

## Sub-Transmission (Phase B-1) Project



A sub-transmission station

### Outline of Loan Agreement

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Loan Amount / Disbursed Amount | 9,499 million yen / 9,307 million yen  |
| Loan Agreement                 | August 1985  |
| Terms & Conditions             | Interest rate 4.25% p.a.<br>Repayment period 25 years (Grace period 7 years) |
| Final Disbursement Date        | August 1990  |

### Project Outline

The project involved the construction of sub-transmission lines and stations to link the national transmission grid to the regional distribution network in order to improve electricity supplies to the regions.

### Results and Evaluation

This project follows on from Phase A of the Sub-Transmission Network Construction Project (transmission equipment; total length 690km) that was implemented in Ecuador in the early 1980s, and constitutes the first stage of Phase B. It covered the construction of a transmission line, total length 796km, and the establishment of substations at 65 locations.

This enabled a stable supply of electricity to scattered regional communities that were isolated from the national grid and dependent on small, dilapidated diesel generators, with the volume of power transmitted from the national grid over the sub-transmission lines increasing from around 6,000GWh in 1990 to some 7,900GWh in 1994, the year following project completion.

After completion, accidental outages, which had been a frequent occurrence until that time, improved to a considerable extent, which is also evaluated to have contributed to increasing industrial production in the manufacturing industry, including dairy products.

As part of the reforms to the power sector, in 1996, Ecuador's National Electricity Council, the project's executing agency, was split up, with the transmission divisions being formed into one transmission company covering the national grid, and the sub-transmission stations being divided among 19 regional power companies. No problems have been recognized with the technical capacity or organizational structure of any of these companies, and the transmission facilities are being effectively operated and maintained.