(b) They can be viewed by anyone on *http://pmindia.gov.in/en/right-to-information-rti/assets-liabilities-of-the-union-council-of-ministers/*

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Nuclear reactors constructed by NPCIL

752. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:
SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed number of nuclear reactors to be constructed by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) using indigenous design and technology, by the years 2020 and 2025 respectively;

(b) the target for installed capacity of nuclear power generation in India by the years 2020 and 2030, respectively; and

(c) the progress made and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present four indigenous nuclear power reactors, KAPP 3 and 4 (2X700 MW) at Kakrapar, Gujarat; and RAPP 7 and 8 (2X700 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan, are under construction and are expected to be completed by 2019. In addition, a Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor of 500 MW capacity is at an advanced stage of commissioning at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.

Financial sanction has been accorded for two indigenous reactors *i.e.* GHAVP 1 and 2 (2X700 MW) at Gorakhpur, Haryana and these are being readied for launch in 2015-16. These are scheduled for completion in 2021. Two more indigenous 700 MW reactors are also expected to be completed by 2024.

(b) and (c) In July 2014, a target of tripling the then existing capacity of 4780 MW in the next ten years was set. While a capacity of 1000 MW has already been added to the grid in December 2014 by start of commercial operation of Kudankulam Unit-1, this target is expected to be met, largely on progressive completion of projects under construction and projects accorded financial sanction. The Government had also accorded 'in principle' approval of the following sites for locating nuclear power projects in future, based on both indigenous technologies and with foreign cooperation:

Site	State	Capacity (MW)	In cooperation with
Indigenous Reactors			
Gorakhpur	Haryana	4 X 700	Indigenous
Chutka	Madhya Pradesh	2 X 700	
Bhimpur		4 X 700	
Kaiga	Karnataka	2 X 700	
Mahi Banswara	Rajasthan	4 X 700	
With Foreign Co-operation			
Kudankulam	Tamil Nadu	4 X 1000	Russian Federation
Jaitapur	Maharashtra	6 X 1650	France
Chhaya Mithi Virdi	Gujarat	6 X 1000*	USA
Kowada	Andhra Pradesh	6 X 1000*	USA
Haripur	West Bengal	6 X 1000	Russian Federation

*Nominal Capacity

Pre-project activities are in progress at various stages at these sites, where the projects will be taken up progressively, in phases of twin units at a site. The Department of Atomic Energy has set for itself an ambitious target of reaching an installed generation capacity of 63000 MWe by the year 2031-32. The installed nuclear generation capacity by 2031-32 would depend on actual start of projects and their completion, which in turn would be contingent to completion of pre-project activities like land acquisition and obtaining statutory clearances and conclusion of techno-commercial discussion in respect of reactors to be set up with foreign co-operation.

Annual requirement of PHWRs

753. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) India's annual nuclear fuel requirement for pressurized heavy water reactors (PHWRs) for the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017;