Chapter Summary

- There were substantial variations between budget estimates and actual receipts of 232 per cent in dividend, 63 per cent in power and 56 per cent in interest receipts during 2000-01 to 2004-05.

  (Para 6.4.1)

- Receipts of DAE decreased to Rs.2876.05 crore in 2004-05 from Rs.3558.74 crore in 2000-01. Decrease of non tax receipt was due to revised pricing policy of heavy water implemented in January 2004.

  (Para 6.4.1 and Para 6.5)

- The decision of DAE to supply heavy water to four nuclear power stations at subsidised rates led to reduction in non tax receipts by Rs.400.02 crore during 2000-01 to 2004-05.

  (Para 6.6.4)

- The changes in the costing and determination of pool price of heavy water would entail estimated reduction of receipts between Rs.120.02 crore and Rs.420.00 crore per annum during 2003-08.

  (Para 6.6.3)

- While a major reason for reducing pool price was stated to be the need to make the cost of nuclear power more competitive, audit observed that the cost of heavy water alone was not a significant factor in the increase in nuclear tariff.

  (Para 6.6.3)

- There was under realisation of dividend from three PSUs viz NPCIL, IREL and ECL.

  (Para 6.6.1)

CHAPTER-VI: EXAMINATION OF MAJOR RECEIPTS FROM DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

6.1 Introduction

The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) aims at harnessing nuclear energy for power generation and developing nuclear and other advanced technologies for use in health care, agriculture, industry, research and other areas. It has five research and development centres, two Boards for promotion of research in nuclear sciences and higher mathematics, three industrial units, five public sector undertakings, eight autonomous institutions and three service organisations. The organizational structure and the mandate of the DAE on which its programmes are based are indicated in **Appendix- I** and **Appendix II** respectively.

6.2 Scope of Audit

DAE receives non tax receipts from interest, dividend, power, industries and minerals and atomic energy research. Three major components of the receipts of DAE during the period 2000-05 were reviewed, viz., interest, dividend and power. Records maintained at DAE Secretariat and two industrial units were test checked.

6.3 Audit objectives

The review was conducted to ascertain adequacy of measures and internal controls for maximizing the levy, collection, and accountal of non-tax receipts and assess any impact on revenue due to irregularities or system inadequacies.

6.4 Trend of non-tax revenue

6.4.1 The non-tax receipts of the department varied between Rs.2876.05 crore and Rs.3711.72 crore during the period 2000-01 to 2004-2005 as indicated in the table below:

(Rs. in crore)

Table 1 : Non tax receipts of DAE

Details of total non tax receipts	**Year**				
	2000-01	**2001-02**	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**
Budget Estimates	3066.48	3302.83	3414.16	3168.59	3202.48
Actual receipts	3558.74	3711.72	3203.37	3647.07	2876.05
Variation	(+)492.26	(+)408.89	(-)210.79	(+)478.48	(-)326.43
Percentage of variation	16.05	12.38	(-)6.17	15.10	(-)10.19

Total non tax receipts of the department declined from Rs.3558.74 crore in 2000-01 to Rs 2876.05 crore in 2004-05 amounting to reduction of 19 percent in non tax receipt revenues over the five year period. Overall variation between budget estimates and actuals during 2000-01 to 2004-05 was in the range of (-) 6.17 and 16.05 percent. Large variations were noticed between the budget estimates and actuals in some cases, as in interest (56.42 percent in 2003-04), dividend (232.42 percent in 2004-05) and power (63.05 percent in 2004-05) details of which are indicated in **Appendix III**. The magnitude of variations between budget estimates and actuals indicated inadequacies in preparation of budget estimates.

6.4.2 Interest receipts.

Interest receipts of the DAE fall under three categories

(i) interest amount payable on Government capital invested in departmental undertakings viz. Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), Heavy Water Management Board (HWB) and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-I (RAPS-I),

(ii) interest on loans to public sector undertakings of DAE viz. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), Indian Rare Earth Limited (IREL), Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), Electronic Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) and

(iii) interest on loans to Government servants and other interest receipts.

Interest receipts during 2000-05 was in the range of Rs.780.32 crore to Rs.1153.37 crore and, as a percentage of the total non-tax receipts of the department, increased from 25.34 percent in 2000-01 to 40.10 percent in 2004-05 (Table 2).

(Rs. in crore)

Table 2 :Interest receipts					
Head	**2000-01**	**2001-02**	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**
Total non tax receipts	3558.74	3711.72	3203.37	3647.07	2876.05
Interest receipt	901.89	914.92	780.33	1086.82	1153.37
Percentage of interest income to total non-tax receipt	25.34	24.65	24.36	29.80	40.10

6.4.3 Dividend

DAE received dividend from its PSUs viz NPCIL, UCIL, IREL and ECIL towards the return on investments on share capital made by the department. The dividend receipts during 2000-05 were in the range of Rs. 63.88 crore to

Rs.544.51 crore and its share of the total non-tax receipts was between 1.80 to 18.93 percent as indicated in Table 3.

(Rs. in crore)

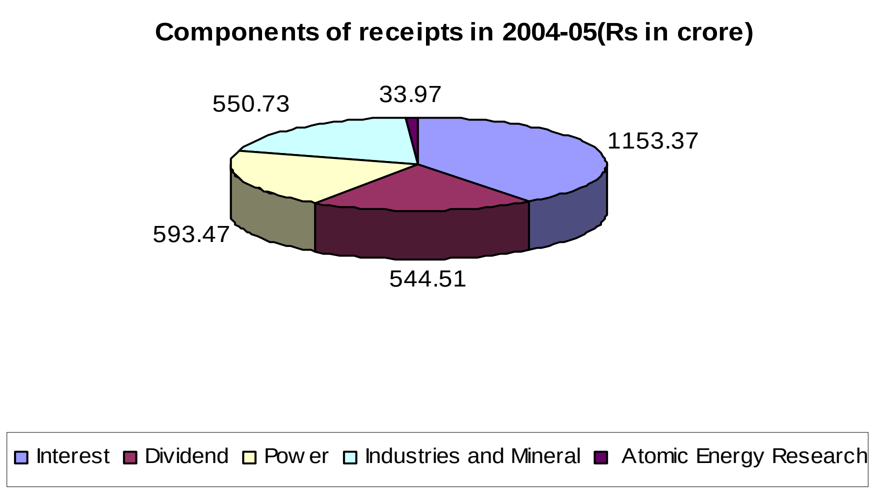
Table 3 : Dividend receipts					
Heads/Particulars	**2000-01**	**2001-02**	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**
Total Non tax receipt	3558.74	3711.72	3203.37	3647.07	2876.06
Dividend receipt	63.88	80.81	106.73	282.27	544.51
Percentage of dividend to total non-tax receipt	1.80	2.18	3.33	7.74	18.93

6.4.4 Power

Receipts from sale of power from RAPS-I, lease charges of heavy water, and lease charges of fuel were the major components under the head "Power". Total receipts under this head declined from Rs.1877.92 crore in 2000-01 to Rs.593.47 crore in 2004-05. The overall share of receipts under this head also declined from 52.77 percent of the total non tax receipts in 2000-01 to 20.63 percent in 2004-05 as detailed in the table below.

(Rs. in crore)

Table 4 : Receipts from power					
Head	**2000-01**	**2001-02**	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**
Total non tax receipts	3558.74	3711.72	3203.37	3647.07	2876.06
Receipt from Power	1877.92	1845.81	1486.43	1512.54	593.47
Percentage of income from power to total non-tax receipt	52.77	49.73	46.40	41.47	20.63



6.5 Reasons for decline in Non tax receipts

The decline in the overall non tax receipts was due to the revised pricing and accounting policy of the Heavy Water Pool notified by the DAE in January 2004. Supply of heavy water is managed by the Heavy Water Board (HWB), a departmental undertaking of DAE. HWB acquires the heavy water from various heavy water plants into the Heavy Water Pool, which comprises “assigned” stock which is assigned for use by NPCIL in its reactors and “unassigned” stock which is heavy water retained by HWB and not required for immediate use by NPCIL. The pool price of heavy water is calculated taking into account both the assigned and unassigned stock available with HWB and lease charges levied on NPCIL based on the pool price so calculated, to be paid in perpetuity. Prior to January 2004, interest was charged on the unassigned stock of heavy water with HWB at the rates notified by the Ministry of Finance from time to time, treating it as government capital. The revised pricing method provided inter alia that interest should not be charged on the unassigned stock of heavy water and that the payment of heavy water be determined in such a way that the price was recovered in 40 years at net purchase value (NPV) instead of in perpetuity. Audit comments on the revised policy are discussed later in the report.

6.6. Audit Findings

6.6.1 Under realisation of dividend due to non-insistence of minimum dividend as per Government instructions

The Ministry of Finance in an order in June 1996, stipulated that Government nominees on the Board of Directors should insist on declaration of minimum dividend of 20 per cent on share holding or minimum dividend payment of 20 percent of Post-Tax Profits (PTP) whichever was higher in respect of profit making PSU’s. DAE in September 1997 informed the Ministry that it would not be practicable to insist on 20 percent equity on share holding and requested to change the phrase ‘20 percent of equity or 20 percent of post-tax profit, whichever was higher’ to ‘20 percent of equity or 20 percent of post-tax profit, whichever was lower’ or simply ‘20 percent of post tax profit’ on declaration of minimum dividend. The Ministry did not accept DAE's request and instructed in November 1998 to comply with the existing guidelines on this subject issued in August 1998, which stipulated that in case minimum dividend of 20 percent of its share holding was not possible, having regard to the disposable profits, profit making PSUs must ensure that the dividend pay out constitute at least 20 percent of post-tax profit. The Ministry further held in July 2001 that dividend receipts constituted the major component of non-tax revenue of the Government and substantial shortfall in non-tax revenue caused adverse implications on budgetary projections and fiscal deficit. In view of the fiscal imbalance in Government finances and the voluntary adoption of a region of fiscal responsibility, the Finance Ministry reiterated that there was an onus on each Department to ensure realisation of the receipts from dividend from PSUs strictly in accordance with the instructions in force. The Ministry again reiterated the above instructions in September 2004.

6.6.2 The details of equity holding at the end of the year, post tax profit during the year, dividend realised and reserve and surplus of the profit making PSUs of the Department during 2001-05 are given at **Appendix IV**. DAE did not ensure payment of 20 percent dividend on equity holding from NPCIL, IREL and ECIL leading to forfeiture of non-tax receipts to the extent of Rs.3491.73 crore during 2000-01 to 2004-05. It was also observed by audit that the general reserves of both NPCIL and ECIL had increased substantially during this period. In the case of NPCIL general reserves grew from Rs.0.75 crore in 2000-01 to Rs. 3000.75 crore in 2002-03 and to Rs.6000.75 crore in 2004-05. ECIL's reserves increased from, Rs.20.53 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 175.95 crore in 2004-05. IREL also showed general reserves of Rs.129.64 crore for the year 2003-04.

In its reply of March 2006 DAE stated that dividend was not insisted upon as per the norms of the Ministry of Finance as the PSUs required fund for future projects and to discharge various liabilities. DAE also stated that of the reserves shown by NPCIL an amount of Rs. 2647 crore was in the form of power bonds issued by various beneficiary states and was not available for current expenditure. However, in the light of the substantial reserves available with all these PSUs and the fact that equity from DAE to these undertakings increased from Rs.4730.15 crore in 2000-01 to Rs.9410.72 crore in 2004-05, non insistence on dividend to be paid to Government as per norms did not appear justified. Further, the dividend realised from the three public sector undertakings also fell short of the minimum prescribed by the Ministry of Finance of 20 percent of post tax profit in respect of NPCIL (2000-03), IREL (2000-02), ECIL (2000-04) resulting in short realisation of dividend of Rs.328.98 crore (42.35 percent), Rs.7.17 crore (49.97 percent) and Rs.26.09 crore (56.23 percent) respectively.

The Ministry of Finance, however, in March 2006 while according post facto relaxation for payment of less dividend by the PSUs in the previous years, advised DAE for payment of dividend at 20 percent of profit after tax for UCIL, ECIL and IREL and 30 percent of profit after tax for NPCIL. Ministry's decision to provide relaxation to DAE for payment of less dividend in the previous years led to additional financial assistance to the PSUs apart from diluting its earlier stand on payment of dividend.

6.6.3 Lack of justification for the procedural changes made in the costing/pool prices of heavy water

The procedural changes in the costing and determination of pool price of heavy water were made sequential to a proposal from NPCIL stating that the high cost of heavy water was pushing up nuclear power tariff thereby rendering it less competitive. NPCIL stated that as approximately 25 to 40 percent of the cost of nuclear power is on account of the charges for heavy water, capitalization of interest on unassigned heavy water should be discontinued. NPCIL also requested for payment by instalments for the value of inventory of assigned heavy water as against payment of lease charges in perpetuity.

Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), in a meeting of May 2002, considered a proposal made by the Dept of Atomic Energy for reviewing the costing method of heavy water and the accounting and pricing of the Heavy Water Pool. The AEC constituted a Committee to review the matter, consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Controller General of Accounts, and the DAE. The Committee decided that the Chief Advisor (Costs) of the Cost Accounts Branch, Dept of Expenditure would undertake a detailed study of the existing costing/pricing method of the heavy water pool. In his report (January 2003), the Director (Costs) opined that the element of interest charged on unassigned heavy water inflated the pool price of heavy water and that this should be discontinued. He was also of the view that the reduced lease charges already in operation for new units of NPCIL at Kaiga I&II and RAPS III&IV resulted in an indirect subsidy to these units, and stated that all units of NPCIL should be charged uniform price/lease charges. It was also pointed out that dues outstanding from NPCIL for lease charges and loss of heavy water should be recovered and remitted to Government accounts.

The Committee considered the report of the Cost Accounts Branch and recommended interalia (August 2003) that interest should not be charged on the unassigned heavy water being carried consciously for strategic reasons, and that payment towards assigned heavy water be recovered over 40 years at NPV. It was expected that these proposals would reduce the non tax receipts of the Government and would result in reduction by amounts ranging between Rs.120.02 crore and Rs. 420 crore per annum for the period 2003-2008.

Audit comments on the revised costing procedure are as follows:

Cost of nuclear power includes cost of inputs of heavy water and nuclear fuel apart from financial charges such as return on equity, interest on loan etc. Analysis of the components of heavy water lease charges over two five year periods of 1996-2001 and 2001-2006 for three power plants revealed that the heavy water price taken for working out the tariff for the period 2001-06 was increased to Rs.15461/kg from Rs.8785/kg reckoned for the tariff calculation for the period 1996-2001 in respect of all these plants. Even though there was an increase of 76 percent in the heavy water price/kg reckoned for tariff calculation for the period 2001-2006 in respect of these three power plants in comparison to the heavy water price/kg reckoned for tariff calculation for the period 1996-2001, the percentage increase on the component of heavy water lease charges to the total tariff ranged between 1.95 percent and 6.45 percent as depicted at Serial no.6 of the table in **Appendix V**.

DAE stated in March 2006 that the changes in the costing of pool prices were made consciously in the Department with a view to securing the country's energy security; and that concerns raised at various fora about the high cost of nuclear power was merely incidental. It further stated that the costing procedure was considered by a committee including a representative of the Ministry of Finance and that Ministry of Finance was consulted while implementing the recommendations relating to the revised costing policy. DAE clarified (March 2006) that tariff for the atomic power stations was revised after a period of five years and that the revised tariffs included built in adjustment charges to reflect the fuel and heavy water price variations. However, analysis of the pre adjusted tariffs made available by DAE also indicated that, despite an increase of 53.46 percent, 42.95 percent, 29.22 percent tariff of the three power plants respectively from 1996 to 2001, the corresponding increase in the heavy water component was only 5 percent, 6 percent and 7 percent during this period, further establishing the fact that high cost of nuclear power was not due to heavy water component alone.

DAE stated (March 2006) that the basic purpose of changing the costing methodology of heavy water was to make nuclear power competitive with other forms of energy, to ensure the country's future energy security in a manner that was both environment friendly and generated sufficient internal surplus for DAE to be self reliant for future power projects, while also ensuring reasonableness in terms of the cost to the customers.

The reply from DAE is to be viewed against the fact that as per figures published by the Ministry of Power, nuclear power accounted for less than three percent of the total energy generation in the country in 2005-06. In fact over the last ten years total installed capacity of nuclear energy as a percentage of total installed capacity of energy production in the country has remained largely static at between 2-3 percent. Further, since the increase in nuclear tariff was not attributable to the cost of heavy water alone, it is considered that the reduction in lease charges would not be a significant factor in making nuclear power more competitive. The revised costing policy amounted to an implicit subsidy on nuclear tariff while the reduction of the receipt due to Government is estimated at Rs.1264.12 crore for the period 2003-08.

6.6.4 Foregoing revenue of Rs.400.02 crore due to subsidised rate of heavy water

DAE had in June 2000, notified the rate of heavy water to be supplied to four reactors (Kaiga I&II, RAPS III&IV) of NPCIL whose commissioning had been delayed, at a lower rate so as to maintain the unit energy cost from these nuclear stations at an appropriate level. The Cost Accounts Branch in its report had observed that the reduced lease charges applicable for Kaiga I&II and RAPS III&IV amounted to an indirect subsidy to these units and recommended that all units of NPCIL should be charged the same rates. The decision to levy lease charges at reduced rates for Kaiga I&II and RAPS III&IV resulted in a reduction in the non tax receipts of Government of Rs.400.02 crore during the period 2000-01 to 2004-05, as detailed in the table below. The report of the committee set up to review the costing of heavy water did not contain any recommendation on the concessional pricing already extended to these plants.

(Rs in crore)

Table 5 : Loss to Govt on account of reduced rate of lease charges				
Year	**Kaiga.I**	**Kaiga-II**	**RAPS-3**	**RAPS-4**
2000-2001	17.88	22.56	23.76	12.76
2001-2002	28.36	24.15	24.89	28.55
2002-2003	29.23	25.16	24.05	33.01
2003-2004	14.68	11.20	10.57	16.38
2004-2005	14.68	11.20	10.57	16.38
Total	**104.83**	**94.27**	**93.84**	**107.08**
Total loss from four plants			**400.02**	

DAE stated in October 2005 that the price of the heavy water inventory of Kaiga I&II and RAPS III&IV was notified at a lower rate than that of other units in 1999 with the approval of the AEC, a competent authority to deal with important matters of policy relating to development, use and control of atomic energy. DAE further stated in March 2006 that the revised pricing methodology was approved by AEC and the Finance Minister.

The reply is to be viewed in the light of the fact that AEC was vested with powers to sanction proposal for capital expenditure upto Rs.50 crore only when it decided in November 1999 to issue heavy water at reduced rates, whereas the reduction in lease charges to these four reactors involved relinquishment of Government revenue of between Rs 52.83 crore and Rs.111.45 crore annually. Scrutiny of records made available to audit also revealed that the proposal that went to the Finance Ministry did not separately discuss the issue of the existing reduced rates for four power plants and no specific decision of the Finance Minister was sought on this aspect.

6.6.5 Short recovery of Rs.153.30 crore from NPCIL on account of heavy water lease and loss charges

Short recovery of heavy water lease charges and heavy water loss/make up charges from NPCIL has been pointed out by audit earlier in para 3.2 of the Report No.5 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2004, and also while certifying the proforma accounts of the DAE in December 2004. However it was noticed by audit that the dues recoverable from NPCIL for the period 1993-94 to 2002-03 amounting to Rs. 153.90 crore had not been paid by NPCIL so far even though its reserves stood at Rs.6000.75 crore as at the end of March 2005.

In the Action Taken Note, DAE stated (January 2006) that according to a consensus reached between DAE and NPCIL the short recovery of Rs 130.87 crore would be recovered in a span of 40 years with nine percent interest at an annual payment /recovery of Rs 12.17 crore by assigning the short recovery of Rs.130.87 crore to the pool price of the new reactors. DAE further stated that this arrangement would ensure realisation of Rs 486.80 crore in 40 years, against Rs.130.87 crore. As this proposal has the effect of postponing realisation of Government revenues, it is considered by audit that this matter needs further examination and approval at appropriate levels.

6.7 Conclusions

Test check of records of DAE and its units revealed that its policies and procedures did not accord due consideration for the revenue requirements of Government.

Recommendations

- Effect realisation of dividend due to Government as per norms.
- Examine measures to rationalise the overall costing/pricing of components of nuclear tariff without affecting revenues due to Government.

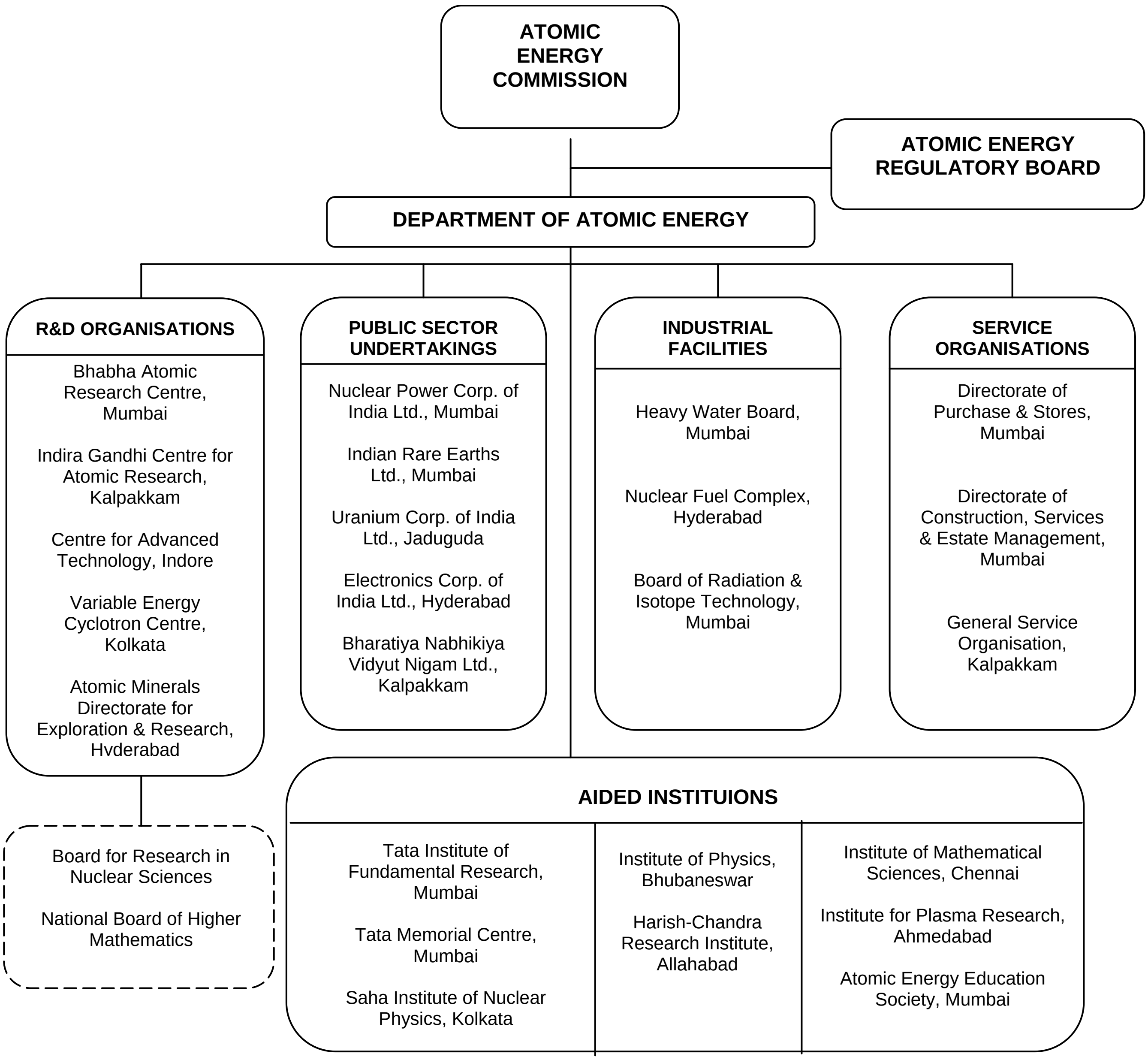
New Delhi	**(SUDHA KRISHNAN)**
Dated:	**Principal Director of Receipt Audit**
	(Direct Taxes)

Countersigned

New Delhi	**(VIJAYENDRA N. KAUL)**
Dated:	**Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

Appendix I
(Para 6.1)

DAE Organisation Chart



Appendix II
(Para 6.1)

Mandate of DAE

- Increasing the share of nuclear power through deployment of indigenous and other proven technologies, and also develop fast breeder reactors, and thorium reactors with associated fuel cycle facilities;

- Building and operation of research reactors for production of radioisotopes and carrying out radiation technology applications in the field of medicine, agriculture and industry;

- Developing advanced technologies such as accelerators, lasers, supercomputers, advanced materials and instrumentation, and encouraging transfer of technology to industry;

- Support to basic research in nuclear energy and related frontier areas of science; Interaction with universities and academic institutions; support to research and development projects having a bearing on DAE's programmes; and International cooperation in related advanced areas of research, and

- Contribution to national security.

Appendix III

(Para 6.4.1)

Budget Estimate Vs Actual Receipt

(Rs. in crore)

Head of Account	**Realisation against BE**	**2000-01**	**2001-02**	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**
0049- Interest	B.E	937.69	964.09	1102.98	694.79	749.26
	Actual	901.89	914.92	780.33	1086.82	1153.37
	Variation	(-)35.71	(-)49.17	(-)322.65	(+)392.03	(+)404.11
	Percentage of variation	3.81	5.10	29.25	56.42	53.93
0050- Dividend	B.E	50.59	56.41	88.96	117.96	163.80
	Actual	63.88	80.81	106.73	282.27	544.51
	Variation	(+)13.29	(+)24.40	(+)17.77	(+)164.31	(+)380.71
	Percentage of variation	26.27	43.25	19.98	139.29	232.42
0801- Power	B.E	1387.73	1571.94	1385.65	1538.72	1606.44
	Actual	1877.92	1845.81	1486.43	1512.54	593.47
	Variation	(+)490.19	(+)273.87	(+)100.78	(-)26.18	(-)1012.97
	Percentage of variation	35.32	17.42	7.27	1.70	63.05
0852- Industries & Minerals	B.E	670.77	688.73	811.99	794.13	656.40
	Actual	691.13	844.18	801.47	735.38	550.73
	Variation	(+)20.36	(+)155.45	(-)10.52	(-)58.75	(-)105.67
	Percentage of variation	3.04	22.57	1.30	7.40	16.10
1401- Atomic Energy Research	B.E	19.79	21.66	24.58	22.99	26.58
	Actual	23.92	26.00	28.41	30.06	33.97
	Variation	(+)4.13	(+)4.34	(+)3.83	(+)7.07	(+)7.39
	Percentage of variation	20.86	20.04	15.58	30.75	27.80
Total	B.E	3066.48	3302.83	3414.16	3168.59	3202.48
	Actual	3558.74	3711.72	3203.37	3647.07	2876.05
	Variation	(+)492.26	(+)408.89	(-)210.79	(+)478.48	(-)326.43
	Percentage of variation	16.05	12.38	6.17	15.10	10.19

Appendix IV
(Para 6.6.2)

(A) Short realisation of dividend

(Rs. in crore)

Name of PSU	Year	Equity holding at the end of the year	20 percent dividend realisable on Equity holding	Post Tax profit during the year	20 percent dividend realisable on post - tax profit	Actual dividend realised	Short fall in realisation of dividend w.r.t. 20 percent of	
							Post tax profit	Equity holdings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (6-7)	9 (4-7) #
NPCIL	2000-01	4562.93	912.58	824.99	165.00	76.84	88.16	(748.15)*
	2001-02	5415.81	1083.16	1549.42	309.88	101.53	208.35	(981.63)*
	2002-03	7065.31	1413.06	1509.25	301.85	269.38	32.47	1143.68
	2003-04	8278.47	1655.69	2604.16	520.83	520.99	nil	1134.70
	2004-05	9178.47	1835.69	1704.59	340.92	741.51	nil	1094.18
	Total						**328.98**	**3372.56**
IREL	2000-01	85.97	17.19	33.49	6.69	3.35	3.34	13.84
	2001-02	85.97	17.19	38.33	7.66	3.83	3.83	13.36
	2002-03	85.97	17.19	16.48	3.30	3.30	nil	13.89
	2003-04	86.37	17.27	21.07	4.21	6.32	nil	10.95
	2004-05	86.37	17.27	24.00	4.80	5.07	nil	12.20
	Total						**7.17**	**64.24**
UCIL	2000-01	424.82	84.96	3.03	0.61	0.61	Nil	
	2001-02	427.82	85.56	5.88	1.17	1.25	Nil	
	2002-03	462.82	92.56	4.81	0.96	3.10	Nil	
	2003-04	542.82	108.56	9.79	1.96	3.50	Nil	
	2004-05	678.32	135.66	29.25	5.85	6.00	Nil	
	Total						**Nil**	**Nil**
ECIL	2000-01	81.25	16.25	11.81	2.36	Nil	2.36	(11.81)@
	2001-02	81.25	16.25	69.29	13.85	0.13	13.72	(16.12)@
	2002-03	129.88	25.97	53.25	10.65	6.49	4.16	19.48
	2003-04	36.88	27.38	97.68	19.54	13.69	5.85	13.69
	2004-05	145.88	29.18	37.13	7.42	7.42	Nil	21.76
	Total						**26.09**	**54.93**
Grand Total for NPCIL, IREL and ECIL for the period 2001-04							**362.24**	**3491.73**

***** Considering the General Reserve of only Rs.0.75 crore during 2000-02, shortfall in the dividend with reference to 20 percent equity holding of NPCIL is for these two years ignored.

@ Considering the Nil, smaller general reserve of ECIL during 2000-02, shortfall in the dividend with reference to 20 percent equity holding is omitted.

Short realisation of dividend is restricted to amount at Col.4

(B) General Reserve

(Rs in crore)

Year	NPCIL	IREL	UCIL	ECIL
2000-01	0.75	48.22	29.02	**Nil**
2001-02	0.75	82.71	49.72	20.53
2002-03	3000.75	114.19	43.99	72.41
2003-04	5000.75	129.64	49.81	162.72
2004-05	6000.75	147.86	72.23	175.95

Appendix V

(Para 6.6.3)

Component of heavy water lease charges to tariff

Nuclear Power Station	MAPS		Increase in 01-06 over 96-01	NAPS		Increase in 01-06 over 96-01	KAPS		Increase in 01-06 over 96-01
01. Effective period of tariff	96-01	01-06		96-01	01-06		96-01	01-06	
02. Notified tariff rate in paise /kwh	128.78	210.51	81.73	164.27	252.56	88.29	236.49	272.00	35.51
03. Heavy water price/Kg taken for tariff	8785 (as on 1.4.96)	15461 (as on 1.4.01)	6676	8785 (as on 1.4.96)	15461 (as on 1.4.01)	6676	8785 (as on 1.4.96)	15461 (as on 1.12.01)	6676
04. Notified percent of Heavy Water lease charges	12%	12%	Nil	12%	12%	Nil	12%	12%	Nil
05. Component of Heavy Water lease charges included in the tariff in paise/Kwh	32.77	57.67	24.90	29.86	52.56	22.70	30.43	52.56	22.13
06. Percentage of component of heavy water lease charges to total tariff	**25.45%**	**27.4%**	**1.95%**	**18.18%**	**20.81%**	**2.63%**	**12.87%**	**19.32%**	**6.45%**
07. Component of Heavy water make-up charge included in the tariff	13.11	23.07	9.96	9.95	17.52	7.57	10.14	17.52	7.38
08. Percentage of component of heavy water make-up charges included in the tariff	**10.18%**	**10.96%**	**0.78%**	**6.05%**	**6.94%**	**0.89%**	**4.28%**	**6.44%**	**2.16%**
09.Cost of fuel (UO2)/Kg taken for tariff	6870 (as on 10-6-96)	15495 (as on 1-4-01)	8625	7694 (as on 1.6.96)	15495 (as on 1-4-01)	7801	8228 (as 0n 1.4.96)	15495 (as on 1-4-01)	7267
10. Component of Fuel charges included in the tariff in paise/Kwh	21.57	48.65	27.08	23.74	47.81	24.07	25.39	47.81	22.42
11. Percentage of component of fuel charges to total tariff	16.75%	23.11%	6.36%	14.45%	18.93%	4.48	10.74%	17.5%	6.76