

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 83
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.02.2016

ACCOUNTABILITY ON NUCLEAR MISHAP

83. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the present Civil Nuclear Liability regime in India holds suppliers accountable for potential nuclear mishaps, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the rectification of the Convention of Supplementary Compensation for nuclear damage will force India to amend the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act 2010, thus diluting the present nuclear liability law in India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the component of the quantum of compensation for the affected persons; and
- (d) the likely impact of the ratified Convention on Supplier Compensation (CSC) on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project?

ANSWER

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

- (a) Section 4 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010 channels the liability of the Nuclear Damage to the operator of the nuclear installation. The operator of the nuclear installation, after paying the compensation of nuclear damage, shall have the right of recourse against the suppliers in accordance with the Section 17 of the said Act.
- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.
- (d) India's ratification of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) is a conclusive step in addressing of issues related to civil nuclear liability in India within the four corners of the CLND Act, 2010.
