

to the town of Anguruwatote and some noise disturbance could be caused to its residents. It is inevitable that the pipeline route will pass close to a number of institutions but, with careful planning, the noise disturbance should be of short duration.

It is important that all engines have effective silencing to minimize their noise output, regardless of their location.

The severity of vibrations caused by the movement of heavy plant and vehicles will depend on the ground conditions. As there are no concentrations of population close enough to any of the construction sites to feel such effects, no problems are anticipated from this source. The exception to this may be during the time when plant and equipment are delivered to site. Care must be taken to avoid towns and villages as much as possible when planning the delivery routes.

The greatest disturbances due to vibrations are caused by piling operations. It is unlikely however, that piling will be required at any of the three sites. Even if piling were to be necessary, there are no structures close enough to the sites to be endangered, though the noise caused by such operations will carry for some distance.

#### (22) Ground Subsidence

The prime cause of ground subsidence is generally the excessive abstraction of groundwater. No such abstraction will take place during construction.

#### (23) Noxious Odors

Exhaust fumes, the burning of plastic and rubber etc. and rotting waste are the only potential generators of noxious odors during the construction phase of the project. In reality, the exhaust fumes will be rapidly dispersed and should never reach concentration levels likely to cause a nuisance. The type of rubbish that may be burned can be controlled and thereby prevent problems from that source. Rotting waste can also be avoided by ensuring that such material is collected and removed from site to a designated disposal tip.

### 16.3.4 Operation Phase

#### (1) Resettlement

The operation of the treatment plant will not require the resettlement of any further people.

(2) Economic Activities

There should be no effect on economic activities when the treatment plant is in operation, though it may be argued that the increased provision of water could indirectly enhance economic growth in the supply areas.

(3) Transportation and Daily Life

Some traffic will be generated by the existence of the intake and the treatment plant, mainly vehicles delivering chemicals. It will however be minimal and should not affect the movement of local vehicles.

In the future, pipeline maintenance may give rise to temporary traffic problems, if and when it becomes necessary to excavate roadways to find and mend leaks.

(4) Interruption to the Community

No interruption to the community will result from the operation of the intake or the treatment plant.

(5) Cultural Assets and Archaeology

There will be no effect on cultural assets or archaeology.

(6) Common Rights

No common rights should be infringed when the treatment plant is in operation.

(7) Sanitation and Health

No direct sanitation or health risks will be associated with the components of the project when they are in use.

Indirectly, sanitation and health may suffer as a consequence of providing significantly greater quantities of water to the distribution areas. With the exception of a relatively small area of Colombo, there are no other sewerage systems and the majority of the inhabitants of the intended distribution areas have inadequate or non-existent toilet facilities. The increase in the supply of potable water will lead to an equivalent increase in waste water production, with no acceptable means of disposal. Inevitably this will lead to greater pollution of the surface and groundwaters in certain areas and the probability of an increase in water borne diseases.

(8) Waste

The only waste generated in any significant quantity in the operation phase will be sludge from the treatment processes. The treatment of the liquid sludge is dealt with in detail in sub-section 16.3.3.19).

The end result of the sludge treatment will be a solid sludge cake which will periodically be dug out of the drying beds for disposal off-site. The final disposal of this sludge presents a significant problem, it has no commercial value and, in general, cannot be used as fill material as it has poor load bearing properties. On average some 16 m<sup>3</sup> per day will be produced and the NWSDB must acquire a suitable acceptable disposal site at the earliest opportunity.

Solid waste in the form of empty chemical sacks may require disposal, though these may be recycled. This is not considered to be a significant problem provided it is recognized and accommodated for before the plant is put into operation.

#### (9) Dangers

The transportation and storage of chlorine at the treatment plant will constitute the main danger. The transportation danger can be reduced by selecting a delivery route which avoids main population centers. By careful design of the chlorine storage and dosing facilities, the threat posed by these installations can be minimized and any leaks contained.

No other hazardous chemicals will be used or stored on site with the exception of aluminum sulphate (alum). A solution of alum is acidic and safety showers should be provided in the chemical house in case workers get splashed.

#### (10) Topography and Geology

This aspect is not relevant to the operation of the treatment plant.

#### (11) Soil Erosion

Adequate means for disposing of overflows from the treatment plant and the high-level reservoir should be provided as the possibility of soil erosion could occur if the potentially large flows are not conducted safely to a suitable watercourse. A reasonably large stream flows in the vicinity of the treatment plant site which should prove satisfactory. No such stream flows close to the reservoir site and the problem should be addressed in detail at the earliest opportunity.

#### (12) Groundwater

No effects will be caused to the groundwater by the operation of the intake or treatment plant.

#### (13) Lakes Marshes and Rivers

The nominal output of the proposed new treatment plant will be 18,2000 m<sup>3</sup>/d. From published data (Hydrological Annual 1991/92, Hydrology Division, Irrigation Department, Sri Lanka) the minimum

average monthly flow at Putupaula is 200 million m<sup>3</sup>, equivalent to a daily flow of some 6,670,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d. Thus, under these conditions, the treatment plant will take only about 2.7 percent of the rivers flow. Not a significant amount.

The months of January to March 1991 were exceptional drought months and the river flow was reduced to 518,400 m<sup>3</sup>/d near Horana. Under this situation the water treatment plant abstraction would account for about 35 percent of the river flow. It may be anticipated that this would enhance saline intrusion and increase the threat to the Kalutara intake.

The simplest countermeasure that could be employed at times of abnormally low river would be to reduce the abstraction rate to the treatment plant. A theoretical possibility would be to provide a raw water storage reservoir from which the plant would draw at times of low river flow. Clearly such a reservoir would have to be very large indeed and may have to be formed by building a dam across the river. There are a considerable number of practical and financial difficulties associated with this approach and it cannot be recommended.

Some concern has been expressed by the NWSDB that the abstractions for the treatment plant during low flow periods in the Kalu Ganga might affect the Bolgoda Lakes. This possibility has been assessed, as well as other potential environmental effects on the lakes, and is discussed in detail in Supporting Report (Volume III). No effects related to river flow are expected.

(14) Coastline and Sea

The operation of the treatment plant is not relevant to this item.

(15) Flora and Fauna

No effects will be caused to the flora and fauna by the operation of the intake, treatment plant, reservoir or the transmission pipelines.

(16) Weather

The weather will not be affected.

(17) View

The effect on the view is as detailed in sub-section 16.3.3.17).

(18) Air Pollution

The only possible cause of air pollution would be an escape of chlorine gas. The careful design of the chlorine storage and dosing facilities will minimize this risk.

## (19) Water Pollution

### 1) Intake

The intake design includes the provision of grit chambers which will require cleaning from time to time. The highest load will be deposited at times of high river flow and it may be expected that it will consist of a significant quantity of sandy material. Whatever the composition of the material, it will be naturally occurring and not constitute pollution if it is returned to the river. If however the grit chambers have not been cleaned for some considerable period of time, caution should be exercised to ensure that the deposits have not turned anaerobic. If this is found to have occurred, it would be unwise to return them to the river as chemical changes can take place, generating toxins which could harm fish etc.

### 2) Treatment Plant

In general, between 5 percent and 8 percent of the flow entering a treatment plant will be discharged as wastewater from the sedimentation and filtration stages. The exact amount will depend on the design and efficiency of the settled sludge removal system, the frequency of filter washing and the quantity of water needed for each wash.

The design proposed for the new treatment plant incorporates a washwater return system to the plant inlet, thereby recycling a significant proportion of the wastewater. The solids content of the washwater will then be removed by the sedimentation stage.

Sludge discharges from the sedimentation basins will flow to batch thickening tanks, the thickened sludge then being discharged to a set of sludge drying beds. The supernatant water from the thickening tanks will be withdrawn for disposal to the small stream that passes to the east of the site. Sludge solids will be retained on the beds but a proportion of the water fraction will filter through to a series of underdrains. From the underdrains the filtrate will flow to a collection chamber and from there to the small stream. The water remaining in the sludge will be evaporated by the action of wind and sun, leaving a dry sludge cake which has to be removed periodically for disposal off-site.

The worst situation will occur should the drying beds be bypassed for any reason. Under these circumstances the sludge from the sedimentation basins will flow directly to the stream causing a highly noticeable discharge. During the dry season, when the flow in the stream is at it's lowest, the majority of the suspended particles may be expected to settle on the stream bed and along it's sides before reaching the Kalu Ganga.

Such a discharge would be contrary to the discharge standards contained in the Sri Lankan "National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulation, No 1, 1990". The standards set a limit for suspended solids of 50 mg/l with a minimum dilution of 8:1. Should the dilution be less than this figure, then the permissible level of suspended solids is reduced in proportion to the dilution factor. Unsettled sludge will have a suspended solids load in the region of 2,000 mg/l (0.2%) and the dilution factor during the dry season could be as low as 4:1.

Overflows will be provided from various points in the treatment process and these will also flow to the stream, via the filtrate collection chamber of the drying beds. It is unclear as to the effect that a flow of up to 190,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d would have on the stream and its surroundings, though it is unlikely to be in excess of the natural flow in the stream during periods of heavy rain. The suspended solids load in such a discharge would be small and generally no worse than the Kalu Ganga river water. Quite how the discharge standards would be interpreted under such circumstances, particularly with respect to the dilution factor, is a matter for debate.

Drains and overflows from the chemical house are a potential source of water pollution. An interceptor tank should be provided to collect all such discharges for eventual removal, via a tanker, to an acceptable disposal site.

#### (20) Soil Pollution

None of the operations at the intake, treatment plant or high-level reservoir will lead to soil pollution.

#### (21) Noise and Vibration

The only significant noise generation will be from the pumps at the intake and the transmission pumps at the treatment plant. These will be enclosed in buildings and will not be close enough to any residential areas or institutions to cause a nuisance.

No vibrations will be caused other than minimal ones from the pump sets. These should not be felt outside of the pump houses.

#### (22) Ground Subsidence

This item is not relevant to the operation of the scheme.

#### (23) Noxious Odors

No noxious odors will be produced.

### 16.3.5 Conclusions

From the foregoing it may be concluded that:

- 1) During the Construction Phase
  1. Major environmental impacts:
    - None
  2. Minor environmental impacts:
    - Resettlement
    - Transportation and daily life
    - Disruption to the community
    - Water pollution
    - Noise and vibration
  3. Uncertain environmental impacts:
    - Economic activities
    - Sanitation
    - Soil pollution
- 2) During the Operation Phase
  1. Major environmental impacts:
    - None
  2. Minor environmental impacts:
    - River flow
    - Water pollution
  3. Uncertain environmental impacts:
    - None

The environmental impacts associated with the construction phase will be of limited duration with the exception of the resettlement requirements. None of them are judged to be serious.

The two factors highlighted for the operation phase of the project will be present for the life of the treatment plant. It should be recognized however that the river flow problem is only likely to occur on rare occasions and can be contained if necessary by reducing the output of the plant. The water pollution problem should also occur very infrequently and, at worst, will only significantly affect the small stream which runs close to the treatment plant site. This stream has no known abstractions and any sludge deposits will be scoured away during the high flows of the rainy season into the Kalu Ganga. No noticeable deterioration is expected in the river water quality at such times as the river will also be in flood.

Provided practical countermeasures are taken, the overall conclusion of the EIA is that the effects of both the construction and operation phases will cause no significant or lasting harm to the environment and should not rule against the implementation of the project.





## **CHAPTER 17**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**



## **17. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **17.1 Conclusion**

The financial viability of the Kalu Ganga Water Supply Project is much dependent on the tariff rate. The current tariff rate is regarded to be under the proper level in terms of the affordability and in comparison with other public utility charges. The results of the case study with a parameter of incremental rate of tariff, taking into account the current depressed tariff structure, indicates that the Project will be viable if the tariff rate is allowed to be increased at 8 - 10 percent per annum.

Further, the implementation of the Project will provide the Greater Colombo Water Supply System with two major water sources which will ensure more reliability for water supply in emergency or severe drought cases.

### **17.2 Recommendations**

Recommendations towards the implementation of the Project are summarized in accordance with their importance and priorities as follows:

#### **1) Taking necessary measures for ensuring the feasibility and financial viability of the Project**

For the debt service management along with the implementation of the proposed projects and for clearing up the accumulated deficit by the year 2000, the routine efforts in the water supply management such as reduction in NRW, and implementation of the cost containment strategy will not be sufficient. The present depressed water tariff system will therefore need to be reviewed to set up a higher level of tariff structure at reasonable level considering the affordability of the consumers in the Greater Colombo Area. The viability of the proposed Kalu Ganga Project will then be assured with such measures to be taken.

In this connection, it is strongly recommended to establish in the NWSDB a financial management unit which will be fully in charge of debt service management, current and fixed assets management, cost containment strategy, future investment programming, etc.

#### **2) Improvement of Non-Revenue Water (NRW)**

Reduction in the amount of non-revenue water (unaccounted-for water) is a major subject to tackle in the management of the Greater Colombo Water Supply System. It will, if successfully implemented, result in increase in the revenue and reduction in the operation cost.

Most efficient and economical measures for reduction in NRW may be recommended as follows:

1. Provision of water meters to every consumer, repairing the defective water meters, and calibration of reading error.
2. Conducting efficient meter reading and billing collection
3. Controlling the illegal connection
4. Provision or repair of the bulk flow meters to monitor the amount of supply.

Reduction in the physical water loss will need more operational efforts and actual cost compared with the measures above but will much contribute to the system life. It will give an allowance in the production and transmission capacity of the existing and newly constructed facilities. The more allowance the water supply system will be given, the longer the expansion in future will be deferred. An alternative scenario for the case of smaller water loss in 5 percent is presented in Section 15.3 in Chapter 15. It shows a considerable reduction in project size and therefore the project cost.

### 3) Protection of Water Source

It is necessary for the government to establish a policy for protection of the water source in terms of quality and quantity of the raw water. For water quality, in particular, the following possible sources of contamination must be paid attention:

1. Discharge of a large amount of domestic sewage from large cities or communities upstream of the intake.
2. Toxic or harmful wastewater discharge from industries in the catchment area at upstream.

For quantity of the raw water, a comprehensive water utilization plan for the Kalu Ganga, including water supply, irrigation, power generation, flood control, industry etc., must be established as well as an organizational arrangement of controlling the water right.

### 4) Role of the Greater Colombo Regional Support Center

The Greater Colombo Regional Support Center of the NWSDB is considered as the obvious and most appropriate agency that will be in charge of the Project during and after its implementation. However, the RSC (GC) which is now the largest RSC in terms of the number of service connections and share of revenues in the NWSDB still remains one of the weakest centers in terms of organizational and managerial capability because it has not received due attention in the earlier institutional development activities. After implementation of the Project, water supply capacity in the Greater Colombo Area will be doubled and the RSC (GC) should be geared to fully meet the increased roles, functions and activities it will be charged with. The involvement of the RSC (GC), therefore, from the initial stage of the planning and design of the Project is quite significant to reflect the real needs and problems experienced by the RSC (GC).

5) Conduct of detailed analysis on salinity intrusion

The salinity intrusion analysis conducted in this study is based on the presently available data and information. If a study on the salinity barrier is to be conducted in future, it is recommended that the analysis be conducted by one-dimensional, two-layer, unsteady flow hydraulic model analysis based on the detailed river bed profiles and cross sections and the actual hourly changes in salinity.

6) Establishment of salinity intrusion monitoring system

The salinity intrusion analysis in this report shows that the salinity wedge might reach the proposed intake point under some circumstances. However, such a situation will be foreseeable to some extent by checking the water level of the Kalu Ganga if the saline water monitoring will be added to the water quality monitoring program. The key location to identify the salinity wedge is the area with shallow river bed immediately downstream of Narthupana bridge which act as a natural barrier for the salinity intrusion. When the salinity wedge goes upstream over this point, there will be a possibility that it will reach the intake point. Although the proposed structure of the intake mouth is carefully designed to enable the intake from the surface layer which will be free from saline water, it is recommended to monitor salinity at different depths at Narthupana bridge so that it will be possible to foresee the level of the saline water.

7) Timely Review of the Feasibility Study Prior to the Implementation

This Feasibility Study is prepared on the basis of the presently available data and information and most reasonable projection made from such information. In future, there may be more development or changes in socio-economic or natural conditions in the project area which are now unforeseeable but might affect, if they occur, the recommendations presented in the study. It is therefore recommended that the Feasibility Study be timely reviewed in future to take into account the situation at the time of the implementation of the Project.

8) Establishment of water quality monitoring system for the Kalu Ganga

There is unlikely any serious pollutant sources which discharge the hazardous or toxic wastewater for health upstream of the proposed intake point. However, the future development in the upper reach of the Kalu Gang is unforeseeable; or there will be a possibility that some factory might discharges wastewater into the river. Those who are concerned with water supply operation should therefore be required to carefully monitor the water quality of the source. It is recommended to establish the water quality monitoring system strategically connecting some points allotted in the river stretch downstream of the confluence of major tributaries, factory-concentrated area , problematic factory-located area, etc.

The purpose of the water quality monitoring is to predict the abnormality in the raw water quality before it will reach the intake point, and to identify the discharging source. For this purpose, the testing system should be highly upgraded including both the instrument and staff. In addition, it is necessary to collect the information on the location of existing and new factories and the movement of projects developed in the upper reach of the Kalu Ganga in cooperation with the agencies concerned such as the Central Environmental Authority.

9) Kalutara Water Supply System in Future

The existing Kalutara intake station has experienced the saline water during the 1991 drought. By a large intake from the Kalu Ganga for Greater Colombo upstream of the Kalutara intake station, it will be expected to be placed on the severer situation as for the salinity intrusion as described in Chapter 6 which also suggests that there is few proper place even though moving the Kalutara intake station upstream. One solution will be the integration of the Kalutara Water Supply System which presently covers a part of Panadura P.S. across the Kalu Ganga to the Kalu Ganga Water Supply System.

10) Provision of Sewerage Services

The expansion of the water supply capacity will bring the increase in the sewage to be discharged in the service area. At present, a sewer system is provided in C.M.C. and only the northern coastal part of Dehiwala but not in service. According to the "Wastewater and Sanitation Master Plan for Greater Colombo" prepared in 1993, Dehiwala-Mt.Lavinia M.C. and a northern part of Moratuwa U.C. will be covered by a sewer system by 2000 and only the remainder of Moratuwa U.C. and Panadura U.C. will be added to them at last in the high development scenario by 2020. Other remaining areas are expected to be served by the on-site facilities which mainly treat excreta and do not treat other wastewater. The pollutant load to be discharged into watercourses will accordingly increase in the unserved area steadily. In addition, although the maintenance of those facilities is left to the responsibility of owners, their neglect of proper maintenance of those facilities will lead to the pollution of the surface water and groundwater. The high priority should be given to the provision of a sewer system within the service area by water supply.

## **ANNEX A    COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE**





COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS FOR KALU GANGA PROJECT																					
83	(BASE CASE)																					
84	PROJECT COST at 1994 price																					
85	CASE-1																					
86	Construction Cost (Direct cost)																					
87	Engineering Services																					
88	Physical Contingency																					
89	Others (Board administration, land, etc.)																					
90	TOTAL																					
91	147,873 93,074 240,947																					
92	61% 39%																					
93	Sensitivity Analysis																					
94	0% Increase in percentage of Construction Cost																					
95	FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF EXTERNAL LOAN																					
96	Project Cost 100%																					
97	Government Grant (L/C) 15%																					
98	External Loan (F/C) 85%																					
99	Government Grant 50%																					
100	NWSDB 50%																					
101	TOTAL 15.0%																					
102	TOTAL 42.5%																					
103	TOTAL 42.5%																					
104	Form of Government Financing for Water Supply Projects																					
105	Foreign Component																					
106	Grant 85%																					
107	Loan 15%																					
108	Rural 85%																					
109	Urban 50%																					
109.1	TOTAL 100%																					
100	PHASE I: TARGET YEAR 2010																					
101	Stage 1																					
102	Capital Expenditures 147,873 US\$'000 (1994 fixed price)																					
103	49 Rs./US\$ as of 1994.3																					
104	7,245,795 Rs.'000																					
105	Capital Allocation Interest																					
106	Capital Grant from Government 57.5% 4,166,332																					
107	Capital Grant fr. Foreign Agencies 0.0% 0																					
108	Foreign Loan through Treasury 42.5% 3,079,463 12%																					
109.1	Capital Allocation Interest																					
109.1	Capital Grant from Government 57.5% 2,622,351																					
109.1	Capital Grant from Foreign Agencies 0.0% 0																					
109.1	Foreign Loan through Treasury 42.5% 1,938,260 12%																					

## COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
124	<b>Disbursement &amp; Repayment Schedule</b>																					
125	1994 Fixed Price ('000 Rs.)																					
126	Total																					
127	Funds Sources																					
128	Capital Grant from Government																					
129	Capital Grant from Foreign Agencies																					
130	Foreign Loan through Treasury																					
131	Foreign Loan through Treasury																					
132	11,806.405																					
133	Disbursement Schedule (Current Price)																					
134	Price Escalation Rate= 5%																					
135	Capital Grant from Government																					
136	Capital Grant from Foreign Agencies																					
137	Debt outstandings(beg.)																					
138	Foreign Loan through Treasury																					
139	Foreign Loan through Treasury																					
140	Debt outstandings(end)																					
141	Interest during construction																					
142	Interest= 12%																					
143	Capital Expenditures																					
144	Repayment Schedule																					
145	Stage 1																					
146	Debt outstandings(beg.)																					
147	Foreign Loan through Treasury																					
148	Debt outstandings(end)																					
149	Interest																					
150	Stage 2																					
151	Debt outstandings(beg.)																					
152	Foreign Loan through Treasury																					
153	Debt outstandings(end)																					
154	Interest																					
155	TOTAL																					
156	Debt outstandings(beg.)																					
157	Foreign Loan through Treasury																					
158	Debt outstandings(end)																					
159	Interest																					
160	Debt outstandings(beg.)																					
161	Foreign Loan through Treasury																					
162	Debt outstandings(end)																					
163	Interest																					
164	Debt Services																					
165	Total																					

COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
180	<b>REVENUES &amp; EXPENSES PROJECTION</b>																					
181								1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
182																						
183																						
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## COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
222	DEBT SERVICES PROJECTION																					
223																						
224																						
225																						
226																						
227																						
228																						
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## COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
PROJECT COST SCHEDULE																					
A. Cost allocation Schedule at 1994 price																					
(Unit: '000)																					
TARGET YEAR 2010																					
Stage I																					
Stage II																					
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL								
100 Direct Construction Cost 100%																					
Stage 1 F/C (Yen) 7,974,934																					
310	0	0	3,189,974	2,392,480	1,594,987	797,493							7,974,934								
311	0	0	773,446	580,085	386,723	193,362							1,933,616								
312																					
313																					
314																					
315																					
316																					
317																					
200 Land Acquisition																					
Stage 1 F/C (Yen) 0																					
318													0								
319													58,686								
300 Board's Administrative Expenses																					
Stage 1 F/C (Yen) 0																					
320													0								
321													290,042								
322													0								
323													198,377								
324																					
400 Engineering Services 11%																					
Stage 1 F/C (Yen) 1,069,892																					
325													1,069,892								
326													123,643								
327													677,027								
328													78,241								
329																					
330																					
Exchange rate 49.00 Rs./US\$ in 1994																					
106.00 Yen/US\$																					
Total Base Cost at 1994 price																					
Stage 1 F/C (Yen) 9,044,826																					
331													9,044,826								
332													2,405,988								
333													5,509,566								
334													1,599,135								
335													0								
336													85,329								
Sub-Total (US\$)																					
Stage 1 F/C (US\$) 85,329																					
337													49,102								
338													51,977								
339													32,635								
340																					
341																					
342																					
343																					
Total Base Cost at Current Price																					
344													2008								
345													2007								
346													2006								
347													2005								
348													2004								
349													2003								
350													2002								
351													2001								
352													2000								
353													1999								
354													1998								
355													1997								
356													1996								

COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
351																						
352				500 Physical Contingency			% of Base Cost	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
353				Stage 1	F/C (Yen)	904,483	10%	32,097	10,699	335,046	255,296	175,547	95,798								904,483	
354				Stage 2	L/C	240,599	10%	9,544	7,071	85,000	65,664	46,328	26,992								240,599	
355					F/C (Yen)	550,957	10%					20,311	6,770	203,457	155,132	106,806	58,481				550,957	
356					L/C	159,913	10%					4,331	2,766	58,042	44,817	31,591	18,366				159,913	
357				Total Contingencies (US\$)		21,904		498	245	4,896	3,749	2,882	1,575	3,104	2,378	1,652	927				21,904	
358				Stage 1	F/C (US\$)	8,533		303	101	3,161	2,408	1,656	904								8,533	
359				Stage 2	L/C (US\$)	4,910		195	144	1,735	1,340	945	551								4,910	
360					F/C (US\$)	5,198		0	0	0	0	192	64	1,919	1,464	1,008	552				5,198	
361					L/C (US\$)	3,264		0	0	0	0	88	56	1,185	915	645	375				3,264	
362																						
363				GRAND TOTAL (1994 price)				3,331	1,110	34,769	26,493	18,217	9,941	0	0	0	0				93,861	
364				Stage 1	F/C (US\$)	93,861		2,143	1,587	19,082	14,741	10,400	6,059	0	0	0	0				54,012	
365					L/C (US\$)	54,012		3,7%	1.8%	36.4%	27.9%	19.4%	10.8%								100%	
366				% of Stage 1		147,873		0	0	0	0	2,108	703	21,113	16,099	11,084	6,069				57,175	
367				Stage 2	F/C (US\$)	57,175		0	0	0	0	972	621	13,030	10,061	7,092	4,123				35,899	
368					L/C (US\$)	35,899		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1.4%	36.7%	28.1%	19.5%	11.0%				100%	
369				% of Stage 2		93,074		5,473	2,698	53,851	41,234	31,697	17,324	34,143	26,159	18,176	10,192				240,947	
370				Total		240,947		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
371				B. Disbursement Schedule				5,473	2,698	53,851	41,234	28,617	16,001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
372				(Funds to be Required)	Stage 1	147,873																
373					Stage 2	93,074																
374					Total (US\$)	240,947		5,473	2,698	53,851	41,234	31,697	17,324	34,143	26,159	18,176	10,192				93,074	
375					Stage 1	7,245,795		268,193	132,186	2,638,677	2,020,462	1,402,246	784,031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,245,795	
376					Stage 2	4,560,611		0	0	0	0	150,920	64,854	1,673,019	1,281,813	890,606	499,399	0	0	0	4,560,611	
377					Total ('000Rs.)	11,806,405		268,193	132,186	2,638,677	2,020,462	1,553,166	848,885	1,673,019	1,281,813	890,606	499,399	0	0	0	11,806,405	
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Inflation Rate	Foreign	Local	Estimated Direct Cost	Direct Cost	Import Duties ex. Import Duties	Allocation
	3%	10%	85,329	14,221	85,329	71%
			49,102	34,880	34,880	29%
						Average inflation rate= 5.0%

STAGE 1 (1994 price) ('000 US\$)		STAGE 2 (1994 price) ('000 US\$)	
100	Direct Construction Cost	100	Direct Construction Cost
200	Land Acquisition	200	Land Acquisition
300	Board's Administrative Expenses	300	Board's Administrative Expenses
400	Engineering Services	400	Engineering Services
500	Physical Contingency	500	Physical Contingency
600	Price escalation	600	Price escalation
	Total		Total

STAGE 1 (1994 price) ('000 US\$)		STAGE 2 (1994 price) ('000 US\$)	
100	Direct Construction Cost	100	Direct Construction Cost
200	Land Acquisition	200	Land Acquisition
300	Board's Administrative Expenses	300	Board's Administrative Expenses
400	Engineering Services	400	Engineering Services
500	Physical Contingency	500	Physical Contingency
600	Price escalation	600	Price escalation
	Total		Total



COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	ES	BH
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COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BG	BH
180																		
181	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045		
183	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000		
184	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261	158,261		
185	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517	107,517		
186	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546	23,546		
187	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735	13,735		
188	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962		
189	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%		
190	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244	39,244		
192																		
193	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045		
194	15.2	16.4	17.8	19.2	20.7	22.4	24.2	26.1	28.2	30.4	32.9	153.2	165.5	178.7	193.0	208.4		
195	77.6	83.8	90.5	97.7	105.5	114.0	123.1	132.9	143.6	155.1	167.5	780.6	843.0	910.5	983.3	1062.0		
196	132.5	143.1	154.6	167.0	180.3	194.7	210.3	227.1	245.3	264.9	286.1	1333.6	1440.3	1555.5	1680.0	1814.4		
197	358,505	387,185	418,160	451,613	487,742	526,762	568,903	614,415	663,568	765,706	826,962	3,854,435	4,162,789	4,495,812	4,855,477	5,243,916		
198	1,065,496	1,150,735	1,242,794	1,342,218	1,449,595	1,565,563	1,690,808	1,826,073	1,972,158	2,275,717	2,457,774	11,455,580	12,372,027	13,361,789	14,430,732	15,585,190		
199	260,049	280,853	303,321	327,587	353,794	382,097	412,665	445,678	481,332	555,420	599,854	2,795,892	3,019,563	3,261,128	3,522,018	3,803,780		
201	1,684,050	1,818,774	1,964,276	2,121,418	2,291,131	2,474,422	2,672,375	2,886,165	3,117,059	3,596,842	3,884,590	18,105,906	19,554,379	21,118,729	22,808,227	24,632,886		
202	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.8	31.2	32.8	34.4	36.1	37.9		
203	417,057	437,909	459,805	482,795	506,935	532,282	558,896	586,841	616,183	646,992	679,341	1,802,495	1,892,620	1,987,251	2,086,613	2,190,944		
204	1,266,993	1,380,864	1,504,471	1,638,632	1,784,196	1,942,140	2,113,479	2,299,325	2,500,876	2,949,851	3,205,248	16,303,411	17,661,759	19,131,478	20,721,614	22,441,942		
205	5,589,899	6,970,763	8,475,234	10,113,856	11,898,052	13,840,192	15,953,672	18,252,997	20,753,872	23,703,723	26,908,971	195,310,521	212,972,280	232,103,759	252,835,973	275,267,315		
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## COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BG	BH
222	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021							
223	2,670.854	2,492.797	2,314.740	2,136.683	1,958.626	1,780.569	1,602.512	1,424.456	1,246.399	1,068.342	890.285							
224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
225	178.057	178.057	178.057	178.057	178.057	178.057	178.057	178.057	178.057	178.057	178.057							3,917.253
226	2,492.797	2,314.740	2,136.683	1,958.626	1,780.569	1,602.512	1,424.456	1,246.399	1,068.342	890.285	712.228							3,917.253
227	320.502	299.136	277.769	256.402	235.035	213.668	192.301	170.935	149.568	128.201	106.834							7,537.183
228	2,590.853	2,454.493	2,318.132	2,181.771	2,045.411	1,909.050	1,772.689	1,636.328	1,499.968	1,363.607	1,227.246							0
229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							2,999.935
230	136.361	136.361	136.361	136.361	136.361	136.361	136.361	136.361	136.361	136.361	136.361							2,999.935
231	2,454.493	2,318.132	2,181.771	2,045.411	1,909.050	1,772.689	1,636.328	1,499.968	1,363.607	1,227.246	1,090.886							
232	310.902	294.539	278.176	261.813	245.449	229.086	212.723	196.359	179.996	163.633	147.270							5,765.082
233	5,261.707	4,947.290	4,632.872	4,318.455	4,004.037	3,689.619	3,375.202	3,060.784	2,746.366	2,431.949	2,117.531							0
234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							6,917.188
235	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418							6,917.188
236	4,947.290	4,632.872	4,318.455	4,004.037	3,689.619	3,375.202	3,060.784	2,746.366	2,431.949	2,117.531	1,803.113							
237	631.405	593.675	555.945	518.215	480.484	442.754	405.024	367.294	329.564	291.834	254.104							13,302.265
238																		
239	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045		
240	1,266.993	1,380.864	1,504.471	1,638.622	1,784.196	1,942.140	2,113.479	2,299.325	2,500.876	2,949.851	3,205.248	16,303.411	17,661.759	19,131.478	20,721.614	22,441.942		16,275.737
241	1,266.993	1,380.864	1,504.471	1,638.622	1,784.196	1,942.140	2,113.479	2,299.325	2,500.876	2,949.851	3,205.248	16,303.411	17,661.759	19,131.478	20,721.614	22,441.942		275,267.315
242																		
243	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	45	46	47	48	49		
244	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045		
245	4,947.290	4,632.872	4,318.455	4,004.037	3,689.619	3,375.202	3,060.784	2,746.366	2,431.949	2,117.531	1,803.113							
246	631.405	593.675	555.945	518.215	480.484	442.754	405.024	367.294	329.564	291.834	254.104							13,394.725
247	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418	314.418							6,917.188
248	945.823	908.092	870.362	832.632	794.902	757.172	719.442	681.712	643.982	606.251	568.521							20,211.913
249	1,266.993	1,380.864	1,504.471	1,638.622	1,784.196	1,942.140	2,113.479	2,299.325	2,500.876	2,949.851	3,205.248	16,303.411	17,661.759	19,131.478	20,721.614	22,441.942		275,267.315
250	469.291	469.291	469.291	469.291	469.291	469.291	469.291	469.291	469.291	469.291	469.291							9,385.830
251	344.495	344.495	344.495	344.495	344.495	344.495	344.495	344.495	344.495	344.495	344.495							6,889.907
252	178.199	178.199	178.199	178.199	178.199	178.199	178.199	178.199	178.199	178.199	178.199							
253	9,432.074	9,432.074	9,432.074	9,432.074	9,432.074	9,432.074	9,432.074	9,432.074	9,432.074	9,432.074	9,432.074							245,696.853
254	-1.1%	-0.2%	0.8%	1.9%	3.0%	4.2%	5.5%	6.9%	8.3%	11.3%	13.1%	100.2%	108.5%	117.5%	127.3%	137.9%		
255	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045		
256	1,266.993	1,380.864	1,504.471	1,638.622	1,784.196	1,942.140	2,113.479	2,299.325	2,500.876	2,949.851	3,205.248	16,303.411	17,661.759	19,131.478	20,721.614	22,441.942		71,433.392
257	945.823	908.092	870.362	832.632	794.902	757.172	719.442	681.712	643.982	606.251	568.521							
258	1.34	1.52	1.73	1.97	2.24	2.56	2.94	3.37	3.88	4.87	5.64							20,211.913

COMPUTATION OF FIRR AND ROE FOR THE KALU GANGA PROJECT

	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BG	BH
265	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	45	46	47	48	49		
266	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045		
267	1,684,030	1,818,774	1,964,276	2,121,418	2,291,131	2,474,422	2,672,375	2,886,165	3,117,059	3,366,842	3,634,590	18,105,906	19,554,379	21,118,729	22,808,227	24,632,886	314,537,365	
268	417,057	437,909	459,805	482,795	506,935	532,282	558,896	586,841	616,183	646,992	679,341	1,802,495	1,892,620	1,987,251	2,086,613	2,190,944	39,270,250	
269	1,266,993	1,380,864	1,504,471	1,638,622	1,784,196	1,942,140	2,113,479	2,299,325	2,500,876	2,949,851	3,205,248	16,303,411	17,661,759	19,131,478	20,721,614	22,441,942	275,267,315	
270	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	0	0	0	0	0	16,275,737	
271	631,405	593,675	555,945	518,215	480,484	442,754	405,024	367,294	329,564	291,834	254,104	0	0	0	0	0	13,302,265	
272	-178,199	-26,597	134,739	306,621	489,925	685,599	894,668	1,118,244	1,357,525	1,644,230	2,137,358	16,303,411	17,661,759	19,131,478	20,721,614	22,441,942	245,689,313	
273	-9,430,614	-9,457,211	-9,322,472	-9,015,851	-8,525,926	-7,840,127	-6,945,659	-5,827,415	-4,469,890	-2,625,660	-488,302	165,732,519	183,394,279	202,525,757	223,347,371	245,689,313		
274																		
275	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045		
276	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	0	0	0	0	0	16,275,737	
277	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	0	0	0	0	0	6,917,188	
278									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,590,631	
279																	11,590,631	
280	0	0	0	0													5,080,976	
282																		
283	321,171	472,772	634,108	805,990	989,294	1,184,968	1,394,038	1,617,613	1,856,894	2,343,599	2,636,727	16,303,411	17,661,759	19,131,478	20,721,614	22,441,942	260,128,838	
284	440,351	911,123	1,547,231	2,333,222	3,342,516	4,527,484	5,921,531	7,539,134	9,396,029	11,739,628	14,376,355	180,172,045	197,833,804	216,965,282	237,686,896	260,128,838		
285																		
286																		
287																		
288																		
289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,358,549	
290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,080,976	
291																	14,439,525	
292	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045		
293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14,439,525	
294	321,171	472,772	634,108	805,990	989,294	1,184,968	1,394,038	1,617,613	1,856,894	2,343,599	2,636,727	16,303,411	17,661,759	19,131,478	20,721,614	22,441,942	260,128,838	
295																		
296	321,171	472,772	634,108	805,990	989,294	1,184,968	1,394,038	1,617,613	1,856,894	2,343,599	2,636,727	16,303,411	17,661,759	19,131,478	20,721,614	22,441,942	245,689,313	
297																	ROE (at the year of 1997) = 9.6%	
298																	9,358,549	
299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,917,188	
300	4,947,290	4,632,872	4,318,455	4,004,037	3,689,619	3,375,202	3,060,784	2,746,366	2,431,949	2,117,531	1,803,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	
301	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	314,418	0	0	0	0	0	6,917,188	
302																	16,275,737	
303																		
304	9,564,662	8,750,875	7,937,089	7,123,302	6,309,515	5,495,728	4,681,941	3,868,154	3,054,368	2,240,581	1,426,794							
305	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	813,787	0	0	0	0	0	16,275,737	
306																		
307																		
308																		



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