



PARLIAMENT QUESTION: IMPACT OF INDO-US NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

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The India-US Civil Nuclear Agreement of 2008 and following international agreements for cooperation in nuclear energy enabled import of fuel for use in reactors under IAEA safeguards and setting up of new nuclear power reactors with foreign cooperation. As a result, presently sixteen reactors (excluding RAPS-1, 100 MW) with a capacity of 6380 MW under IAEA safeguards are being fuelled by imported fuel. This has led to substantial increase in the nuclear electricity generation.

India has signed several Inter Governmental Agreements with key partner countries for Cooperation in peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy including technology cooperation.

The conclusion of international cooperation agreements following the NSG waiver has enabled increased total nuclear power generation from 16956 MU in 2007-08 to 56681 MU in 2024-25. The nuclear power capacity has since increased from 4020 MW in 2007-08 to 8780 MW at present.

Four reactors, KKNPP 3&4 (2X1000 MW) and KKNPP 5&6 (2X1000 MW) being set up in cooperation with Russian Federation are presently under construction.

India had enacted the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act in 2010 which provides for compensation to the victims of nuclear incident / accident. The CLND Act has certain provisions like right of recourse against the supplier [section 17(b)] and the effect of any other law for time being in force [section 46] which are not aligned with the international civil liability framework. Due to these sections the foreign suppliers have apprehensions in supplying nuclear reactors to India. Issues related to nuclear liability had delayed conclusion of commercial agreements for setting up nuclear power projects at Jaitapur in Maharashtra and Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh which were designated to be set up in cooperation with France & USA respectively. With the enactment of SHANTI Act, the provisions of civil liability is now aligned with international liability framework. With the enactment of the SHANTI Act, these issues are expected to be addressed.

This information was submitted by Union Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions & Prime Minister's Office , Dr. Jitendra Singh in Rajya Sabha on 2nd April 2026.

NKR/JKP/SG

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