

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
ATOMIC ENERGY  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:369  
ANSWERED ON:19.02.2014  
SETTING UP OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS  
Ahir Shri Hansraj Gangaram;Rajesh Shri M. B.

**Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in various States of the country during the 12th Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with their capacity, State and location-wise;
- (c) the details of the amount released and expenditure incurred on all the under construction NPPs during the last three years and the current year along with the financial assistance, if sought, from any national or international financial institutions for these projects;
- (d) whether there is cost escalation in any of these projects and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure adequate fuel supply for nuclear power reactors in the country?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.369 FOR ANSWER ON 19.02.2014 BY SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR AND SHRI M.B. RAJESH REGARDING SETTING UP OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS.

(a)&(b) Yes, Sir. The XII Five Year Plan envisages commencement of work on 19 new Nuclear Power Plants with a total installed capacity of 17400 MW. The details are given in Annexure-1.

(c) The details of the Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure incurred for the under-construction Nuclear Power Plants during the last three financial years and the current financial year upto December 2013 is as below: All the values are ` in crores.

Sr.  
No. Project 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14  
RE Exp RE Exp RE Exp RE Exp

1	KGS-3&4	165	139.40	KGS-3&4 project was completed in the financial year 2010-11.					
2	KKNPP 1&2	900	803.67	1000	933.58	1200	1292.31	1500	1081.89
3	KAPP 3&4	550	352.89	1218	1077.38	1220	1092.22	2053	1018.42
4	RAPP 7&8	325	287.71	862	545.73	915	936.82	918	622.65
5	PFBR 720	605.32	905	631.33	795.42	484.58	643.7	362.81	

Actual expenditure incurred up to December 2013.  
RE indicates approved budget by concerned PSU.

Legend : KGS : Kaiga Generating Station  
KKNPP : Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project  
KAPP : Kakrapar Atomic Power Project  
RAPP : Rajasthan Atomic Power Project  
PFBR: Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor

Projects at sr. no. 1 to 4 above, being implemented by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a public sector undertaking of the Department are funded by a mix of equity and debt. The equity in the last three years and current year has been mobilised from internal resources of NPCIL only and no equity has been released from Government.

The debt portion was mobilised from domestic market borrowings and external credit / loan. The PFBR, being implemented by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), is funded through Government equity besides 5% equity contribution from NPCIL. Debt portion (20%) is to be raised after entire equity is utilised.

(d) There is no cost escalation with respect to the approved completion cost of KGS Units- 3&4, KAPP Units - 3&4 and RAPP Units - 7&8 projects. In respect of KKNPP Units - 1&2, the initial approved completion cost was `13,171 crore, which was revised to

`17,270 crore in May, 2013. The cost escalation has been mainly due to delay in the project completion. There were local protests at site, during September 2011 to March 2012 which severely impeded work and momentum of the project.

In respect of PFBR, the original approved cost envisaged was `3492 crore which was revised to `5677 Crore. The increase of cost was mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) Construction of PFBR was originally planned to be done departmentally. Later the responsibility was entrusted to BHAVINI, a public sector undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy leading to change in tax incidence. Further, Service Tax was introduced after the financial sanction for the project was accorded.

(ii) Being first of its kind reactor in the country, several modifications were carried out during execution of the project and new items were necessitated compared to those envisaged in the original design.

(e) Government has made efforts to augment indigenous uranium supply by opening of new mines and processing facilities. Fuel supply contracts have been signed for import of fuel for reactors under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards. In respect of future projects to be set up with international cooperation, lifetime fuel supply guarantees are being incorporated in the commercial contracts. Fuel linkages for future indigenous projects will be ensured at an appropriate time. PFBR is totally indigenous project and also government has already allocated fuel for PFBR.