

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-4326
ANSWERED ON 02/04/2026

IMPACT OF INDO-US NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

4326. SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the objectives envisaged under the Indo-US Nuclear Agreement of 2008 have been achieved;
- (b) the details of civil nuclear cooperation agreements signed with other countries following the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) waiver granted to India;
- (c) the extent to which the agreements have contributed to enhancement of India's nuclear power generation capacity ;
- (d) whether any foreign nuclear reactors have been commissioned or are under construction in India, pursuant to such agreements;
- (e) whether any constraints, including issues relating to nuclear liability, have affected the implementation of such agreements; and
- (f) the overall strategic and economic impact of such agreements on India's global standing?

ANSWER

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

- (a) 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 as detailed in response to (c) below.
- (b) India has signed several Inter Governmental Agreements with key partner countries for Cooperation in peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy including technology cooperation.
- (c) 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.

- (d) 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.
- (e)&(f) 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.
