

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:358
ANSWERED ON:25.02.2015
IAEA SAFEGUARDS
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Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian nuclear reactors have been running below capacity due to the mismatch of power and supply demand of uranium;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to increase the capacity of these reactors;
- (d) the names of the nuclear reactors that have completed the process under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards;
- (e) whether the Government is planning to include other reactors such as Kaiga Nuclear Reactor 1-4 in Karnataka under these safeguards; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (Dr. JITENDRA SINGH) :

(a)&(b) The present installed capacity comprises twenty one reactors with a capacity of 5780 MW. Of these, one reactor, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station unit-1 (RAPS-1) (100 MW) is under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for its continuance and twenty reactors (5680 MW) are generating power. Thirteen reactors with a total capacity of 3380 MW viz. Tarapur Atomic Power Station Units 1&2 (TAPS 1&2), Rajasthan Atomic Power Station units 1 to 6 (RAPS 1 to 6), Kakrapar Atomic Power Station Units 1&2 (KAPS 1&2), Narora Atomic Power Station Units 1&2 (NAPS- 1&2) and Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit-1 (KKNPP-1) are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards and use imported fuel, which is available in adequate quantity. These reactors are operating at rated power. The remaining eight (8) reactors viz. Tarapur Atomic Power Station Units 3&4 (TAPS-3&4), Madras Atomic Power Station Units 1&2 (MAPS-1&2), and Kaiga Generating Station Units 1 to 4 (KGS-1 to 4) with a total capacity of 2400 MW are fuelled by indigenous fuel. They are presently being operated close to their rated power, matching the fuel availability.

(c) The government had made efforts to augment indigenous uranium supply by opening of new mines and processing facilities and import fuel for reactors under IAEA Safeguards.

As a result, there has been significant improvement in capacity utilisation.

(d) Following 13 reactors are under IAEA safeguards. The details are:

Unit	Location	Capacity (MW)
TAPS 1&2	Tarapur, Maharashtra	2 x 160
RAPS 1		100
RAPS 2	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	200
RAPS 3&4		2 x 220
RAPS 5&6		2 x 220
NAPS 1&2	Narora, Uttar Pradesh	2 x 220
KAPS 1&2	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 x 220
KKNPP 1	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1 x 1000

Under extended shutdown since October 2004

In addition, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit-2 (KKNPP-2) (1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu, presently under commissioning is also under IAEA Safeguards.

(e)&(f) The placing of existing nuclear power reactors under IAEA Safeguards has been carried out in accordance with the Separation

Plan, notified under the India Specific Safeguards Agreement. As per the Separation Plan, the reactors of Kaiga Generating Station Units 1 to 4 (KGS 1 to 4) at Kaiga, Karnataka are out of IAEA Safeguards.