

Category of schemes Financed under T&D

S.No	Category	Purpose
1. Distribution schemes		
(i)	Project system Improvement: P:SI	To strengthen and improve the sub transmission and distribution system in the designated area.
(ii)	SI:Meters, Transformers, etc	For procurement and installation of meters, transformers etc.,
(iii)	P:SI (HVDS)	For conversion of LVDS to HVDS
(iv)	P:SI (APDRP)	For counterpart funding of APDRP schemes sanctioned by MOP
(v)	Project Intensive Electrification: P:IE	To cover intensive load development for providing connections to rural consumers in already electrified villages.
(vi)	Project Pumpsets: SPA:PE	For energisation of pumpsets.
2.Transmission schemes		
(i)	Project system Improvement: P:SI	For evacuation of power from new generating stations and to strengthen/improve the existing transmission system in the designated areas.

Details of the categories of schemes being financed by T&D

I. **Distribution Category** (13 years tenure except for Bulk loan which is for 7 years)-
Schemes covering voltage up to 11KV on secondary side of sub-station).

(i) System Improvement – To overcome the system deficiencies and to improve the quality and reliability of power supply, REC finances System Improvement schemes, based on system studies of an electrical distribution network considering present status of system capacities, connected demand, voltage profiles and level of losses, together with scope for future load growths. System deficiencies and weaknesses are identified and suitable solutions identified. This broadly includes creation of new sub-stations and feeders, augmentation of existing capacities of sub-stations and feeders, installation of capacitors, provision of efficient and tamper proof meters, introduction of innovative power supply. This results in the supply of better quality and more reliable power to the consumers and increased revenue to the Power Utilities.

The system improvement programme also includes **Bulk loan** schemes meant for procurement and installation of meters, transformers etc, **HVDS** schemes meant for conversion of LVDS to HVDS so as to improve the HT:LT ratio. System Improvement schemes reduce the AT&C losses to a great extent.

Since launch of the programme in 1987-88, REC has so far sanctioned projects for a loan assistance of approximately Rs. 1.5 lakh crores till March 13.

(ii) Intensive Electrification – The scheme for intensive electrification of electrified villages has been termed as Projects Intensive Electrification (P:IE). Schemes under this activity mainly aim at intensive electrification of already electrified villages. The basic purpose is to cover intensive load development for providing connections to rural consumers in already electrified villages. The required infrastructure of DTs, 11 KV lines and 33 KV lines are provided for in these schemes to extend supply to various types of consumers. Financing of schemes under the nomenclature of IE started from 1998-99 onwards. (similar works were earlier covered under various categories of schemes for village/dalit basti and hamlet electrification through REC's own sources of financing and under budgetary support). Since then, till March 13, schemes for a loan assistance of approximately Rs.6880 crores have been sanctioned under P:IE category.

(iii) Pumpset Energisation – REC started this programme to provide funds for schemes for energisation of pumpsets, in order to facilitate agriculture. Thus the schemes are termed as Special Project Agriculture (SPA). Since the start of the programme, till March 13, loan assistance of approximately Rs. 13268 crore has been sanctioned under this programme.

(iv) APDRP Programme:

The Accelerated Power Developments and Reforms programme (APDRP) was launched by the GOI in 2001-02. The MOP sanctions the schemes based on the recommendations of the concerned Advisor cum Consultants (AcCs), who formulate the DPRs for the utilities. The role assigned to REC regarding this programme is extending counterpart funding to the states (which was 50% of project cost earlier, but now revised to 75%), based upon the sanction of MOP.

Since the launch of the programme, REC has provided counterpart funding for 319 schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 4036 crores. Against these schemes, the concerned utilities have drawn Rs.2666 crores till March 07.

The APDRP programme has been revised from 31.3.2009 and the Govt. of India has proposed to continue the programme as R-APDRP during the XI Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme shall be on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. As in the earlier programme, REC provides counterpart funding for the projects sanctioned by Gol to the extent not covered by Gol grant and/or loan. Till March 2013 REC has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs.10692 crores for the RAPDRP projects.