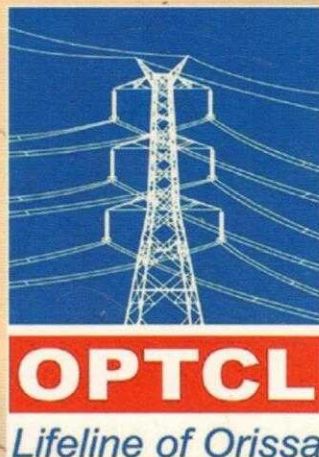


VISION 2025

Life Line of Orissa



JANUARY 2009

ORISSA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

REGD. OFFICE: JANPATH, BHUBANESWAR-751 022

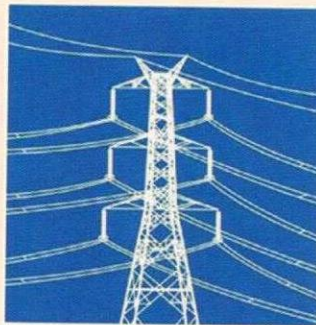
ORISSA

District Map



VISION 2025

Life Line of Orissa



OPTCL

Lifeline of Orissa

JANUARY 2009

ORISSA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

REGD. OFFICE: JANPATH, BHUBANESWAR-751 022





ORISSA STATE

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Dated 5.1.09

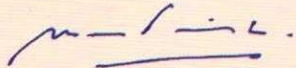
NAVEEN PATNAIK

CHIEF MINISTER, ORISSA

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL) is bringing out the VISION 2025 document. I hope the vision document will pave the way for efficient power management in the state and provide much needed fillip to the industrial growth.

I wish the OPTCL initiative all success.


Naveen Patnaik





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BHUBANESWAR

Dated the 25.11.2008

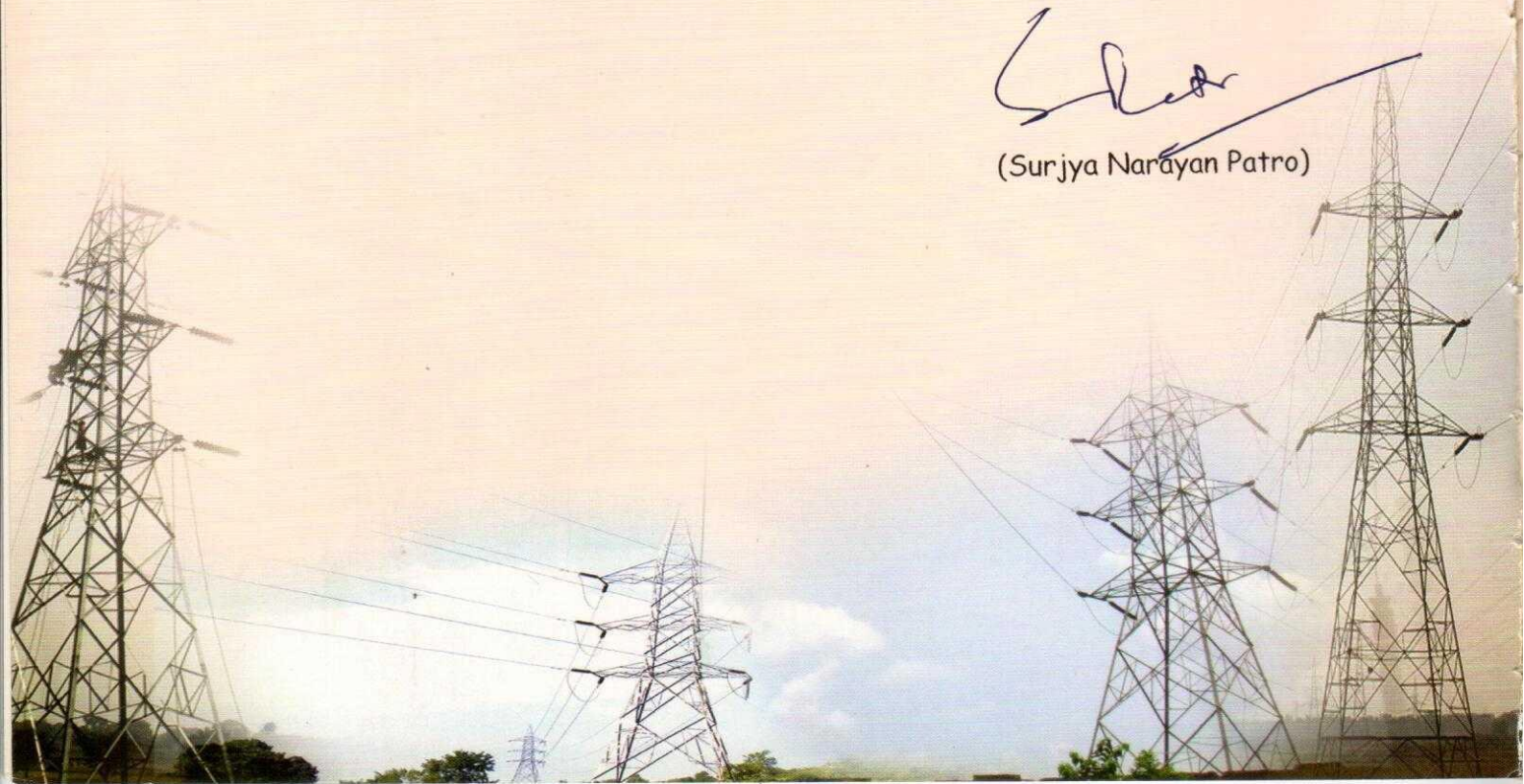
SHRI SURJYA NARAYAN PATRO

MINISTER
ENERGY, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
AND CULTURE, ORISSA

MESSAGE

It is a matter of pleasure that the Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL) is bringing out the VISION 2025 document. A strong power transmission network in Orissa is the need of the hour. I hope that the Vision 2025 document will be a guideline in achieving the milestones for OPTCL.

(Surjya Narayan Patro)





ORISSA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

(A Govt. of Orissa Undertaking)

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1st January, 2009

Sri C. J. Venugopal, IAS

Chairman-cum-Managing Director

OPTCL & GRIDCO

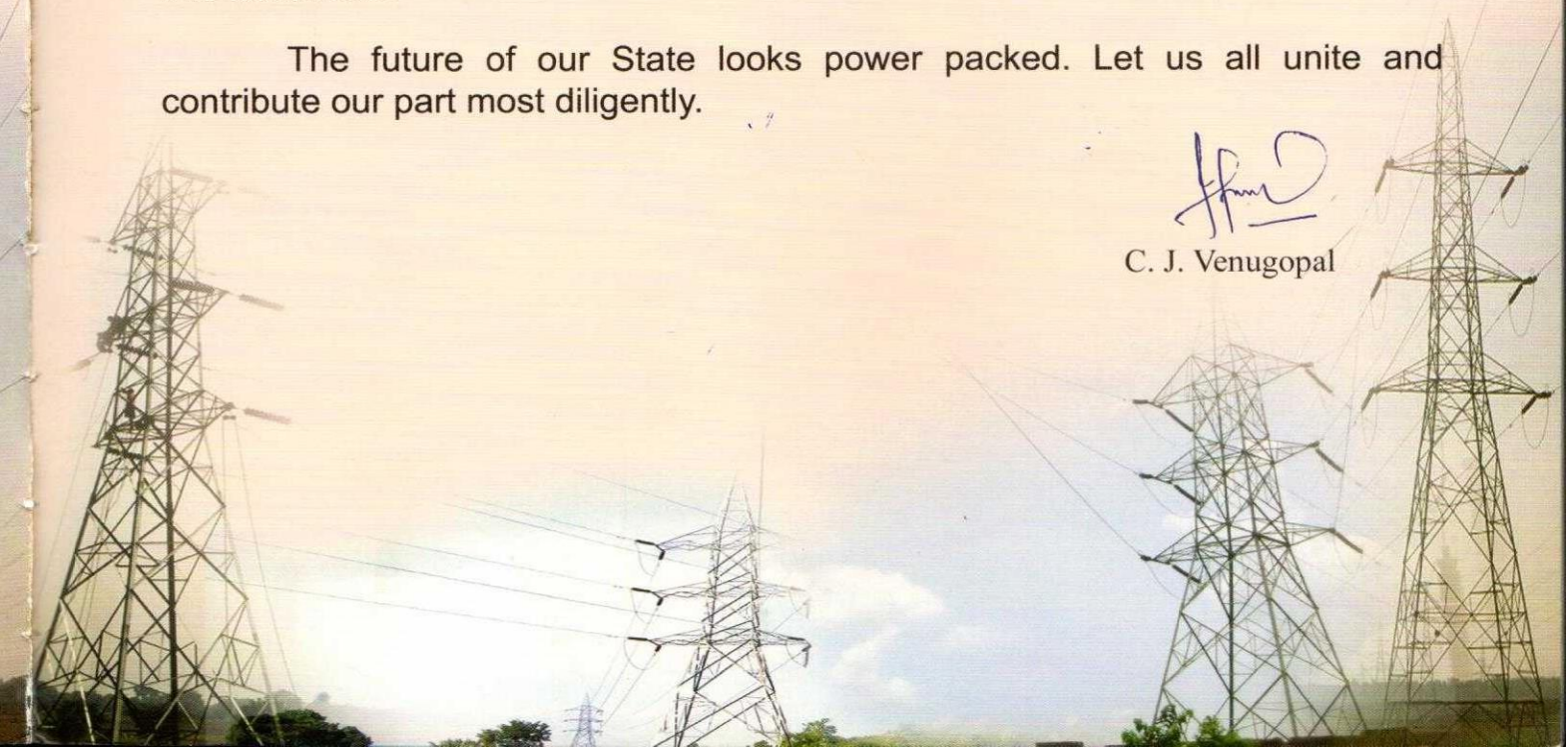
MESSAGE

This is a great occasion that we are releasing 'VISION 2025' of Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Limited. In any developmental activity, power plays the most crucial role. Today, in this fast progressing scenario of our State, the demand for electricity has increased manifold. Being the State Transmission Utility the task ahead is extremely challenging.

This document describes the organization's vision in building and maintaining an efficient Transmission System to meet the huge supply / demand scenario for the coming decade and even after. I am sure this will provide a firm basis for the next stages of consultation, discussion and debate leading to strategic Agenda and Implementation Plan. I am thankful to my colleagues and the stakeholders who have shared their valuable thoughts and ideas in compiling this document.

The future of our State looks power packed. Let us all unite and contribute our part most diligently.

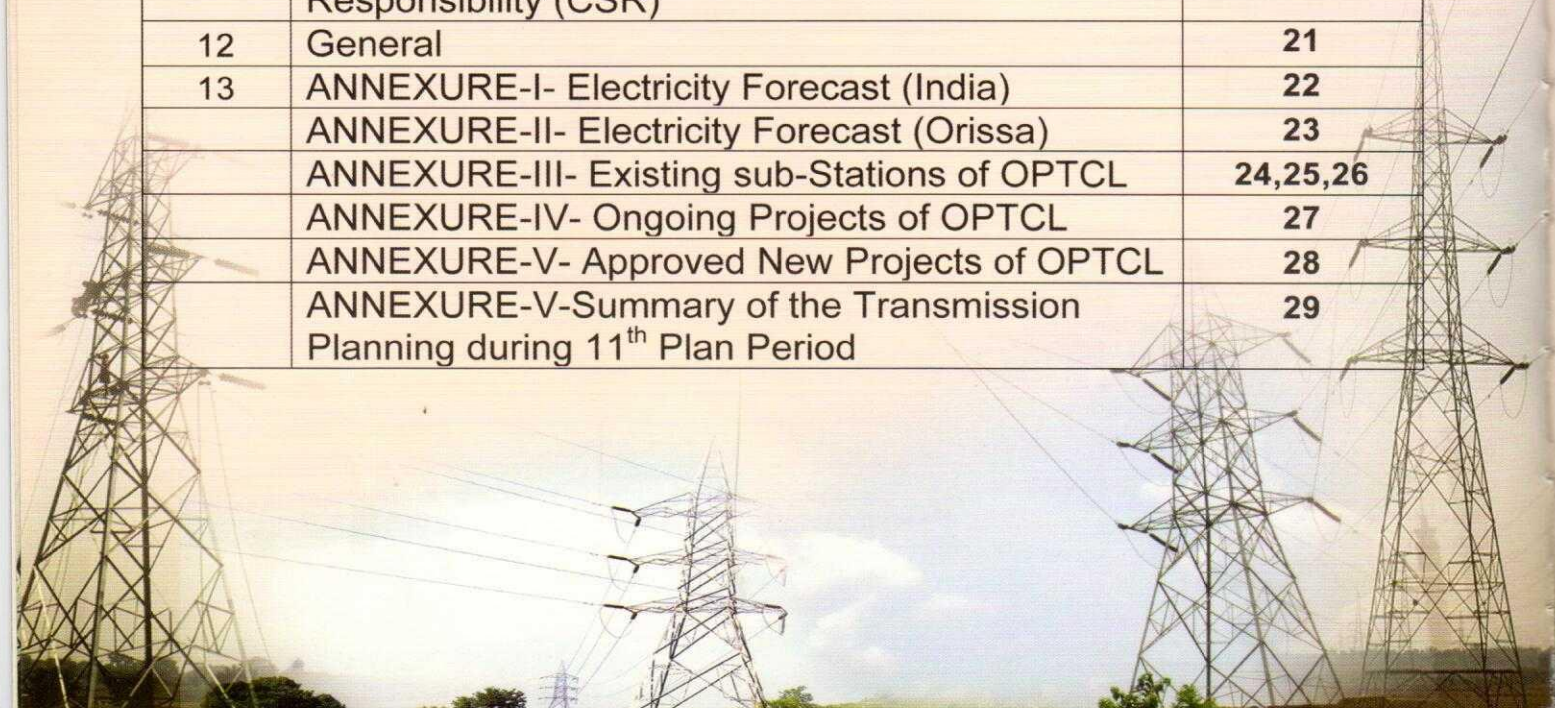
C. J. Venugopal





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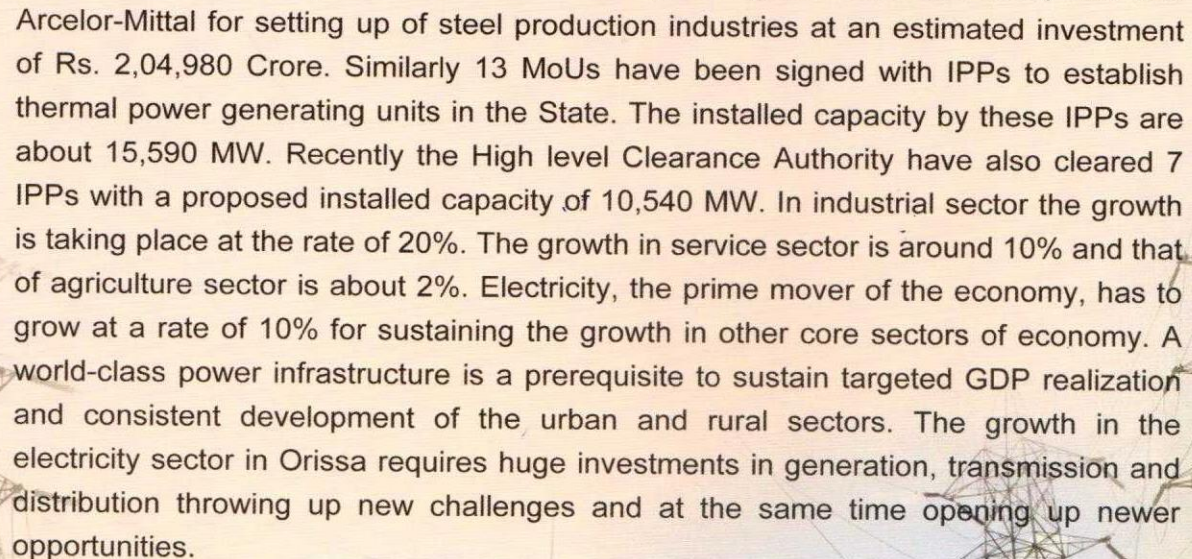




DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO IN ORISSA

Orissa is situated on the eastern coast of India and has a total area of approximately 1,52,200 sq. km constituting about 4.74 percent of India's landmass. As per 2001 census report, the population of Orissa is 36.8 million and with the prevailing growth rate, it may likely to rise to 45 million in the year 2025. Orissa is rich in minerals having approximately 98% of India's reserves of Chromite, 70% of Bauxite and 26% of Iron Ore. Orissa having 23% of India's coal reserve occupies second position in the country, next to Jharkhand. As per estimate of Geological Survey of India, the coal reserve in Orissa during 2005-06 was about 62 billion tonne.

The present utilization rate of minerals in Orissa is about 1%. The rich mineral resources such as coal, iron ore, bauxite, availability of infrastructure and conducive Government Policy have attracted a lot of private investors into Orissa in recent years entailing manifold mining, manufacturing, construction and power generation activities. Orissa has emerged as country's number one State in terms of total amount of investment committed. While the project investment envisaged in Orissa was Rs. 5,99,181 Crore in 483 projects ranking the State ahead of many developed provinces including Maharashtra and Gujarat, the State also tops the list in terms of project implementation in 2005, 2006 and 2007, as per the Study Report of Capex Database Centre. Orissa leads the States in implementation as about Rs. 3,08,589 Crore investment (52%) was being implemented in the State. The rest 48% amounting to Rs.2,90,592 Crore is in the "announcement" stage. The State Govt. has signed 52 MoUs with private investors including steel giants such as Posco, Tata and Arcelor-Mittal for setting up of steel production industries at an estimated investment of Rs. 2,04,980 Crore. Similarly 13 MoUs have been signed with IPPs to establish thermal power generating units in the State. The installed capacity by these IPPs are about 15,590 MW. Recently the High level Clearance Authority have also cleared 7 IPPs with a proposed installed capacity of 10,540 MW. In industrial sector the growth is taking place at the rate of 20%. The growth in service sector is around 10% and that of agriculture sector is about 2%. Electricity, the prime mover of the economy, has to grow at a rate of 10% for sustaining the growth in other core sectors of economy. A world-class power infrastructure is a prerequisite to sustain targeted GDP realization and consistent development of the urban and rural sectors. The growth in the electricity sector in Orissa requires huge investments in generation, transmission and distribution throwing up new challenges and at the same time opening up newer opportunities.





POWER SECTOR REFORMS IN ORISSA

Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB) was carrying out the integrated task of generation, transmission, distribution as well as supply of electricity in Orissa till 1996 when Orissa Electricity Reform Act, 1995 came into force primarily for structural, institutional and regulatory reorganization of the electricity industry and also to make avenues for participation of Private Sector Entrepreneurs in the electricity sector. In the process of unbundling of electricity sector in the State, Grid Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (GRIDCO), now called GRIDCO Limited, incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 was vested with the transmission, distribution and retail supply business with effect from 01.04.1996. The hydro generation was assigned to Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) and the only thermal plant at Ib remained with Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC).

Further restructuring was made by reorganization of the Distribution and Retail Supply Business of GRIDCO during 1996-97 with the creation of four Strategic Business Units (SBU) or zones. To facilitate the process of privatization, the four distribution zones were converted into four companies i.e. CESCO, WESCO, NESCO and SOUTHCO, which were incorporated on 19.11.1997 under the Companies Act, 1956 as wholly owned subsidiaries of GRIDCO. GRIDCO through a process of International Competitive Bidding disinvested 51% equity holding in NESCO, WESCO and SOUTHCO on 01.04.1999 and also disinvested 51% equity in CESCO on 01.09.1999, thus privatizing the entire Distribution and Retail Supply business in Orissa.

Subsequently with the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Government of Orissa through notification of a Transfer Scheme transferred the transmission business of GRIDCO and vested the same with Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL) with effect from 01.04.2005. OPTCL, registered on 29th March 2004 under the Companies Act, 1956, is a wholly owned Government Company. Under the Transfer Scheme, OPTCL has been notified as the State Transmission Utility (STU) and is also mandated to discharge the State Load Dispatch functions. Under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, OPTCL is a deemed transmission licensee. It undertakes the activities of transmission of electricity in the State of Orissa under regulatory control of Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) and also in compliance of the provision of the Orissa Electricity Reform Act, 1995 and Electricity Act, 2003. OPTCL commenced its commercial operation from the FY 2005-06.

ORISSA POWER SECTOR AT A GLANCE

(2007-08)

Installed Capacity in the State	2816.475 MW
Hydro	1936.475 MW
Thermal	880.000 MW
Orissa Share from Central Sector Generation	1034.800 MW
TOTAL Availability	3851.275 MW
CGPs connected to Orissa Grid	2660.000 MW
Energy Available to meet State Demand	17540 MU
Energy Consumption	17211 MU
Peak Demand	2906 MW
Per capita Energy Consumption	468 units
Grid Sub Stations including Switching-Stations	86 Nos.
	400/220/132/33 kV - 1 No.
	220 kV - 2 Nos.
	220/132 kV - 1 No.
	220/132/33 kV -12 Nos.
	220/33 kV - 4 Nos.
	132/33 kV -49 Nos.
	132/33/25 kV - 1 No
	132/33/11 kV - 4 Nos.
	132/11 kV - 2 Nos.
	132 kV Sw. Stn. -10 Nos.
Transformation Capacity	8015 MVA
Length of 400 kV Lines (As on 01.11.2008)	442.703 Ckt-Km
Length of 220 kV Lines (As on 01.11.2008)	4936.525 Ckt- Km
Length of 132 kV Lines (As on 01.11.2008)	4879.877 Ckt- Km
Transmission Loss	4.5% to 5% (4.82% in 2007-08)
AT&C Loss	40.90% (2007-08)
Distribution Loss	37.50% (2007-08)
No. of Consumers (As on 30.09.2007)	25.00 Lakh
Length of 33 kV Line	10840 Ckt- Km
Length of 11 kV Line	61780 Ckt- Km
Length of LT Line	61443 Ckt- Km



ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003 RELATING TO TRANSMISSION SECTOR

Section 39 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 specifies that the functions of the STU shall be:

- (a) to undertake transmission of electricity through intra-State transmission system
- (b) to discharge all functions of planning and coordination relating to intra-state transmission system with
 - (i) Central Transmission Utility
 - (ii) State Governments
 - (iii) Generating Companies
 - (iv) Regional Power Committees
 - (v) Authority
 - (vi) Licensees
 - (vii) Any other person notified by the State Government in this behalf
- (c) to ensure development of an efficient, coordinated and economical system of Intra-State transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from a generating station to the load centres
- (d) to provide non-discriminatory open access to its transmission system for use by any licensee or generating company or any consumer

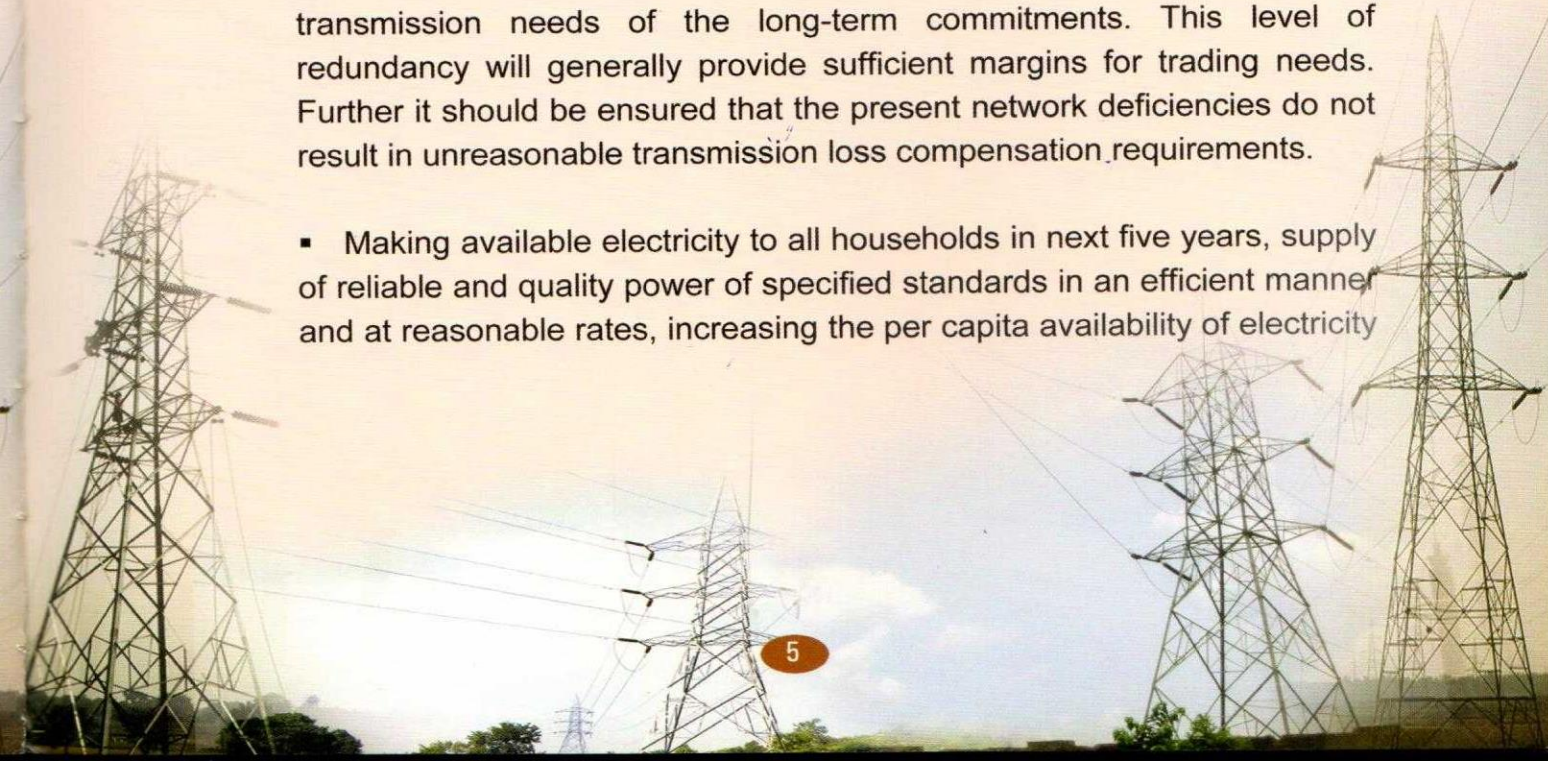
Section 40 of the said Act specifies the duty of a transmission licensee to build, maintain and operate an efficient, coordinated and economical inter-State transmission system or Intra-State transmission system, as the case may be.

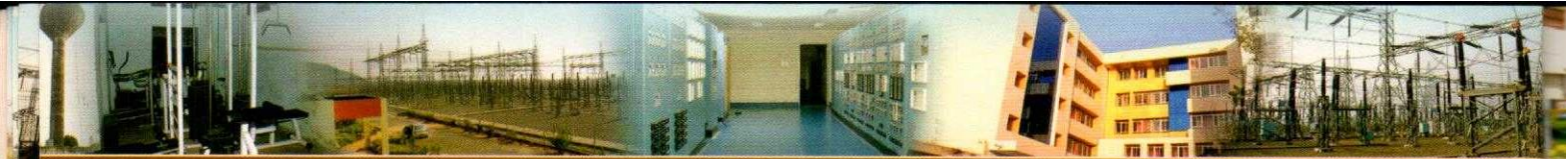


NATIONAL ELECTRICITY POLICY(NEP) RELATING TO TRANSMISSION SECTOR

The key features of National Electricity Policy notified on 12.02.2005 by GOI with regard to STU as mentioned in clause 5.3 are as under:

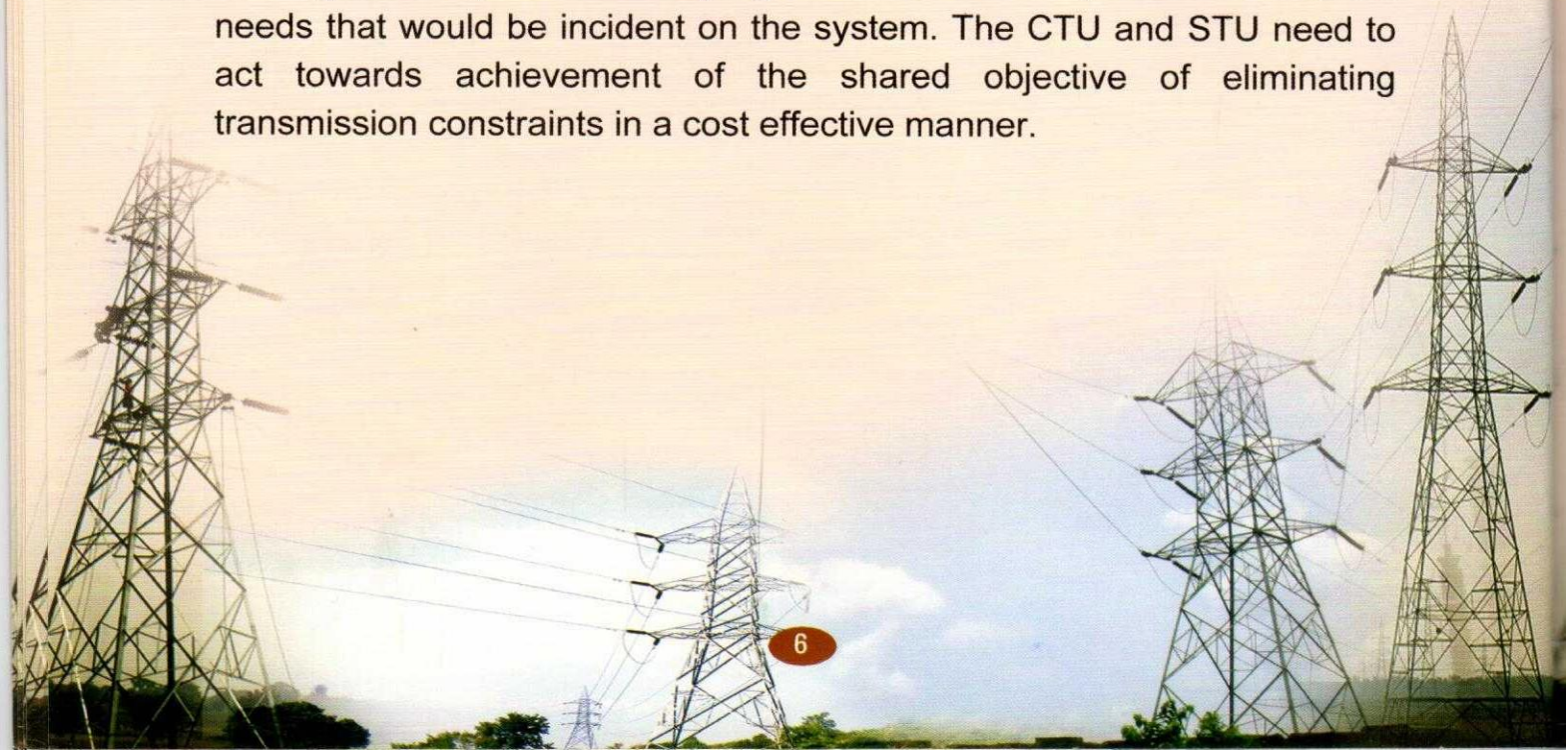
- The Transmission System requires adequate and timely investments and also efficient and coordinated action to develop a robust and integrated power system for the country
- Keeping in view the massive increase planned in generation and also for development of power market, there is need for adequately augmenting transmission capacity
- While planning new generation capacities, requirement of associated transmission capacity would need to be worked out simultaneously in order to avoid mismatch between generation capacity and transmission facilities
- The policy emphasizes the following to meet the above objective:
 - To facilitate orderly growth and development of the power sector and also for secured and reliable operation of the grid, adequate margins in transmission system should be created. The transmission capacity would be planned and built to cater to both the redundancy levels and margins keeping in view international standards and practices. It is estimated that reliability and operation margins would be generally of the order of 25–30% of the transmission capacities required for meeting the firm transmission needs of the long-term commitments. This level of redundancy will generally provide sufficient margins for trading needs. Further it should be ensured that the present network deficiencies do not result in unreasonable transmission loss compensation requirements.
 - Making available electricity to all households in next five years, supply of reliable and quality power of specified standards in an efficient manner and at reasonable rates, increasing the per capita availability of electricity





- For the above purpose, the Govt. of India has launched a massive rural electrification programme under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in which unelectrified 17895 villages and 40706 habitations in Orissa covering 32.30 lakh BPL and 16.30 lakh APL families have been targeted to be supplied with electricity by the end of 2009. Besides, the Govt. of Orissa has launched Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana (BGJY) to electrify about 4100 habitations having population below 100. Implementation of the two schemes have already been started in the state of Orissa. The load growth due to these two schemes will be around 900 MW. This requires immediate planning for development of a robust and integrated intra-state transmission system with adequate and timely investments to cater to the huge demand created under the above two schemes.

- The NEP emphasizes to ensure that under-utilised generation capacity is facilitated to generate electricity for its transmission from surplus regions to deficit regions. With the proposed thirteen IPPs as well as existing and upcoming CGPs, Orissa is likely to sustain its status of a power surplus state in coming years. In the open access and trading regime, for evacuation of the surplus power to deficit region, intra-State network expansion should be planned and implemented in tandem with the regional requirement keeping in view the anticipated transmission needs that would be incident on the system. The CTU and STU need to act towards achievement of the shared objective of eliminating transmission constraints in a cost effective manner.





NATIONAL TARIFF POLICY (NTP) RELATING TO TRANSMISSION SECTOR

The objectives are to :

- (a) Ensure availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates
- (b) Ensure financial viability of the sector and attract investments
- (c) Promote transparency, consistency and predictability in regulatory approaches across jurisdictions and minimize perceptions of regulatory risks
- (d) Promote competition, efficiency in operations and improvement in quality of supply

The NTP also aims to :

- Ensure optimal development of the transmission network to promote efficient utilization of generation and transmission assets in the country
- Attract the required investments in the transmission sector and provide adequate returns





CHALLENGES FOR OPTCL

In view of the preceding stipulations in the Electricity Act, 2003 and the guidelines of the National Electricity Policy and National Tariff Policy, the following remain as major challenges for OPTCL.

- To have adequate network to cater to sudden load growth in the state.
- To provide adequate network in remote areas to cater to the demand of consumers being inducted through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana (BGJY).
- To face the future competition from Private Sectors.
- Planned and phase wise replacement of old and overloaded transmission network with frequent insulator failure, jumper & conductor snapping and bursting of equipments such as Current Transformers, Potential Transformers and Lightning Arresters.
- Minimise loss of business due to moving away of small CGPs connected at 33 kV and 11 kV from OPTCL network.
- Reduce Transmission loss, which is hovering around 4.5% to 5%.
- Time and cost efficient Project completion.
- To mitigate ROW issues.
- To develop a strong balance sheet for mobilization of funds to meet the huge investment requirements in transmission sector including financing for unviable projects in certain areas.
- To have a skilled work force.



VISION

OPTCL ranks as one among the leading Transmission Utilities in India, transmitting quality, reliable and SECURED power with minimum transmission loss at a competitive price.

MISSION

- Transmission of power in large quantity with affordable price as per the expectation of customers, Government of Orissa and OERC
- Increase transmission network need based, to meet the demand of the State in 2025
- Develop a portfolio of Intra-State and some Inter-State transmission assets in national market including business expansion for evacuation of power outside the state in collaboration with PGCIL and others
- Adoption of best Construction and O&M practices supported by system driven processes enabled by cutting edge IT solutions
- Diversification of business by providing consultancy in the areas of construction and maintenance services and also in Telecommunication and other emerging areas so as to achieve optimum utilization of assets for generation of additional revenue
- Develop skilled and satisfied human resources, fostering a service-oriented attitude to its customers/stake holders and becoming empowered to meet customer need in the changing scenarios
- Building Research and Development wing for adoption of new technology
- Discharge the social responsibility with commitment on Environment Protection, Health, Safety, Energy conservation and Community Development
- Achieve excellence in project implementation
- Practice higher standard of corporate governance and be a financially sound company



CORE VALUES

- Commitment for People Development
- Focus on team work and business excellence
- Thrust on Customer focus
- Strive for a standard of performance driven by Quality and Innovation
- Demonstrate a responsible, sincere and fair, and trust worthy corporate culture
- Care for Environment and Society



STRATEGIES

Strategic planning is inevitable for achieving the milestones laid down in the Mission of any organisation. The following are the strategies, which OPTCL envisages to adopt.

- Growth supported with Technology Adoption
- Adoption of Good Construction Practices
- Pursuing Good Operating and Maintenance Practices
- Leveraging use of IT and Telecommunication
- Focus on People Development
- Financial Management for Funds Mobilisation and Financial Control & Reporting
- Promoting Research and Development
- Practising Good Corporate Governance
- Discharging the Corporate Social Responsibility





STRATEGIC INITIATIVES : CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

In order to strengthen the present weak network in some areas and cater to the future load growth across the state, the transmission projects need to be completed as per schedule. Further, OPTCL has to induce modernisation into its system. Action plan in line with the following will bring a revolutionary change in the present construction practices.

- Technology adoption through satellite survey & GIS mapping, adoption of tall and multi-circuit tower, adoption of tubular pole for quick implementation of the projects with least RoW problem
- Introduction of Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS) to increase the line capability
- Installation of Super Grid, Intelligent Grid and GIS Grid S/S in major load centres
- Developing Intra-State Transmission Plan with 765 kV pooling Sub-Stations and transmission corridors for evacuation of power from IPPs to outside States
- The National Electricity Policy calls for reliable and quality power supply. Converting radial sub stations to ring system will improve the reliability of power supply
- Setting up Grid Sub-stations nearer to load centres due to implementation of RGGVY & BGJY
- Adopting modern construction management techniques
- Initiation of Land Corridor plan for new project to facilitate future expansion. This will minimise the RoW litigations in future
- Improvement of Health, Safety and Environment-(HSE) in construction sites
- Imparting training on Quality, Cost and Time Management of Projects
- The present Field Quality Plan is to be improved upon
- Standardisation of Engineering designs and practices



STRATEGIC INITIATIVES : O & M PRACTICES

In order to achieve transmission system availability above the standard fixed by the Regulator, proactive and predictive maintenance followed by condition monitoring of the lines and equipment will be emphasised. The following practices shall be adopted immediately.

- Adoption of live-line maintenance techniques to bring down the outage time
- Diagnostic analysis of old equipment and phasing out of defecting ones
- Procurement adequate number of modern testing equipments such as DGA, FRA, TAN delta kits and Power Analyser
- Establishment of condition monitoring cell
- Engagement of emergency restoration gang at different places for quick restoration of the faulty lines and equipment
- Adoption of good inventory management standards- This will be integrated with ERP
- Introduction of a well planned Repair and Maintenance (R&M) Scheme for existing assets. Frequent break down of the lines and equipment can be checked by timely repair and maintenance
- All out efforts shall be made to have the Transmission System availability higher than the regulatory standards
- Renovation and Modernization of outlived Sub-stations and lines
- Load Management for bringing down the transmission loss and improving voltage profile- This will be backed up by network strengthening



STRATEGIC INITIATIVES : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information advantage plays crucial role for the organization to survive, perform and excel under competitive and regulatory regimes. IT can render support to a large extent in bringing responsibility and accountability through dependable Information Systems having in-built reminder systems and measuring tools. These systems work on and reason through vast amounts of enterprise data which is humanly impossible to deal with. IT can thus go a long way in materializing Management's vision in general.

The strategic initiatives under IT vision are as under :

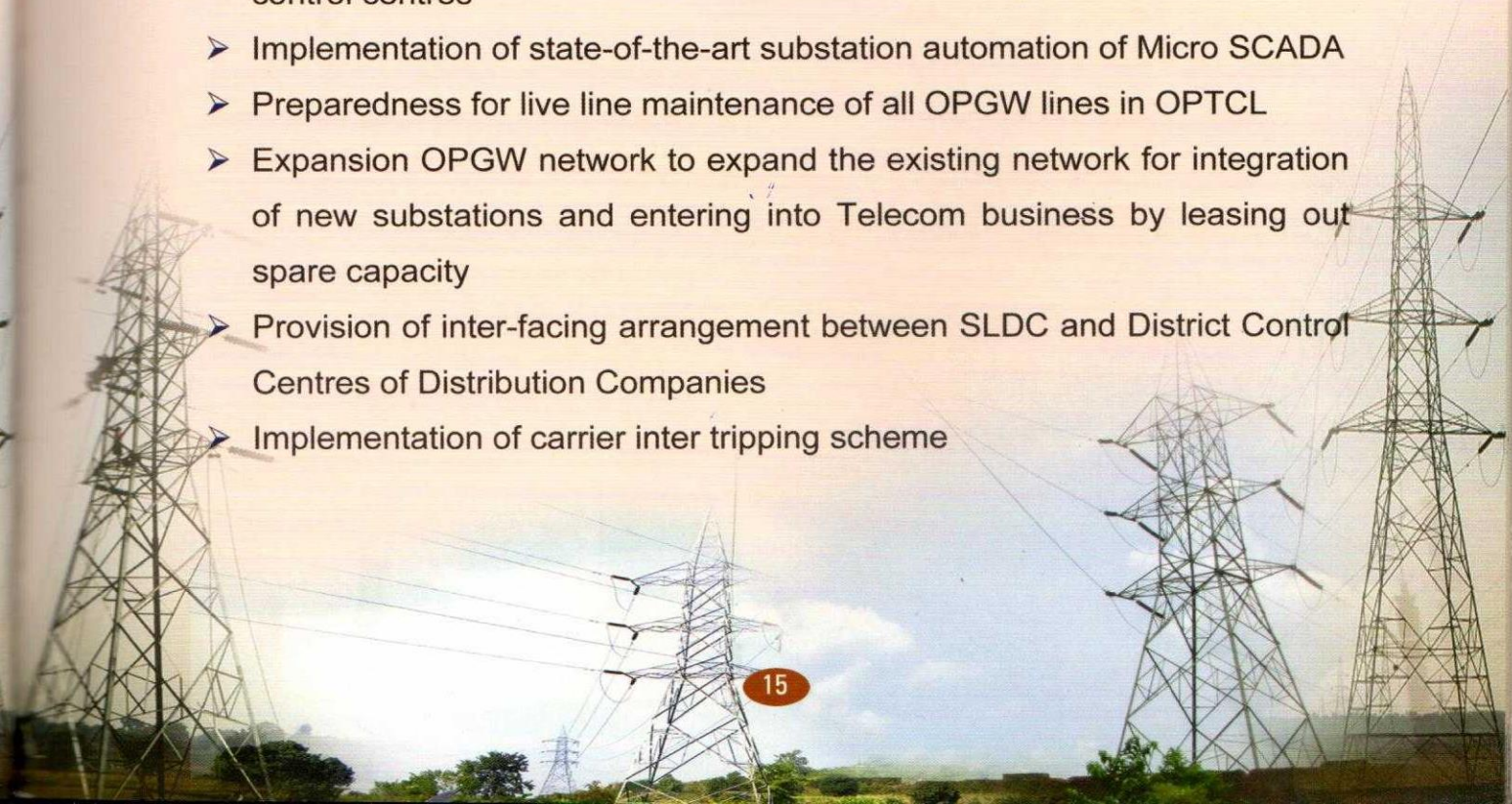
- Support every operational level business function of the organization through implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- Help Finance Management in publishing Quarterly Accounts in addition to timely publishing of Annual Accounts
- Support implementation of proactive Maintenance of EHT O&M function. Strengthen EHT Sub-station by way of introducing Sub-station automation Systems
- Support Construction projects in minimizing cost and time over run contingencies by way of automation support in Projects Management
- Support EHT Construction Management with automation tools viz., economical Tower spotting tool, Geographical Information System tools for EHT Network, Drawing Management tools etc
- End to end automation support to realize intelligent GRIDS
- Provide Energy trading intelligence through on-line Trading Systems
- Fulfil the Statutory responsibility of the SLDC in publishing monthly Energy Accounting Schedules and Settlements thereof
- Render the financial and Physical information about OPTCL's functioning as required by 'Regulatory Information Management System (RIMS)
- Build Data Warehouse to support Strategic management decision
- Build Knowledge Body of the organization



STRATEGIC INITIATIVES : TELECOMMUNICATION

The telecommunication plays a very crucial role in the business activity of a transmission utility by integrating the existing transmission and terminal equipment network using latest state-of-the-art technology. This ensures that the entire communication network of the Power utility is effectively and efficiently utilized. OPTCL contemplates the following actions in this direction:

- Enhancement of existing interface points and addition of new interface points in OPTCL system to accommodate data from the upcoming IPP/CGP/CGS etc.
- Provision of logic earth & surge arrestors at different Grid sub stations
- All Grid S/s to be covered under ULDC Project scope for implementation of SCADA
- Present Microwave links to be vacated & switched over to optic fibre links for utilization as data concentrator points
- Analog carrier communication systems to be replaced by digital PLCC version in phased manner to ensure high-speed data communication transfer tripping and facsimile service between remote sub-stations and control centres
- Implementation of state-of-the-art substation automation of Micro SCADA
- Preparedness for live line maintenance of all OPGW lines in OPTCL
- Expansion OPGW network to expand the existing network for integration of new substations and entering into Telecom business by leasing out spare capacity
- Provision of inter-facing arrangement between SLDC and District Control Centres of Distribution Companies
- Implementation of carrier inter tripping scheme





STRATEGIC INITIATIVES : HR DEVELOPMENT

The human capital being the most critical and valuable asset of any organization, OPTCL envisages to focus on human resource development by evolving a holistic human resource development plan following the key implementation tools detailed as under:

- Assessment of manpower requirement and formulation of a vibrant organization structure
- Ensuring growth and development of employee by recruiting and nurturing talents through systematic training, providing opportunities for developing new capabilities
- Creating an atmosphere for high commitment of people by emotional sharing of vision and sharing concern for people development and satisfaction where people will be treated respectfully and fairly, by providing fair and equitable treatment to all employees
- Developing and sustaining work standard compatible to ultimate purpose of the Organization, striving to flourish right kind of work culture, encouraging people for taking initiatives and being creative in pursuit of the organizational mission through a culture of strong performance supported by a recognition and reward system
- Protecting health and safety of all employees to create a safe work place, Delegation of authority and fixing responsibility with regard to target and achievement
- Implementing a well laid out People Development Program through Training, Skill Development, Leadership Development and Engagement surveys
- Introducing Human Resource Audit
- Harmonising interdepartmental relationship
- Introducing modern training policies and practices



STRATEGIC INITIATIVES : FINANCE

A technically superior transmission system will contribute to the financial soundness of the Corporation leading to a Strong Balance Sheet. The initiatives, which will be pursued both in short-term and long-term for finance and accounts, will include the following:

- Implementation of an in-house developed accounting software to expedite accounts finalization and publication of annual accounts within the statutory time limit
- Implementation of ERP, reporting of all financial and accounting information on real time basis resulting in reliable MIS for effective decision making and efficient management of financial resources resulting in improved financial strength
- Better management of receivables, payables and capital expenditure
- Periodical review of loan portfolio to minimize the cost of loan through swapping or otherwise
- Timely mobilization of funds to meet the huge investment requirement in the transmission system with more thrust on cost of fund/ borrowing- Alternative funding options such as private placement of bond, external commercial borrowing to be explored.
- Financial restructuring so as to improve the Debt Equity Ratio
- Exploring revenue streams from non-core business through optimal use of the transmission assets
- Monitoring of inventory Management



STRATEGIC INITIATIVES : RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

In every organisation, creation of a Research & Development Wing is the topmost priority, which serves as a platform for generation of ideas, innovative concepts, and technologies to promote the commercial interest and upkeep the competitive edge of the organisation matching with the need of the hour. OPTCL's initiatives in this direction shall be as under:

- Opening a Research & Development Cell comprising personnel from Engineering, Finance, IT and HR disciplines
- Extensive visit to organizations of repute and interacting with their R & D department
- Active participation in different seminars actively and scanning of journals, magazines, internet facilities with membership of different institutions to establish a Knowledge Management and Regulatory Research
- Continuously pursuing to find out the deficiencies in the organisation, analyse them and to come up with a remedial solution

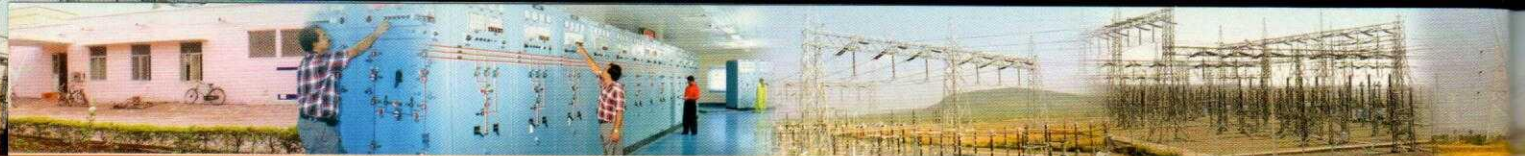


STRATEGIC INITIATIVES : CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Corporation will have its Governance Policies to promote corporate fairness, transparency, professionalism and accountability in all aspects of its operation in the best interest of the various stakeholders. The Corporate Governance practices being followed or to be followed, will not be merely an adherence to any legal and regulatory framework but will aim in achieving excellence through adoption of sound corporate practices, which will pave the way for its long-term success.

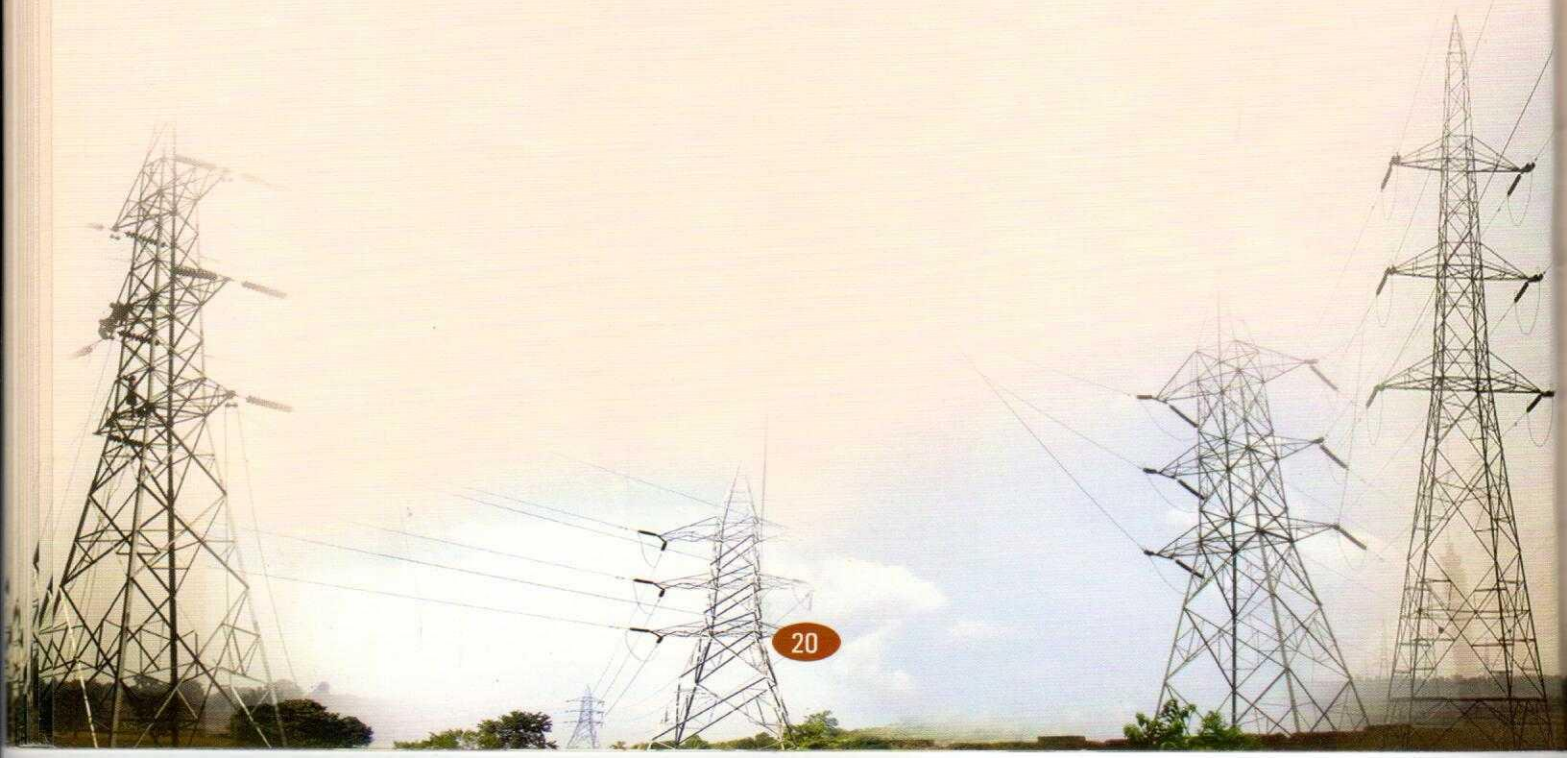
The Corporation will make continuous efforts to adopt the best practices in Corporate Governance and will focus to accomplish its vision of becoming one among the leading Transmission Utilities in India. The Corporate Governance practices to be pursued shall include the following:

- Formulation of Policy Manuals covering all functions including delegation of power
- Preparation and implementation of procurement policy and procedures for award of contracts with major thrust on expeditious and decentralized decision- making coupled with accountability and responsibility
- Constitution of Committees of the Board to deal with matters relating to audit, projects, contracts, HR etc.
- The Corporation has its own website which will be updated in time so that all information and latest updates and announcements can be hosted in the website for access by the public



STRATEGIC INITIATIVES : CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

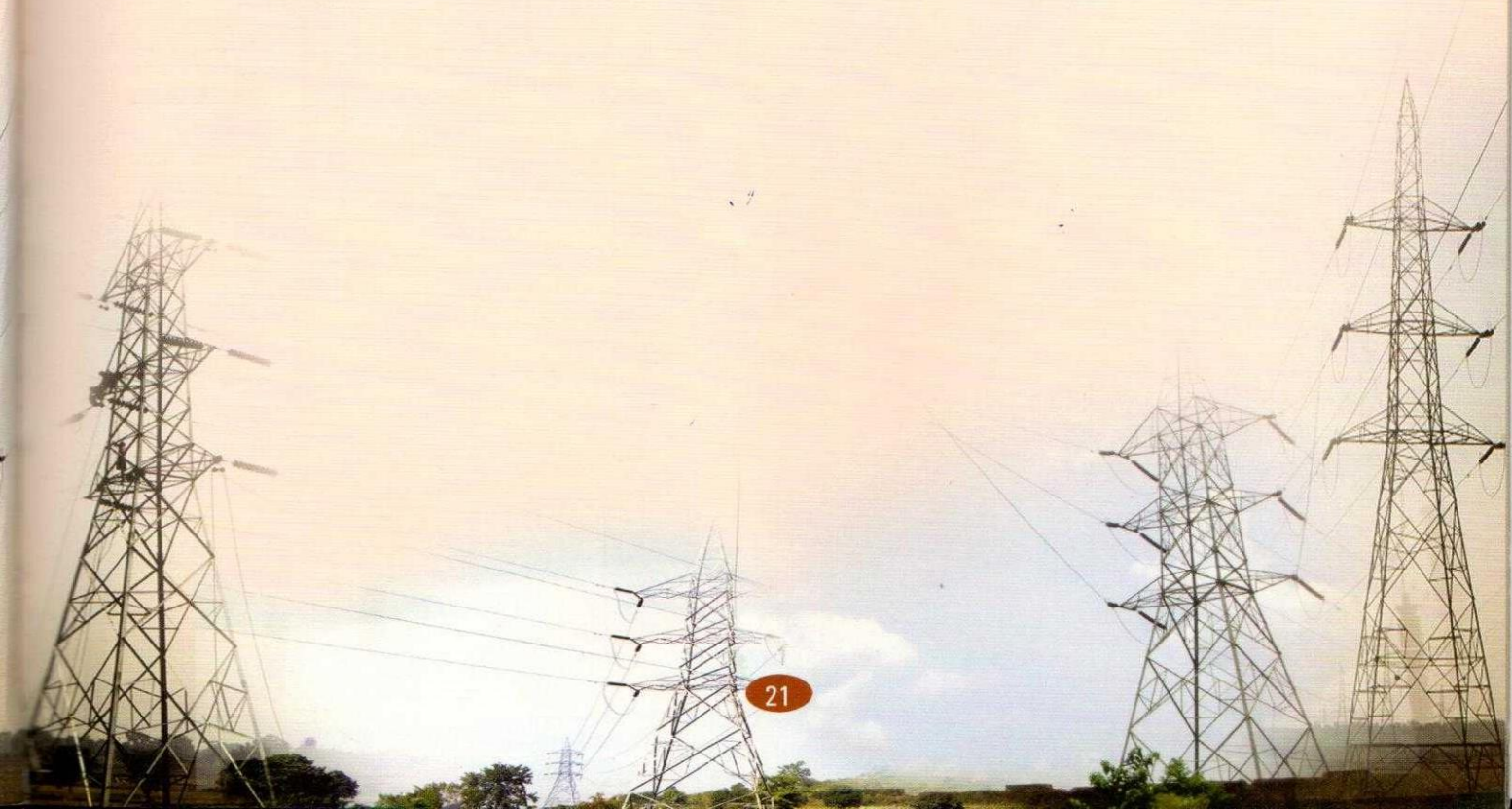
OPTCL, as a Transmission Licensee and a State Transmission Utility, has an important role to play in the social development issues in course of its business operation. The social value of electricity has been increasing in day-to-day life as the society is becoming more energy-dependent. OPTCL is to satisfy the human needs not only by making available quality and uninterrupted power which is its core function but also will have the responsibility to address the social needs while carrying out its business operation as our operation has its impact on society and the environment. As a good corporate citizen, the Corporation is to take care of the community, which gets affected in course of its transmission business. OPTCL has the objective of supporting the community by extending wide range of social, economic, educational, health and other welfare activities. The Corporation shall work in providing reasonable facilities to improve the lifestyle of the community in and around the area of operation of the Corporation. OPTCL is aware of its role and responsibility for environment protection. In addition to the environment protection measures undertaken for laying transmission lines, the Corporation will go for adequate plantation in its area of operation across the State.





GENERAL

- The Strategic Initiatives shall be further detailed from time to time
- Detailed Plans shall be made for implementing the Vision and Mission
- This document shall be subject to periodic review in line with the evolving business scenario





ANNEXURE : I

ELECTRICITY FORECAST (INDIA)

	Particulars	Year	
		2004-05	2021-22
1.	Energy Requirement at Generator Bus	5,59,884 MU	19,14,508 MU
2.	Peak Demand	90,221 MW	2,98,253 MW
3.	Energy Consumption	3,88,175 MU	15,93,266 MU
4.	T&D loss	30.67 %	16.81 %
5.	Energy Consumption growth rate	6.99 %	7.04 %
6.	Energy Requirement growth rate	6.72 %	6.58 %
7.	Peak Demand growth rate	5.85 %	6.45 %

Source : 17th EPS, CEA



ANNEXURE : II

ELECTRICITY FORECAST (ORISSA)

	Particulars	Year	
		2004-05	2021-22
1.	Energy Requirement at Generator Bus	13,856 MU	63,098 MU
2.	Peak Demand	2,237 MW	10,074 MW
3.	Energy Consumption	7,815 MU	53,633 MU
4.	T&D loss	43.60 %	15 %
5.	Energy Consumption growth rate	9.18 %	11.39 %
6.	Energy Requirement growth rate	3.59 %	10.05 %
7.	Peak Demand growth rate	11.58 %	9.74 %

Source : 17th EPS, CEA



ANNEXURE : III

EXISTING SUB-STATIONS OF OPTCL

Sl. No.	S/S Name	kV Level	Y-O-C	S/S Capacity (No. x MVA)	Total MVA
Berhampur (O&M) Circle					
Berhampur (O&M) Division					
1	Balugaon	132/33kV	1991	2x20MVA, 132/33KV	40
2	Berhampur	132/33/11kV	1964	1x40+1x20MVA, 132/33KV 1x12.5MVA, 132/11KV	72.5
3	Chhatrapur	132/33kV	1982	2x20MVA, 132/33KV	40
4	Digapahandi	132/33kV	2004	1x20+1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	32.5
5	Ganjam	132/33kV	1967	2x12.5MVA, 132/33KV	25
6	Mohana	132/33kV	1973	1x12.5MVA, 132/33KV 1x5MVA, 132/33kV	17.5
7	Narendrapur	220/132/33kV	1999	2x160MVA, 220/132KV 1x40+1x20 MVA, 132/33KV	380
Bhanjanagar (O&M) Division					
8	Aska	132/33kV	1975	2x40MVA, 132/33kV	80
9	Bhanjanagar	220/132/33kV	1984	1x160+1x100MVA, 220/132kV 1x12.5+1x16MVA, 132/33kV	288.5
10	Phulbani	132/33kV	1986	1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV 2x7.5MVA, 132/33kV	27.5
Burla (O&M) Circle					
Bolangir (O&M) Division					
11	Bargarh	132/33kV	1979	2x40MVA, 132/33kV	80
12	Bolangir	132/33kV	1981	2x40MVA, 132/33kV	80
13	Patnagarh	132/33kV	2001	1x20+1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	32.5
14	Sonepur	132/33kV	2001	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
Burla (O&M) Division					
15	Brajarajnagar	132/33/11kV	1969	3x20MVA, 132/33kV 1x12.5MVA, 132/11kV	72.5
16	Budhipadar	220/132/33kV	1995	2x160MVA, 220/132kV 1x20MVA, 132/33kV	340
17	Jharsuguda	132/11kV	1958	1x20MVA, 132/11kV 1x12.5MVA, 132/11kV	32.5
18	Katapalli	220/132/33kV	2007 2004	2x100MVA, 220/132kV 2x20MVA, 132/33kV	240
19	Rairakhole	132/33kV	2001	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
20	Sambalpur	132/33kV	1988	2x31.5MVA, 132/33kV	63
Rourkela (O&M) Division					
21	Barkote	220/33kV	2001	1x20MVA, 220/33kV	20
22	Chhend	132/33kV	1999	2x40MVA, 132/33kV	80
23	Rajgangpur	132/33kV	1973	2x40MVA, 132/33kV	80
24	Rourkela	132/33/25kV	1958	4x35MVA, 132/33kV 1x12.5MVA, 132/25kV	152.5
25	Sundargarh	132/33kV	2003	2x20MVA, 132/33kV	40
26	Tarkera	220/132kV	1981	4x100MVA, 220/132kV	400

As on 01.01.09

Sl. No.	S/S Name	kV Level	Y-O-C	S/S Capacity (No. x MVA)	Total MVA
Chainpal (O&M) Circle					
Chainpal (O&M) Division					
27	Angul	132/33kV	1996	1x20+1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	32.5
28	Boinda	132/33kV	2003	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
29	Chainpal	132/33kV	1972	2x20MVA, 132/33kV 1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	52.5
30	Dhenkanal	132/33kV	1982	1x40+1x20MVA, 132/33kV	60
31	Kamakhyanagar	132/33kV	1999	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
32	Meramundali	400/220/132/33kV	2005 2002	2x315MVA, 400/220kV 2x100MVA, 220/132kV 1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	842.5
Rengali (O&M) Division					
33	Rengali	220/33kV	1997	1x20MVA, 220/33kV	20
Cuttack (O&M) Circle					
Bhubaneswar (O&M) Division					
34	Bhubaneswar	132/33kV	1979	3x40MVA, 132/33kV	120
35	Chandaka	220/132/33kV	1989	3x100MVA, 220/132kV 2x40MVA, 132/33kV	380
36	Khurda	132/33kV	1969	3x40MVA, 132/33kV	120
37	Mendhasala	400/220kV	2008	2x315MVA, 400/220kV	630
38	Nayagarh	220/33kV	1993	3x20MVA, 220/33kV	60
39	Nimapara	132/33kV	1996	3x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	37.5
40	Puri	132/33kV	1984	2x31.5MVA, 132/33kV	63
41	Ranasinghpur	132/33kV	1997	2x40MVA, 132/33kV	80
Choudwar (O&M) Division					
42	Bidanasi	220/132/33kV	1993	2x100MVA, 220/132kV 2x40MVA, 132/33kV	280
43	Chandikhole	132/33kV	2003	2x20MVA, 132/33kV	40
44	Choudwar	132/33/11kV	1956	1x40+1x20MVA, 132/33kV 1x10MVA, 132/11kV	70
45	Cuttack	132/33kV	1984	2x40MVA, 132/33kV	80
46	ICCL	132kV	1988	Switching Station	
47	Jagatsinghpur	132/33kV	1996	2x20MVA, 132/33kV	40
48	Kendrapara	132/33kV	1979	1x40+1x20+1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	72.5
49	Nuapatna	132/33kV	1994	1x20+1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	32.5
50	Paradeep	220/132/33kV	1981	1x100MVA, 220/132kV 2x20MVA, 132/33kV	40
51	Pattamundai	132/33kV	1997	1x20+1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	32.5
52	Salipur	132/33kV	2006	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
Jajpur Road (O&M) Circle					
Balasore (O&M) Division					
53	Balasore	220/132/33kV	1991	2x100MVA, 220/132kV 2x40MVA, 132/33kV 1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	292.5
54	Baripada	132/33kV	1984	2x31.5MVA, 132/33kV	63
55	Bhadrak	220/132/33kV	2008 1983	1x100MVA, 220/132kV 2x40MVA, 132/33kV	180

As on 01.01.09

Sl. No.	S/S Name	kV Level	Y-O-C	S/S Capacity (No. x MVA)	Total MVA
56	Jaleswar	132/33kV	1991	2x20MVA, 132/33kV 1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	52.5
57	Rairangpur	132/33kV	1981	1x20MVA, 132/33kV 1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	32.5
58	Soro	132/33kV	1997	2x20MVA, 132/33kV	40
Jajpur Road (O&M) Division					
59	Duburi	220/132/33kV	1989	3x100MVA, 220/132kV 1x40MVA, 220/33kV 1x5MVA, 132/33kV	345
60	Duburi (New)	400/220kV	2005	2x315MVA, 400/220kV	630
61	Jajpur Road	132/33kV	1969	1x40+2x20MVA, 132/33kV	80
62	Jajpur Town	132/33kV	1998	1x40+1x20MVA, 132/33kV	60
63	Kalarangi	132/33kV	1998	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
Joda (O&M) Division					
64	Bolani	132/11kV	1995	2x10MVA, 132/11kV	20
65	Joda	220/132/33kV	1959	2x100MVA, 220/132kV 3x20+1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	272.5
66	Polasponga	132/33kV	1981	3x20MVA, 132/33kV	60
Jeypore (O&M) Circle					
Jayanagar (O&M) Division					
67	Balimela	220/33kV	2007	2x20MVA, 220/33kV	40
68	Jayanagar	220/132/33kV	1980	2x100MVA, 220/132kV 1x20+1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	232.5
69	Sunabeda	132/33/11kV	1964	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV 1x12.5MVA, 132/11kV	37.5
70	Tentulikhunti	132/33kV	1986	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
Kesinga (O&M) Division					
71	Junagarh	132/33kV	2001	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
72	Kesinga	132/33kV	1982	2x20MVA, 132/33kV	40
73	Khariar	132/33kV	1995	2x20MVA, 132/33kV	40
74	Saintala	132/33kV	1989	1x12.5MVA, 132/33kV 1x10MVA, 132/33kV	22.5
75	Akhusingh	132kV	2001	Switching Station	
76	Parlakhemundi	132/33kV	2001	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
77	Rayagada	132/33kV	1962	2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	25
78	Therubali	220/132/33kV	1974	2x100MVA, 220/132kV 2x12.5MVA, 132/33kV	225
INDUSTRIAL LILO SWITCHING STATIONS					
79	Shyam DRI	132kV	2006	Switching Station	
80	Hind Metals	132kV	2007	Switching Station	
81	Arati Steels	132kV	2005	Switching Station	
82	Maheswari Ispat	132kV	2006	Switching Station	
83	Rawmet Ferrous	132kV	2006	Switching Station	
84	OCL	132kV	2008	Switching Station	
85	Arya Iron	132kV	2008	Switching Station	
86	Vedant Alumina	132kV	2006	Switching Station	

As on 01.01.09



ANNEXURE : IV

ONGOING PROJECTS OF OPTCL

	Name of S/S	Voltage Level	Capacity
1	Bolangir	220/132/33 kV	(2 x 100 + 12.5) MVA
2	Basta	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
3	Karanjia	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
4	Barpali	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
5	Akhusingh	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
6	Anandapur	132/33 kV	2 x 20 MVA
7	Badagada	132/33 kV	2 x 20 MVA
8	Phulnakhara	132/33 kV	2 x 20 MVA

	Major Lines	Length (Ckt Km)
1	400 kV Meramundali-Mendhasal DC Line	201
2	400 kV Meramundali-Duburi DC Line	192
3	400 kV Ib-Meramundali DC Line	470
4	220 kV Mendhasal-Bidanasi DC Line	62
5	220 kV Budhipadar-Bolangir DC Line	358

As on 01.01.09



ANNEXURE : V

APPROVED NEW PROJECTS OF OPTCL

	Name of S/s	Voltage Level	Capacity
1	Bolangir	400/220 kV	2 x 315 MVA
2	Keonjhar	400/220 kV	2 x 315 MVA
3	Sundargarh	400/220 kV	2 x 315 MVA
4	Satellite S/S at Meramundali	400 kV	
5	Karadagadia	220/132 kV 132/33 kV	2 x 160 MVA 2 x 20 MVA
6	Jharsuguda	220/132 kV	2 x 100 MVA
7	Kesinga	220/132 kV	2 x 100 MVA
8	Keonjhar	220/33 kV	2 x 40 MVA
9	Kuanrmunda	220/132/33 kV	2 x 100 MVA
10	Bonai	220/33 kV	2 x 40 MVA
11	Purushottampur	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
12	Chandpur	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
13	Banki	132/33 kV	2 x 20 MVA
14	Kalunga	132/33 kV	2 x 20 MVA
15	Barbil	132/33 kV	2 x 20 MVA
16	Udala	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
17	Nuapada	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
18	Dabugaon	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
19	Padampur	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
20	Kuchinda	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5 MVA
21	Bhawanipatna	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5MVA
23	Boudh	132/33 kV	2 x 12.5MVA

	Major Lines	Length (Ckt Km)
1	220 kV Bidanasi-Cuttack DC Line	20.84
2	220 kV Bolangir-Kesinga DC Line	160
3	132 kV Paradeep-Jagatsinghpur SC Line	56.073
4	Conversion of 220 kV Balimela-Jayanagar 3 rd Ckt into Multicircuit Line in the same corridor	190

As on 01.01.09



ANNEXURE : VI

SUMMARY OF THE TRANSMISSION PLANNING FOR 11TH PLAN PERIOD

To meet a peak demand of 4459 MW during 2011-12 with reliability and redundancy as per Central Electricity Authority (CEA) norms the following are under consideration.

- Additional 5 nos. of 400 kV sub-stations need to be created
- 15 nos. of 220 kV sub-stations have been proposed with 3 sub-stations as a part of 400 kV system, 2 sub-stations with 220/33 kV system and 1 as a switching station
- 31 nos. of 132 kV sub-stations are proposed with 2 sub-stations as a part of 400/220 kV system and 4 as a part of 220 kV system
- Reactive power compensation of 760 MVA is proposed
- Proposed capacity addition at different voltage levels are as under :

Transformation Capacity				
Sl. No.	Rated Voltage	Existing Capacity (MVA)	Proposed Capacity Addition (MVA)	Remarks
1	400/220	1260	3465	ICT
2	220/132	3300	4720	Auto-Transformer
3	220/33	120	220	Power Transformer
4	132/33	3335	2975.5	Power Transformer
Total		8015	11380.5	

