

CHAPTER-I

Overview of State Public Sector Undertakings

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Introduction

1.1 The State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) consist of State Government companies and Statutory corporations. The State PSUs are established to carry out activities of a commercial nature while keeping in view the public welfare.

1.2 In Jharkhand, as on 31 March 2012, there were 12¹ Government companies and one Statutory corporation (all working). None of these companies was listed in any of the stock exchanges. These PSUs registered a turnover of ₹ 2,139.72 crore for 2011-12 as per their latest finalised accounts as of September 2012. This turnover constituted 1.72² *per cent* of the State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2011-12. The State PSUs incurred an aggregate loss of ₹ 786.68 crore as per their latest accounts finalised during 2011-12. They had employed 7,588 employees as of 31 March 2012.

1.3 State PSUs do not include 29 Departmental Undertakings (DUs) which carry out commercial operations but are part of Government departments and the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (JSERC) an autonomous body of which the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is the sole auditor.

1.4 During the year 2011-12, one PSU³ was established and no PSU/ Statutory corporation closed down.

Audit Mandate

1.5 Audit of Government companies is governed by Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956. According to Section 617, a Government company is one in which not less than 51 *per cent* of the paid up capital is held by Government(s). A Government company includes a subsidiary of a Government company.

¹ Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation Limited (JSFDC), Jharkhand Hill Area Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited (JHALCO), Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (JIIDCO), Jharkhand Police Housing Corporation Limited (JPHCL), Greater Ranchi Development Agency Limited (GRDA), Jharkhand Silk Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation Limited (JHARCRAFT), Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Limited (JSMDC), Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (TVNL), Karanpura Energy Limited (KEL), Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation Limited (JTDC), Jharkhand State Beverages Corporation Limited (JSBCL), Jharkhand State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (JSFCSCL) and Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB).

² Percentage is based on the figure of State GDP for the year 2011-12 taken at the current prices (new series) as of November 2011.

³ JSFCSCL.

1.6 The accounts of the State Government companies (as defined in Section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956) are audited by Statutory Auditors, who are appointed by the CAG as per the provisions of Section 619(2) of the Companies Act, 1956. These accounts are also subject to supplementary audit conducted by CAG as per the provisions of Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956.

1.7 The audit of the Statutory corporation (JSEB) is governed by the Electricity Act, 2003 and CAG is the sole auditor.

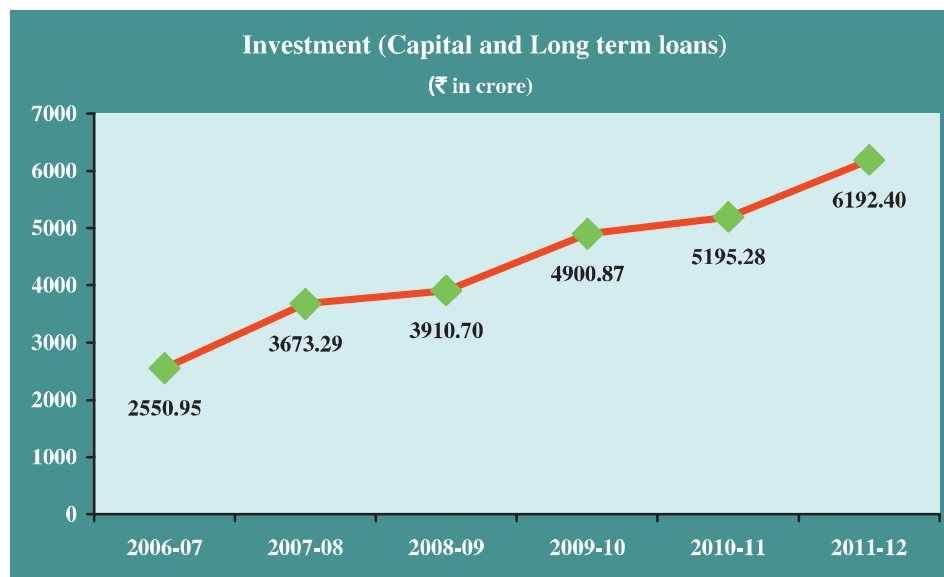
Investment in State PSUs

1.8 As on 31 March 2012, the investment (Capital and Long term loans) in 13 PSUs (including one Statutory corporation) was ₹ 6,192.40 crore. Details are given in the table below.

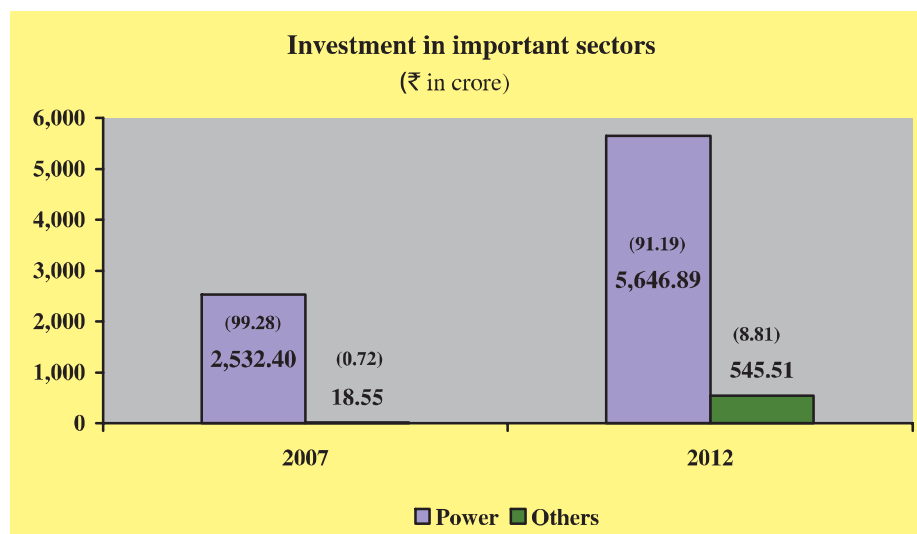
Government companies			Statutory corporation			(₹ in crore)
Capital	Long term loans	Total	Capital	Long term loans	Total	Grand Total
170.10	1157.42	1327.52	-	4864.88	4864.88	6192.40

A summarised position of Government investment in State PSUs is detailed in *Annexure-1*.

1.9 As on 31 March 2012, of the total investment in PSUs, 2.75 per cent was towards Capital and 97.25 per cent towards Long term loans. The investment in the PSUs has grown by 142.75 per cent from ₹ 2,550.95 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 6,192.40 crore in 2011-12 as shown in the graph below.



1.10 The investment in various important sectors and the percentage thereof at the end of 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2012 are indicated in the following bar chart.



(Figures in brackets show percentage of total investment)

The thrust of investment in the PSUs was mainly in the power sector. During the past six years the investment in this sector is showing an increasing trend. It grew by 122.99 *per cent* from ₹ 2,532.40 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 5,646.89 crore in 2011-12 mainly due to the loans given by the Government and other bodies to JSEB and TVNL.

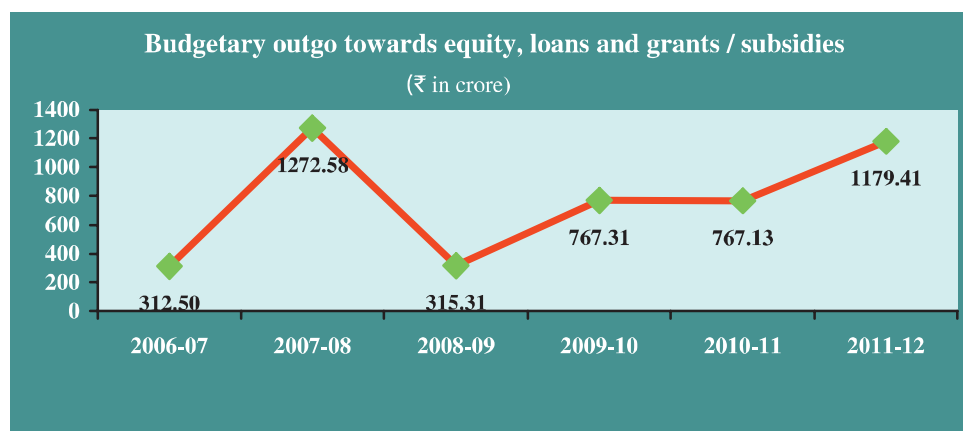
Budgetary outgo towards Equity, Grants/Subsidies, Guarantees and Loans

1.11 The details regarding budgetary outgo towards equity, loans and grants / subsidies in respect of State PSUs at the end of March 2012 are given in *Annexure-3*.

The summarised details of budgetary outgo towards equity, loans and grants/subsidies are given below in the table for the three years ended 2011-12.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of PSUs	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of PSUs	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of PSUs ⁴	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Equity capital outgo from budget	4	2.75	3	3.00	4	20.50
2.	Loans given from budget	1	362.76	1	313.55	2	408.91
3.	Grants/Subsidy received	2	401.80	3	450.58	1	750.00
4.	Total outgo		767.31		767.13		1179.41

1.12 The details regarding budgetary outgo towards equity, loans and grants/subsidies for the past six years are given in the graph below.



The budgetary outgo increased from ₹ 767.13 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 1,179.41 crore in 2011-12 mainly because of budgetary support in respect of subsidy given to JSEB (₹ 750 crore) and investment made in JSFCSCCL (₹ 243.96 crore).

Reconciliation with Finance Accounts

1.13 The figures in respect of equity, loans and guarantees outstanding as per records of the 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 are required to conduct reconciliation of the differences. The position in this regard as at 31 March 2012 is stated in the following table.

⁴ Total outgo represents total number of PSUs (GRDA, JHARCRAFT, JTDC, JSBCL, JSFCSCCL and JSEB).

(₹ in crore)			
Outstanding in respect of	Amount as per Finance Accounts	Amount as per records of PSUs	Difference
Equity	26.30	170.05	143.75
Loans	6579.71	5702.40	877.31

1.14 We observed that the differences occurred in respect of eight⁵ PSUs and these differences were pending reconciliation since 2001-02. Though the difference between the amounts reflected in the Finance Accounts and as per the records of the PSUs were reported in the Audit Reports of earlier years, no corrective action was taken by the State Government.

Performance of PSUs

1.15 The financial results of PSUs and financial position and working results of the Statutory corporation are detailed in *Annexures -2, 5 and 6* respectively. The percentage of PSU turnover to State GDP shows the extent of PSU activities in the State economy. The following table provides the details of turnover of PSUs vis-à-vis State GDP for the period 2006-07 to 2011-12.

(₹ in crore)						
Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Turnover ⁶	30.77	364.90	1552.32	1565.52	1442.90	2139.72
State GDP	73579	87620	75710.78	83077.90	108400.86	124160.16 ⁷
Percentage of turnover to State GDP	0.04	0.42	2.05	1.88	1.33	1.72

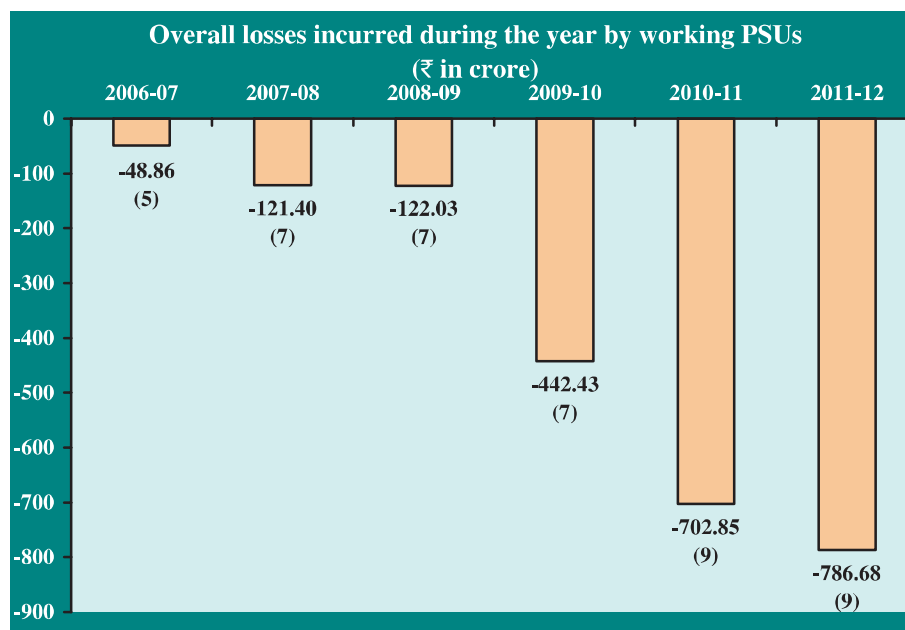
The percentage of turnover of PSUs to the State GDP has increased from 1.33 in 2010-11 to 1.72 in 2011-12. The percentage of turnover is also showing a varying trend. There was significant increase in the turnover during the year 2011-12 as compared to the previous year.

1.16 The aggregate losses (net) incurred by State PSUs increased from ₹ 48.86 crore to ₹ 786.68 crore during 2006-07 to 2011-12 as given in the following graph.

⁵ TVNL, JIIDCO, JTDC, JHARCRAFT, GRDA, JSFCSCL, JHALCO and JSEB.

⁶ Turnover as per the latest finalised accounts as of 30 September 2012.

⁷ The figure of State GDP for the year 2011-12 was taken at the current prices (new series) as of November 2011.



(Figures in brackets show the number of working PSUs in the respective years based on finalised accounts)

As per the latest accounts finalised, out of 13 PSUs, five⁸ PSUs earned aggregate profit of ₹ 22.94 crore while four⁹ PSUs incurred aggregate loss of ₹ 809.62 crore. Heavy losses were incurred by JSEB (₹ 722.82 crore) and TVNL (₹ 86.59 crore) as per their latest finalised accounts for the years 2010-11 and 1995-96 respectively. The remaining four¹⁰ PSUs did not submit any accounts till September 2012.

1.17 The losses of PSUs are mainly attributable to deficiencies in financial management, planning, implementation of their activities, their operations and monitoring. A review of the latest Audit Reports of CAG depict that the State PSUs incurred losses to the tune of ₹ 4,280.54 crore and infructuous investment of ₹ 57.19 crore. Year-wise details of net losses, controllable losses and infructuous investment are given in the table below.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Net losses	442.43	702.85	786.68	1931.96
Controllable losses as per CAG's Audit Report	1142.38	2650.89	487.27	4280.54
Infructuous Investment	0.41	46.17	10.61	57.19

1.18 The above losses pointed out by Audit Reports of CAG are based on a test check conducted by audit. The actual controllable losses could be much

⁸ JSFDC, JPHCL, JHARCRAFT, JSMDCL and JTDC.

⁹ JHALCO, JIIDCO, TVNL and JSEB.

¹⁰ GRDA, KEL, JSBCL and JSFCSCL.

more. The above indicates the need for effective management and control and ensuring accountability in the functioning of PSUs.

1.19 Other key parameters pertaining to State PSUs, as per their latest finalised accounts, are given in the following table.

(₹ in crore)						
Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Debt	2537.65	3550.89	3774.90	4760.27	5050.68	6022.30
Turnover ¹¹	30.77	364.90	1552.32	1565.52	1442.90	2139.72
Debt/ Turnover Ratio	82:1	10:1	2:1	3.04:1	3.50:1	2.81:1
Interest Payments	3.61	6.00	-	123.55	194.75	477.72
Accumulated losses	42.90	265.45	269.30	589.81	1646.52	6385.11

1.20 The State Government had not formulated any dividend policy under which the PSUs are required to pay a minimum return on the paid up share capital contributed by the State Government. As per their latest finalised accounts, five¹² PSUs earned an aggregate profit of ₹ 22.94 crore but did not declare any dividend.

Arrears in finalisation of accounts

1.21 The accounts of the companies for every financial year are required to be finalised within six months from the end of the relevant financial year under Sections 166, 210, 230, 619 and 619-B of the Companies Act, 1956. Similarly, in case of the Statutory corporation, the accounts are to be finalised, audited and presented to the Legislature as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. The table below provides the details of working PSUs and the status of finalisation of their accounts (September 2012).

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Number of working PSUs	9	10	11	12	13
2.	Number of accounts finalised during the year	3	7	14	12	8
3.	Number of accounts in arrears	43	48*	46*	46	52*
4.	Average arrears per PSU (3/1)	4.78	4.80	4.18	3.83	4.00
5.	Number of working PSUs with arrears in accounts	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Extent of arrears (years)	1 to 14	1 to 15	1 to 16	1 to 17	1 to 16

¹¹ Turnover of PSUs as per the latest finalised accounts as of 30 September 2012.

¹² JSFDC, JPHCL, JTDC, JHARCRAFT and JSMDM.

* Due to entrustment of accounts of some PSUs, the accounts of these PSUs are due for more than one year i.e. 2008-09-JHARCRAFT-2 arrear accounts, 2009-10-KEL-1 arrear accounts, 2011-12-JSFCSCCL-1 arrear accounts.

1.22 The number of accounts in arrears of the PSUs had increased over the years from 43 accounts in respect of nine PSUs in 2007-08 to 52 in 2011-12 in respect of 13 PSUs.

1.23 The State Government had invested ₹ 1,390.21 crore (equity ₹ 47.50 crore, loans: ₹ 590.91 crore, grants: ₹ 751.80 crore) in nine PSUs including one Statutory Corporation during the years for which the accounts have not been finalised as detailed in *Annexure-4*. In the absence of accounts and their subsequent audit, it could not be ensured whether the investments and expenditure incurred had been properly accounted for and the purpose for which the amount was invested had been achieved. Thus, the Government's investment in such PSUs remained outside the scrutiny of the State Legislature. Further, 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 Companies Act, 1956.

1.24 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 prescribed period. Though the attention of the concerned administrative departments and officials of the Government on the issue of arrears in finalisation of accounts was drawn by the PAG in August 2011, no significant remedial measures were taken. As a result the Net Worth of these PSUs could not be assessed in audit. Attention of the Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary, Finance Department was also invited by the PAG in October 2012 to arrears in finalisation of annual accounts and the need to expedite the clearance of the backlog in accounts in a time bound manner was highlighted.

1.25 In view of the above state of arrears, it is recommended that the Government should monitor and ensure timely finalisation of accounts in conformity with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Accounts Comments and Internal Audit

1.26 As of 30 September 2012 six companies forwarded eight accounts (including arrears accounts) to the PAG during the year 2011-12. Of these, three accounts of three companies¹³ were selected for supplementary audit. The Statutory Auditors had given unqualified certificates for two accounts and qualified certificates for six accounts. The audit reports of Statutory Auditors appointed by CAG and the supplementary audit of CAG indicate that the quality of maintenance of accounts are required to be improved substantially. The details of aggregate money value of comments of the CAG are given in the following table.

¹³ JHARCRAFT, JSMDC and JTDC.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Increase in profit	-	-	-	-	1	0.23
2.	Decrease in profit	2	0.74	2	7.70	3	3.52
3.	Increase in loss	1	0.03	-	-	-	-
4.	Non-disclosure of material facts	2	-	-	-	-	-

1.27 Some of the important comments in respect of accounts of companies are stated below:

Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation Limited (2004-05)

- Fixed Assets and Profit for the year was overstated by ₹ 1.48 lakh due to non-charging of 100 *per cent* depreciation on items valuing less than ₹ 5,000.

Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Limited (2005-06)

- Profit for the year was understated by ₹ 22.69 lakh due to non-accountal of interest income of ₹ 22.69 lakh.
- Profit was overstated by ₹ 3.16 crore due to short provision of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery charges of ₹ 0.95 crore and escalation of hire charges of ₹ 2.21 crore.
- Profit was overstated by ₹ 26.44 lakh due to non writing off preliminary expenditure.

Jharkhand Silk Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation Limited (2010-11)

- Current Liabilities & Provisions and Profit for the year was overstated by ₹ 3 lakh due to accountal of Capital Grant as Revenue Grant during the year 2010-11.
- Prior Period Adjustment and Capital Grant was understated and Profit for the year was overstated by ₹ 4.72 lakh due to accountal of Capital Grant received for purchase of generator as Revenue Grant during the year 2009-10.

Annual account of Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB)

1.28 Annual Accounts for the year 2010-11 had been received during the year from JSEB for which the CAG is the sole auditor. The audit of accounts upto 2010-11 was completed. The accounts for the year 2005-06 to 2009-10 were received during 2010-11 but Separate Audit Report (SARs) were finalised during 2011-12. The Audit Reports of CAG indicate that the quality of maintenance of accounts needs to be improved substantially. Some of the important comments in respect of accounts of JSEB are stated below.

Accounts for the year 2005-06

- Deficit for the year was understated by ₹ 110.87 crore due to-
 - Non-considering the daily receipt and consumption report of usable coal stock at current rate - ₹ 42.23 crore.
 - Non provision of unusable oil included under stock of oil - ₹ 1.28 crore.
 - Non adjustment of amount not recoverable from Kumardhuvi Metal Casting & Engineering Ltd. on final settlement - ₹ 4.67 crore.
 - Accountal of claim for short receipt of coal as receivable from Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL), though similar claims were rejected by CCL in earlier years - ₹ 14.09 crore.
 - Accountal of surcharge dues from CCL as sundry receivable, though CCL had not accepted the same - ₹ 2.48 crore.
 - Accountal of amount recoverable from employees/ex-employees for which no records were available with the JSEB, and hence, chances of recovery of the same were remote - ₹ 1.31 crore.
 - Non provision of interest on the General Provident Fund (GPF) contribution made by the employees during the year 2005-06 - ₹ 60.15 lakh.
 - Short provision for gratuity and pensions payable to retired employees for the year 2005-06 - ₹ 43.07 crore.
 - Non provision of outstanding expenditure towards demurrage payable to the Railways for the year 2005-06 - ₹ 1.14 crore.

Accounts for the year 2006-07

- Deficit for the year was understated by ₹ 822.50 crore due to-
 - Non-adjustment of amount recoverable from State Government on final settlement - ₹ 713.49 crore.

- Short provision of gratuity and pensions payable to retired employees for the year 2006-07 - ₹ 88.69 crore.
- Non-charging of interest on fund under Group Saving Scheme (GSS), 1986 - ₹ 9.75 crore.
- Non-provision of terminal benefits such as GSS and Leave encashment for February and March 2007- ₹ 1.15 crore.
- Non-provision of interest on Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) of the employees for the current year as well as for prior periods (2001-02 to 2005-06) - ₹ 9.42 crore.

Accounts for the year 2007-08

- Deficit for the year was understated by ₹ 368.98 crore due to –
 - Non-provision of bad and doubtful debts for Sundry Debtors for the year 2007-08 - ₹ 231.32 crore.
 - Charging of Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) to Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) on additional Security Deposit, though ECL is not liable to pay additional SD being a Government of India enterprise - ₹ 1.07 crore.
 - Short provision of interest on GPF (current year ₹ 16.58 crore and previous year ₹ 74.84 crore) - ₹ 91.42 crore.
 - Short provision of gratuity and pensions payable to retired employees for the year 2007-08 - ₹ 45.17 crore.

Accounts for the year 2008-09

- Deficit for the year was understated by ₹ 434.29 crore due to-
 - Non-accountal of income from sale of power for the month of March 2009 - ₹ 37.51 crore.
 - Non-accountal of interest accrued income on investment but not due for the year 2008-09 - ₹ 2.79 crore.
 - Non provision of bad and doubtful debts for Sundry Debtors for the year 2008-09 - ₹ 271.33 crore.
 - Non-provision for arrears of salary with effect from 01.01.2006 in the books of accounts for the year 2008-09 - ₹ 168.38 crore.
 - Short provision of gratuity and pensions for the year 2008-09 - ₹ 34.88 crore.

Accounts for the year 2009-10

- Deficit for the year was understated by ₹ 266.56 crore due to -
 - Non-accountal of interest accrued income on investment but not due for the year 2009-10 - ₹ 4.35 crore.
 - Non-transferring of Capital Work-in-Progress to Fixed Assets which had already been commissioned as on 31.03.2010 - ₹ 8.56 crore.
 - Non provision of Fuel Cost Surcharge (FCS) related to the period from April 2008 to April 2009 claimed by Damodar Valley Corporation - ₹ 149.02 crore.
 - Short provision of interest on GPF for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 - ₹ 21.65 crore.
 - Capitalisation of notional interest and finance charges on funds received under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidutikaran Yojna (RGGVY) - ₹ 91.68 crore.

Accounts for the year 2010-11

- Deficit for the year was understated by ₹ 107.99 crore due to -
 - Short provision of audit fee claimed by Office of the Principal Accountant General, Jharkhand, Ranchi for the period 2003-04 to 2010-11 - ₹ 3.76 crore.
 - Charging of Delayed Payment Surcharge on amount not recoverable from Government of Jharkhand on final settlement - ₹ 6.00 crore.
 - Non-charging of supplementary power purchase bills amount as claimed by Power Grid Corporation India Limited (PGCIL) relating to 2010-11- ₹ 2.99 crore.
 - Non-charging of Clean Energy Cess *at the rate of ₹ 50 per MT and four per cent* Jharkhand Value Added Tax on coal purchased from Central Coalfields Limited - ₹ 3.24 crore.
 - Non-provision of increase in Dearness Allowance payable from January 2011 to March 2011 to employees - ₹ 1.85 crore.
 - Capitalisation of notional interest and finance charges on fund received under RGGVY - ₹ 92.68 crore.
 - Short provision of liability for amount payable as transmission charges to PGCIL for the period 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2010 - ₹ 9.80 crore.

- Non-accounting of interest accrued income on investment but not due for the year 2010-11 - ₹ 12.33 crore.

1.29 The details of aggregate money value of comments of CAG on the accounts of JSEB are given in following table.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	
		No. of accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Decrease in profit	3	56.98
2.	Increase in loss	6	2140.29
3.	Non-disclosure of material facts	1	40.81
Total		6	2238.08

Comments of the Statutory Auditors

1.30 The Statutory Auditors (Chartered Accountants) are required to furnish a detailed report upon various aspects including internal control / internal audit systems in the companies audited in accordance with the directions issued by the CAG to them under Section 619(3) (a) of the Companies Act, 1956 and to identify areas which needed improvement. An illustrative resume of major comments made by the Statutory Auditors on possible improvement in the internal audit/ internal control system in respect of six¹⁴ companies on the accounts finalised during the year 2011-12 are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Nature of comments made by Statutory Auditors	Number of companies where recommendations were made	Reference to serial number of the companies as per Annexure-2
1.	Non-fixing of minimum/maximum limits of store and spares	5	A-01, A-06, A-07, A-08, A-10
2.	Absence of internal audit system commensurate with the nature and size of business of the Company	1	A-10
3.	Non-maintenance of fixed assets register showing full particulars including quantitative details and location of fixed assets.	3	A-01, A-04, A-08

Recoveries at the instance of audit

1.31 During the course of audit in 2011-12, recoverable amounts of ₹ 25.16 crore were pointed out to the Management of various PSUs of which ₹ 31.16 lakh was admitted by JSEB. Recovery of the same was however not effected by JSEB so far (September 2012).

¹⁴ JSFDC, JPHCL, JHARCRAFT, JSMDC, TVNL and JTDC.

Status of placement of Separate Audit Reports (SARs)

1.32 The following table shows the status of placement of SARs issued by CAG on the accounts of the JSEB in the Legislature by the Government.

Sl.No.	Statutory corporation	Year up to which SARs placed in Legislature	Year upto which SARs not placed in Legislature		
			Year of SAR	Date of issue to Government	Reason for delay
1.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	--	2001-02	20.08.2010	Due to non-printing of sufficient number of copies by the JSEB, the SARs were not placed in the Legislature.
			2002-03	07.02.2011	
			2003-04	07.03.2011	
			2004-05	07.06.2011	
			2005-06	09.11.2011	
			2006-07	15.12.2011	
			2007-08	31.01.2012	
			2008-09	30.03.2012	
			2009-10	30.03.2012	
			2010-11	26.04.2012	

Delay in placement of SARs weakens the legislative control over the Statutory corporation and dilutes the latter's financial accountability. The Government should ensure prompt placement of the SARs in the Legislature. The issue was brought to the attention of the Principal Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Jharkhand (October 2012).

Reforms in Power Sector

1.33 The State has formed Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (JSERC) in April 2003 under Section 82 of the Electricity Act, 2003 with the objective of rationalisation of electricity tariff, advising in matters relating to electricity generation, transmission and distribution in the State and issue of licenses. During 2011-12, JSERC issued two orders on annual revenue requirements and 24 other orders.

1.34 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in April 2001 between the Union Ministry of Power and the State Government as a joint commitment for implementation of reforms programme in the power sector with identified milestones. The progress achieved so far in respect of important milestones is stated in the following table.

Sl. No.	Milestone	Achievement ¹⁵	
1.	To reduce system losses at the level of 18 <i>per cent</i> of the energy available for sale	System losses came down to 35.04 <i>per cent</i> (November 2010)	
2.	100 <i>per cent</i> metering of all consumers	Single Phase (Urban)	87.78 <i>per cent</i>
		Single Phase (Rural)	64.13 <i>per cent</i>
		Low Tension (LT)	96.03 <i>per cent</i>
		High Tension (HT)	98.14 <i>per cent</i>

¹⁵ JSEB did not furnish information on the achievements till date. Hence, data was taken as of November 2010.