

and (b) The "Committee on Power" constituted by the Govt., in its report submitted in September, 1980, inter-alia made recommendations about the measures to be taken for reduction in Transmission & Distribution losses. The power utilities in the country were advised to improve their transmission and distribution system by taking appropriate short-term and long-term measures for reduction of T & D losses. They were also advised to formulate suitable schemes for carrying out system improvement. The Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power are constantly reviewing the position in this regard.

(c) and (d) It has not been possible to achieve significant reduction in the transmission & distribution losses in view of the constraint of resources with the power utilities to make requisite investment for augmentation/improvement of the transmission & distribution system. The position regarding T&D losses (All India Average) from 1980-81 to 1991-92 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Percentage T & D Losses in India

Year	All-India Percentage ^c T&D Losses
1980-81	20.56
1981-82	20.71
1982-83	21.14
1983-84	21.28
1984-85	21.47
1985-86	21.71
1986-87	21.74
1987-88	22.48
1988-89	22.31
1989-90	23.28
1990-91	22.89
1991-92	22.83

Cost of Power Stations at Bakreshwar

2696. SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the agreement signed between India and Japan in April, 1993, the project cost of the Two 210 MW power stations at Bakreshwar has been placed at 106 billion yen (Rs. 2684 crores) and the cost has been worked out to Rs. 6.8 crores per M.W.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the average cost per MW of the two Japanese aided projects will be as high as Rs. 5.50 crores whereas the cost of Thermal Power Projects by current estimates should not be more than Rs. 3.5 crores per MW;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of the 400 MW station at Faridabad is also on the higher side at 61 billion yen (Rs. 1648 crores) though not as high as the cost of the Bakreshwar Project; and

(d) will the Minister kindly state why such an agreement has been entered into with Japan, whereby the country, will have to pay almost double the cost for the Japanese aided power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (d) The Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project would ultimately have 5 Units of 210 MW each. The estimated projects cost of 160 billion yen for the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2X210 MW) appraised by the OECF Appraisal, Mission during their visit to India in April, 1993 include in its scope of work the installation of 2X210 MW turbo generator sets together with two boilers matching capacity and associated auxiliaries, common facilities and civil work; associated transmission system; and fly ash utilisation plant. Further, the cost estimates envisage additional provision for plant water system for three units ash

pond for three units fuel handling system for three units intake pumps and pipeline for five units and switchyard for five units.

The per megawatt generation cost for the Bakreshwar project would be comparable with the prevailing average per megawatt cost if the cost for additional provisions, fly ash utilisation, ocean freight and insurance and custom duty are not taken into account.

The cost of the 400 MW station at Faridabad has been estimated at Japanese Yen 46 billion approx. at current price level and Japanese Yen 61 billion approx. including price escalations and contingencies during the project implementation period. These cost estimates are based on the actual contract award price of the latest comparable Gas Power Project of NTPC under implementation.

Amount owed by NTPC to GAIL

2697. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation owes huge amount to the Gas Authority of India Ltd.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the GAIL, because of non-payment of dues have stopped gas supply to the two gas-based power generation plants being run by the NTPC; and

(c) if so, what steps have Government taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) owed Rs. 114.50 crores to Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) as on end July, 1993.

(b) and (c) GAIL stopped supply of gas to Kawas Gas project of NTPC in Gujarat from 3rd August, 1993 for non-payment of its

dues under the advance payment system. After release of part payment by NTPC, the gas supply to the project was restored on 4th August, 1993. GAIL had also restricted supplies to the Anta and Auraiya gas based power projects of NTPC in July and August this year for non-payment of dues. After mutual agreement on the liquidation of these dues these restrictions have since been lifted with effect from August 7, 1993.

CEA clearance for Ranigunta Power Project

2698. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought techno-economic clearance from the Central Electricity Authority for setting up of a diesel power station at Renigunta;

(b) whether the CEA has received all the required formalities from Andhra Pradesh Government in this regard;

(c) when will the clearance be granted; and

(d) full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) to (d) Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board in March, 1990 had forwarded a draft feasibility report for installation of a 100 MW Oil based Diesel Engine Power Plant at Renigunta (Distt. Chittoor) for techno-economic clearance. Due to non-availability of Oil, the case was not being processed since January, 1991. As Government of India has decanalised the import of LSHS, the proposal is presently under consideration in Central Electricity Authority.