

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-3041**  
ANSWERED ON 19/03/2026  
**FDI IN NUCLEAR ENERGY SECTOR**

3041. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN SHRINGLA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:-

- (a) the policy initiatives undertaken by the Government to attract Foreign Direct Investment in the civil nuclear energy sector, including recent reforms in liability regulations and ease of doing business;
- (b) the specific incentives, safeguards for risk sharing arrangements and partnership models proposed to facilitate meaningful foreign participation;
- (c) the present status of indigenous research manufacturing and deployment capabilities in Small Modular Reactors (SMR's); and
- (d) the roadmap to integrate domestic industry public sector undertakings and startups to position India as a global hub for SMR technology within the clean energy transition?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS  
AND PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH)

- (a)&(b) The participation of foreign entities into nuclear sector will be as per the FDI policy of the Government.
- (c) The nuclear energy mission announced in the budget-2025 envisages deployment of 100 GWe of nuclear energy by 2047. Fund of INR 20,000 Crore allocated in the budget-2025 for deployment of five SMRs by 2033.

Currently BARC is developing following small modular reactors,

1. Bharat Small Modular Reactors (BSMR-200) for repurposing of retiring thermal power plants & captive power plants for energy intensive industry such as aluminium, steel, metal.
2. Small Modular Reactors (SMR-55) for providing energy for remote as well as off-grid location with objective to decarbonise the energy sector.
3. High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor of capacity 5 MWth for hydrogen generation for decarbonisation of transport sector & process industries.

Prototype reactors will be deployed at DAE sites.

- (d) India's nuclear power expansion strategy aims to harness the potential of nuclear energy through active involvement of public and private sectors including the participation of domestic industry. By this, India intends to contribute and benefit from the global nuclear energy ecosystem including research, technology, manufacturing, finance, insurance and skill development.

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