana State Housing Finance Corporation Limited.

¹⁴ Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation Limited, Haryana Coal Company Limited and Haryana Minerals Limited.

accounts of 2013-14 during the year for supplementary audit to PAG during the year 2014-15. Comments were finalised for two accounts (2013-14 of HFC and HSWC) and comments on one accounts of Haryana Financial Corporation for 2014-15 are under finalisation. The Audit Reports of Statutory Auditors and the sole/ supplementary audit of CAG indicate that the quality of maintenance of accounts needs to be improved substantially. The details of aggregate money value of comments of statutory auditors and CAG are given below:

Table 1.12: Impact of audit comments on Statutory Corporations

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount
1.	Decrease in profit	1	3.98	1	3.78	1	2.28
2.	Increase in loss	-	-	1	4.55	-	-
3.	Non-disclosure of material facts	1	29.76	1	40.81	-	-
4.	Errors of classification	-	-	-	-	2	4.39

Source: Information compiled from annual accounts of PSUs

During the year, three accounts of the two statutory corporations were received and all were assigned qualified certificate by statutory auditors.

Response of the Government to Audit

Performance Audits and Paragraphs

1.23 For the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 March 2015, two performance audits and 18 compliance audit paragraphs were issued to the Additional Chief Secretaries/ Principal Secretaries of the respective Departments with request to furnish replies within six weeks. However, replies in respect of three compliance audit paragraphs were awaited from the State Government (January 2016).

Follow up action on Audit Reports

Replies outstanding

1.24 The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India represents the culmination of the process of audit scrutiny. It is, therefore, necessary that they elicit appropriate and timely response from the executive. The Finance Department, Government of Haryana issued (July 1996) instructions to all Administrative Departments to submit replies/ explanatory notes to paragraphs/ reviews included in the Audit Reports of the CAG of India within a period of three months of their presentation to the Legislature.

Table No.1.13: Explanatory notes not received (as on 31 January 2016)

Year of the Audit Report (Commercial/ PSUs)	Date of placement of Audit Report in the State Legislature	Total Performance Audits (PAs) and Paragraphs in the Audit Report		Number of PAs/ Paragraphs for which explanatory notes were not received	
		PAs	Paragraphs	PAs	Paragraphs
2012-13	25.03.2015	2	10	2	6
2013-14	04.09.2015	2	9	2	9
Total		4	19	4	15

From the above, it could be seen that out of 23 paragraphs/ performance audits, explanatory notes to 19 paragraphs/ performance audits in respect of three departments¹⁵, which were commented upon, were awaited (January 2016).

Discussion of Audit Reports by COPU

1.25 The status as on 31 January 2016 of Performance Audits and paragraphs that appeared in Audit Reports (PSUs) and discussed by the Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) was as under.

Table No. 1.14: Reviews/ Paras appeared in Audit Reports vis-a-vis discussed as on 31 January 2016

Period of Audit Report	Number of reviews/ paragraphs			
	Appeared in Audit Report		Paras discussed	
	PAs	Paragraphs	PAs	Paragraphs
2012-13	2	10	-	1
2013-14	2	9	-	-
Total	4	19	-	1

Compliance to Reports of Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU)

1.26 Action Taken Notes (ATNs) to 25 paragraphs pertaining to six Reports of the COPU presented to the State Legislature between February 2009 and March 2015 had not been received (January 2016) as indicated below:

Table No.1.15: Compliance to COPU Reports

Year of the COPU Report	Total number of COPU Reports	Total no. of recommendations in COPU Report	No. of recommendations where ATNs not received
2008-09	1	14	1(Para No. 14)
2010-11	1	10	1(Para No. 8)
2011-12	1	8	2(Para No. 3 & 5)
2012-13	1	16	3(Para No. 4, 5 & 7)
2013-14	1	10	6(Para No.2 to 6 & 10)
2014-15	1	12	12(Para No. 1 to 12)
Total	6	70	

These Reports of COPU contained recommendations in respect of paragraphs pertaining to nine departments¹⁶, which appeared in the Reports of the CAG of India for the years 2003-04 to 2010-11.

It is recommended that the Government may ensure: (a) sending of replies to

¹⁵ Departments of Power, Agriculture and Industries.

¹⁶ Agriculture, Forest, Home, Industries, Power, PWD B&R, SC & BC Welfare, Transport and Tourism.

inspection reports/ draft paragraphs/ performance audits and ATNs on the recommendations of COPU as per the prescribed time schedule; (b) recovery of loss/ outstanding advances/ overpayments within the prescribed period; and (c) revamping of the system of responding to audit observations.

Disinvestment, Restructuring and Privatisation of PSUs

1.27 The State Government did not undertake the exercise of disinvestment, privatisation and restructuring of any of its PSUs during 2014-15.

Coverage of this Report

1.28 This Report contains 15 paragraphs and two Performance Audits on 'Functioning of Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Plant, Yamunanagar and Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Plant, Khedar, Hisar' and 'Custom Milled Rice' involving financial effect of ₹4,739.28 crore. The Management of Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited did not reply to one paragraph having financial effect of ₹24.14 crore. Similarly, Government of Haryana did not give reply to three paragraphs having financial effect of ₹61.34 crore.

