

**YEAR 2003-2009**

**Select Questions and Answers**  
**from**  
**the Indian Parliament**  
**on**  
**Nuclear Issues**

Compiled by Nupur Brahma

**Centre for Nuclear & Arms Control**



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

1, Development Enclave, Rao Tula Ram Marg, New Delhi-110010

Visit us: [www.idsa.in](http://www.idsa.in)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2561  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.07.2009

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

### Q.2561 NUCLEAR TEST BY NORTH KOREA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the Nuclear Tests conducted by North Korea recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether in view of such developments, the Government proposes to have internal vigilance to meet any challenge to the national security from any quarter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SMT. PRENEET KAUR)

(a) & (b) In a statement on 25th May 2009 External Affairs Minister said, “We have seen reports that DPRK has conducted a nuclear test on 25 May 2009. For the DPRK to conduct such a test in violation of its international commitments would be unfortunate. Like others in the international community we are concerned at the adverse effect on peace and security in that region of such tests. We continue to monitor the situation.”

(c) & (d) Government monitors all such developments which have a bearing on national security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation’s security.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100515915>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1378  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.07.2009**

**SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:**

### **Q.1378 PAKISTAN'S EFFORTS TO BUILD NUCLEAR ARMS**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Pakistan is engaged in making nuclear arms of new generation;
- (b) if so, whether Government is also aware of the fact that Pakistan is producing enriched uranium used in making bomb, to make nuclear arms; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SMT. PRENEET KAUR)**

- (a) Government has seen reports that Pakistan is enhancing its nuclear weapons production capacity.
- (b) & (c) Pakistan has been producing enriched uranium for nuclear weapons for more than two decades. Government monitors all such developments which have a bearing on national security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100516146>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1049**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.02.2009**  
**SHRI BALAVANT alias BAL APTE:**  
**SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:**

### Q.1049 INDO-US NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the nuclear agreement got the sanction of both the Houses of USA only when their Foreign Secretary of State wrote them that India had given an assurance in 2005 that it would not make any nuclear explosion in future;
- (b) whether we are going to purchase atomic energy plant from USA; and
- (c) if so, the number of such plants and the cost of each plant?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) No.

(b)& (c) It is the intention of the Government of India and its entities to purchase nuclear power units on mutually acceptable technical and commercial terms and conditions that enable a viable tariff regime for electricity generated, in a manner that takes into account affordability, sustainability of nuclear fuel resources and credibility of nuclear waste management, from other partner countries including the USA.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100514786>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1920**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.12.2008**

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:**

### **Q.1920 STATUS OF THE NUCLEAR AGREEMENT**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the talks being held between India and USA on Nuclear Agreement;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating to start talks again with USA on the issue of Nuclear test;
- (c) whether Government has received any suggestion in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) The Agreement for Cooperation on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America has been signed on October 10, 2008. Pursuant to Article 16 of the Agreement, diplomatic notes for bringing the Agreement into effect were exchanged on December 6, 2008.

(b) The question of Government starting talks with any foreign government on the issue of nuclear test does not arise as a decision to undertake a nuclear test would be India's sovereign decision, resting solely with the Government of India.

(c) & (d) Does not arise.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100514543>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1159**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.12.2008**  
**SHRI PRABHAT JHA:**

### Q.1159 ACHIEVEMENTS IN NUCLEAR DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has achieved the targets of the nuclear agreement accomplished between India and America;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) if not, reasons therefore and details of obstacles; and
- (d) names of countries with which Government is planning to have such agreements?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) & (b) Yes. Government signed the 'Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy' on 10th October, 2008. Prior to this, Nuclear Suppliers Group had adopted a decision on 6th September, 2008 enabling its members to engage in cooperation with India on peaceful uses of nuclear energy. These developments mark an end of the nuclear technology denial regime against India which had been in place for more than 30 years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) India has signed an agreement for civil nuclear cooperation with France on 30th September, 2008. An agreement for construction of additional nuclear power units at Kudankulam was signed with Russia on 5th December, 2008 during the visit of President Medvedev to India. Discussions are on going with a few other members of the Nuclear Suppliers Group on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100514526>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1146  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.12.2008**

**SHRI BALAVANT alias BAL APTE:  
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:**

### **Q.1146 SUPREMACY OF HYDE ACT IN NUCLEAR DEAL**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of State of America has reiterated the supremacy of the Hyde Act in the perspective of the Indo-American nuclear agreement;
- (b) whether it is not against this assurance which was being given in the Parliament till now; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)**

- (a) to (c) The US President while signing the Law approving the India-US Civil Nuclear Agreement on October 8, 2008, has stated that the Agreement is consistent with the Atomic Energy Act and other elements of US law.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100514512>)





INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 696  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.10.2008**

**DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:  
SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:**

### **Q.696 AGREEMENT FOR NUCLEAR REACTOR WITH RUSSIA**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in a significant concession to New Delhi, India and Russia have finalized the negotiations on an agreement for an additional nuclear reactor in Koodankulam;
- (b) if so, whether an agreement was reached in this regard during Russian Prime Minister's visit along with 150 business delegates;
- (c) if so, whether under the terms of the deal, Russia would build four extra reactors at Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) if so, by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and
- (e) by when the work on the project is likely to start?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) to (e) Yes, India and Russia have finalised negotiations on an Inter-Governmental Agreement on cooperation in the construction of additional nuclear power plant units at Kudankulam site in February 2008 during the Russian Prime Minister's visit to India. The Agreement is expected to be signed between the two governments in the near future after which its implementation would start. (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100514355>)



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*98  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.10.2008**

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:**

### **Q.\*98 VOLUNTARY BAN ON NUCLEAR TESTS**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the process to lift the one-sided voluntary ban on nuclear tests which has been declared in the Indo-US joint declaration;
- (b) its impact on the Indo-US nuclear deal, if Government conducts the nuclear tests by keeping aside the one-sided voluntary ban; and
- (c) whether Government has received any assurance from US Government that fuel supply to nuclear power reactors would set up consequent upon the nuclear deal continue unabated even in the situation when India conducts the nuclear test?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) to (c) Government had declared a voluntary moratorium on nuclear explosive tests in 1998 after Pokhran II. In the India-US Joint Statement issued on 18th July 2005, Government only reiterated its willingness to continue with its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. There is nothing in the “Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy” signed October 10, 2008, which ties the hands of Government or legally constrains our options to protect India’s security and defence needs. The Agreement provides for a multi-layered consultation mechanism to protect our interests as regards uninterrupted operation of our reactors in case either party decides to terminate.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100514323>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

### LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 847  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.10.2008

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

### Q.847 CIVIL NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Japan has ruled out any negotiations for a civil nuclear cooperation/agreement with India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof; and (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) to (c) Japan was part of the consensus at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting that approved the India-specific Safeguards Agreement in Vienna in August 2008. Japan also supported the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)'s decision to adjust NSG guidelines to enable full civil nuclear cooperation with India.

At the 3rd India-Japan Ministerial-level Energy Dialogue held in Tokyo on 17 September 2008 between Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Japanese Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry, Mr. Toshihiro Nikai, both Ministers signed a Joint Statement which contains the following paragraph: "The two Ministers noted that the Nuclear Suppliers Group adopted by consensus the Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India. They confirmed that they will exchange views and information on their respective nuclear energy policy". (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100514311>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 841  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.10.2008

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

### Q.841 INDO-US NUCLEAR DEAL AT NSG MEETING

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some reservations were raised by a few members of Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) with regard to Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has made any commitment for non-proliferation or comprehensive Nuclear Test ban in future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) & (b) The NSG adopted a decision by consensus on September 6, 2008 that would enable full civil nuclear cooperation with India.

(c) & (d) Government have reiterated the long-standing national consensus on non-proliferation and global nuclear disarmament.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100514310>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*64  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.10.2008

**\*64. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:**

### Q.\*64 INDO-US CIVIL NUCLEAR DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement and its present status;
- (b) the adverse impact, if any, in the event of India deciding to go for nuclear test(s) for security interests of the country;
- (c) whether India has also signed agreements with Russia and France for civilian use of nuclear energy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the benefits that are likely to accrue as a result thereof ?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a)-(e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED  
QUESTION NO. \*64 REGARDING 'INDO-US CIVIL NUCLEAR DEAL'  
FOR ANSWER ON 22.10.2008

(a)-(b) The "Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" was signed by External Affairs Minister and US Secretary of State on October 10, 2008 at Washington. The purpose of the Agreement is to enable civil nuclear energy cooperation between India and the United States covering nuclear reactors and aspects of the associated nuclear fuel cycle including enrichment and reprocessing. The Agreement contains a full reflection of the key understandings of the July 18, 2005 and March 2006 Joint Statements and our Separation Plan. The agreement enables the creation of a strategic reserve of nuclear fuel to guard against any disruption of supply over the lifetime of India's reactors. The Agreement grants prior consent to reprocess nuclear material obtained through international cooperation, under IAEA safeguards. The Agreement specifically provides that India's strategic nuclear programme, three-stage Nuclear Programme and R&D activities will remain unhindered and unaffected.

There is no reference to testing in the bilateral agreement.

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

The Agreement provides for a multilayered consultation mechanism to protect our interests as regards uninterrupted operation of our reactors in case either party decides to terminate. The Agreement meets the concerns of both sides and fulfils all the assurances made by Prime Minister to Parliament on August 17, 2006.

(c)-(d) Government have signed the “India-France Inter-Governmental Agreement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation” for cooperation in civilian use of nuclear technology with the Government of France, on September 30, 2008. The Government expect to sign a cooperation agreement with Russia later this year.

(e) These agreements mark a resumption of nuclear trade and commerce with the international community. This will help us to increase the share of nuclear power in our energy mix, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and will contribute to our energy security. The conclusion of these agreements also marks an end to the technology denial regimes targetted against India, and will lead to an expansion of high technology trade in the future.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100514283>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

### RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3300  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.04.2008

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

### Q.3300 EFFECT OF HYDE ACT ON NUCLEAR DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is in a position to state that the Hyde Act would not be effective over Indo-US nuclear deal;
- (b) whether the American side means that the deal does not come under the purview of Hyde Act;
- (c) whether by blaming the violation of deal on the pretext of inspection America itself and its allies may stop supply of nuclear fuel and may withdraw the technology and establishment; and
- (d) whether the stabilization of price of Uranium has been ensured?

### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) - (c) The Hyde Act, is enabling legislation passed by the US Congress and signed into law by President Bush on December 18, 2006 as part of its commitment under the 18 July 2005 Joint Statement, to amend its laws to enable the US Government to enter into full civil nuclear cooperation with India. Following the passage of the Hyde Act, India was exempted from the requirements of Section 123(a)(2) of the US Atomic Energy Act, 1954 that requires full-scope safeguards as a condition for civil nuclear cooperation with US. The Hyde Act is domestic legislation of the United States. India's rights and obligation regarding civil nuclear cooperation with the US arise only from the 123 Agreement that we have agreed upon with the US. The 123 Agreement has incorporated fuel supply assurances as well as a multi-layer consultation process to guard against any disruption of fuel supply.

(d) The price of Uranium, like any other commodity, depends upon global supply and demand.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513894>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

### RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2227

TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.03.2008

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

### Q. 2227 IMPACT OF HYDE ACT ON NUCLEAR DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has passed Hyde Act in recent last years;
- (b) if so, whether U.S.A. has passed this act after proposal of 123 agreement under nuclear deal with India;
- (c) if not, the facts thereof and time when this act was passed in U.S.A.;
- (d) whether this act is meant for empowering U.S.A. administration with regard to nuclear issue; and
- (e) if so, facts thereof and its impact on the 123 agreement?

### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a)-(e) Yes. The Hyde Act, is enabling legislation passed by the US Congress and signed into law by President Bush on December 18, 2006 as part of its commitment under the 18 July 2005 Joint Statement, to amend its laws to enable the US Government to enter into full civil nuclear cooperation with India. Following the passage of the Hyde Act, India was exempted from the requirements of Section 123(a)(2) of the US Atomic Energy Act, 1954 that requires full-scope safeguards as a condition for civil nuclear cooperation with US. The Hyde Act is domestic legislation of the United States. India's rights and obligation regarding civil nuclear cooperation with the US arise only from the 123 Agreement that we have agreed upon with the US.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513710>)



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1051  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.03.2008

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

### Q.1051 RECONSIDERATION OF INDO-US CIVIL NUCLEAR DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the defence analysts and nuclear scientists while expressing concern on the Indo-US nuclear deal have requested the Government to reconsider it; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a)&(b) Government have seen various opinions on the proposed civil nuclear co-operation between India and the USA as per the understandings of July 2005 and March 2006. While most defence analysts and nuclear scientists have been strongly in favour of the proposed co-operation, a few have expressed some concerns. Government take due note of the issues raised and proceeds in the best interests of the country.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513667>)



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 252**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.02.2008**  
**SHRI AMAR SINGH:**

### Q.252 INDO-US CIVIL NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he is reported to have made a statement to the effect that India would be isolated if it did not sign the civilian nuclear agreement with U.S.A. ;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has not so far moved forward on the safeguard agreement with International Atomic Energy Agency;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) & (b) Minister of External Affairs, in his extempore remarks while addressing the Kolkata Chamber of Commerce on February 3, 2008 conveyed that India has not been able to enter into trade in nuclear materials and technology with the 45 member Nuclear Suppliers Group as their guidelines prevent members from trade and civil nuclear co-operation with India, as India has not signed the Non Proliferation Treaty and has a strategic programme. India has thus been virtually isolated from cooperation with such suppliers for decades and has been denied access to advanced and dual use technology for decades.

(c) Negotiations on an India-specific safeguards agreement are ongoing with the IAEA.

(d) Does not arise  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513639>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

### RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.244  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.02.2008  
SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:  
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:**

### **Q.244 NUCLEAR DOCTRINE OF PAKISTAN**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the nuclear doctrine of Pakistan in the year 2002, it was mentioned that nuclear weapons are made keeping only India in mind;
- (b) whether four situations also have been mentioned therein when it would use the weapons; and
- (c) if so, whether above mentioned is being kept in mind while fixing the priorities of present nuclear deals?

### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) The Government of Pakistan has not issued a comprehensive 'Nuclear Doctrine'. However, Pakistan officials on various occasions have stated that the direction of their nuclear weapons programme will be determined by India's actions.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) The agreements on civil nuclear cooperation with third countries currently under discussions do not concern India's strategic programme.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513628>)



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.350  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.02.2008  
DR. K. DHANARAJU:**

### **Q.350 STATUS OF INDO-US CIVIL NUCLEAR DEAL**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of Indo-US Nuclear deal; and
- (b) the time by which the deal is likely to be finalised?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)**

(a) – (b) India and the US have, on 20 July 2007, finalised the text of a bilateral agreement for cooperation concerning peaceful uses of nuclear energy to implement the understandings of July 2005 and March 2006. Presently, as provided in the finalised agreement, an India specific Safeguards Agreement is being negotiated with the IAEA and four rounds of negotiations have been completed so far. Government believe that the required procedures for operationalising the agreement should be completed as soon as possible.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513621>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 344  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.02.2008

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:

### Q.344 THREAT FROM NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is concerned about a real threat of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of terrorists in a neighbouring country; and
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken to ensure safety and security of the country and its citizens from any possible threats?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) & (b) Government share concerns about the heightened dangers of terrorists getting access to nuclear weapons and related material. It expects that all states possessing nuclear weapons would take effective steps to ensure strict control over their nuclear weapons and related material.

Government are committed to taking all necessary steps to protect national security.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513617>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 328  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.02.2008**

**SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:**

### **Q.328 NUCLEAR AGREEMENT**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US Government has recently put pressure on India to conclude the deal expeditiously; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513615>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 476**  
**FOR ANSWER ON 22.11.2007**  
**SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:**

### Q.476 FUTURE OF INDO-US NUCLEAR DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government are speaking in respect of the future of Indo-US nuclear deal in different languages as the Hon'ble Prime Minister has reportedly told to the US President that there were certain difficulties in implementing the deal;
- (b) whether contracting optimistic official sources on 17th October, 2007 have said that Indian-US nuclear deal would be different if Government do not move soon enough for safeguards negotiations with IAEA; and
- (c) if so, the exact stand and outcome of the Indo-US nuclear deal as on date?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) No.

(b) & (c) India and the USA have agreed on the text of an 'Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy'. The finalised text of the Agreement has received the approval of the Cabinet. As negotiated by India in the Agreement, India will complete the negotiation of an India-specific safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Thereafter adjustment of the guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and approval of the US Congress for operationalisation of the agreement will be sought.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513371>)



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 660**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.11.2007**

**SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:**  
**SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:**  
**DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:**  
**SHRI KIREN RIJJU:**  
**SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:**  
**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**

### Q.660 INDO-US CIVIL NUCLEAR DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

- (a) the updated status of Indo-US nuclear deal;
- (b) whether the Government is contemplating to back out from the said deal;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) if not, the efforts made or being by the Government to operationalise the nuclear deal;
- (e) whether the Government has held any talks recently with the Government of USA on this issue; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof ?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) India and the USA have agreed on the text of an 'Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy'.
- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) The finalised text of the Agreement has received the approval of the Cabinet. As negotiated by India in the Agreement, India will complete the negotiation of an India-specific safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Thereafter adjustment of the guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the approval of the US Congress for operationalisation of the agreement will be sought.
- (e) No.
- (f) Does not arise.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513353>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 642  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.11.2007

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:

### Q.642 PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding proliferation of nuclear weapons flowing into or emanating from its neighbourhood;
- (b) if so, the outcome of such a study;
- (c) if not, whether the Government is likely to conduct any such study in this regard in future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) - (d) Government closely monitor proliferation of nuclear weapons in India's neighbourhood including recent revelations about onward proliferation activities in our neighbourhood. Government continue to take all necessary steps to safeguard national security.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513350>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.\*2  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.11.2007**

**SHRI M.V MYSURA REDDY:**

### **Q. \*2 NUCLEAR DEAL**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether our agreement on nuclear deal is being implemented by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) the steps taken so far by Government in this direction?

### **ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) – (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF RAJYA  
SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*2 REGARDING 'NUCLEAR DEAL'  
FOR ANSWER ON 15/11/2007

India and the USA have agreed on the text of a bilateral 'Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy'. The finalised text has been released to the public on August 3, 2007 and a statement in this regard has been made by PM in Parliament on 13 Aug 2007. The finalised text of the Agreement has received the approval of the Cabinet. As negotiated by India in the Agreement, India will complete the negotiation of an India specific safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The United States will work with Nuclear Suppliers Group to adjust their Guidelines to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation and trade with India before it, as required by US law, takes the Agreement to the US Congress for its approval. Only after this can the bilateral Agreement be formally signed and enter into force for implementation by both sides.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100513314>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4635  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.05.2007**

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

### **Q. 4635 JAPANESE OFFER IN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Japan while urging India to join NPT and refusing to acknowledge India's nuclear possession has offered supply of nuclear power equipment and technology;
- (b) if so, the details of Japanese reaction to Indo-US Nuclear Agreement and the offer made by Japan; and
- (c) Government's response and reaction thereto?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a), (b) & (c) Japan is a party to the NPT and continues to support the binary NPT view distinguishing between nuclear weapon States and non-nuclear weapon States. India's views on the NPT are known to Japan. No offer for supply of nuclear power equipment and technology from Japan is under discussion.

During Prime Minister's visit to Tokyo in December 2006, India and Japan agreed that international civil nuclear energy cooperation should be enhanced through constructive approaches under appropriate IAEA safeguards. The discussions on international civil nuclear cooperation framework with respect to India continue. (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512849>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4631**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.05.2007**

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:**

### **Q. 4631 NUCLEAR TEST BY NORTH KOREA**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reaction of Government to North Korea's recent successful nuclear test and on the effects of nuclear proliferation in the country;
- (b) the action Government are contemplating to check this effect; and
- (c) the progress with regard to the action taken/to be taken?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) Government issued a statement on 9 October 2006 stating, "We are deeply concerned at the reported nuclear test conducted by the DPRK. It is unfortunate that the DPRK has conducted such a test in violation of its international commitments, jeopardising peace, stability and security on the Korean Peninsula and in the region. The test also highlights the dangers of clandestine proliferation. We are monitoring the situation and are in close touch with several countries."

(b) & (c) Government are implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1718, which imposed certain restrictive measures on DPRK following the test. Government also support the six party talks to achieve the objective of denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula, an objective that DPRK has itself endorsed. International efforts to implement the understandings reached in the six-party talks on denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula are continuing. (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512845>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*598  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.05.2007

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

### Q. \*598 NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS' GROUP

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any efforts to garner support of the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) on Nuclear Treaty;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the outcome thereof?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*598 REGARDING "NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS' GROUP" FOR ANSWER ON 16.05.2007

(a) & (b) Yes Sir. The Joint Statement of July 18, 2005 commits the United States to work with its friends and allies to adjust international regimes to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation and trade with India. Government have also taken steps to seek the support of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) countries. This has been done through briefings in NSG member country capitals and in New Delhi as well as through dialogue with the NSG. The issue of an India-specific exemption to the NSG Guidelines has also been taken up at political levels during visits abroad as well as incoming visits.

(c) As a result of these efforts, several important NSG countries such as UK, France and Russia have expressed understanding for our position.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512746>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO.\*590**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.05.2007**

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

### Q. \*590 INDO-US NUCLEAR FUEL DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Nuclear fuel deal between India and the US is in jeopardy as reported in the Business Standard dated April 20, 2007;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Representative of the U.S. Government has expressed dissatisfaction over the Indian views during the talks held on the issue;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

ANSWER THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) to (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.  
STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*590 REGARDING "INDO-US NUCLEAR FUEL DEAL" FOR ANSWER ON 16.05.2007

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) - (e) An article in the US Financial Times dated April 19, 2007 (reproduced in the Business Standard article of April 20, 2007) quotes US Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Nicholas Burns as stating, "We are disappointed with the pace and seriousness of the civil nuclear negotiations with India. It is time to accelerate our efforts to achieve a final deal." The Washington Post of April 20, 2007 has also quoted Under Secretary Burns as saying, "There is a strong sense of frustration in Washington, in the Administration as well as in Congress, about the fact that the Indian side has progressed so slowly in this effort."



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

Subsequently, on May 1, 2007, after the 4th round of negotiations on the bilateral civil nuclear co-operation agreement between the Foreign Secretary and US Under Secretary of State, Nicholas Burns, in Washington, the State Department stated, “The discussions were positive and the US is encouraged by the extensive progress that was made on the issues.”

The two sides are continuing discussions with a view to finalising the bilateral co-operation agreement in civil nuclear energy.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512745>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3815**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.05.2007**

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

### Q. 3815 INDO-US NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are several countries in the world who have expressed their dissent to the nuclear agreement signed by India and America on the 18th July, 2005 for civil purposes;
- (b) if so, the names of those countries and their reactions thereto separately;
- (c) whether efforts have been made by Government to put India's viewpoint before those countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a)-(b) The resumption of full civilian nuclear cooperation with India requires adjustment of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) guidelines. As part of July 2005 India-US understanding on civil nuclear cooperation, US has undertaken to work with its partners in the NSG for adjusting its guidelines to enable full civilian nuclear cooperation and trade with India. The matter at present is under consideration of the NSG. The position of different NSG member countries is evolving. While some countries like UK, France and Russia have expressed their support, others are yet to formalise their position. This is an ongoing process.

(c)-(d) While the US is committed to work with its friends and allies to adjust the NSG guidelines, Government have also taken up the issue bilaterally with a number of NSG member countries, including during Summit level interactions. An Indian delegation made a presentation to the NSG Consultative Group meeting in Vienna in October 2006 and interacted with the NSG Members in Cape Town in April 2007.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512822>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4679  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.05.2007

SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY:

### Q. 4679 IRAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAMME

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has found any evidence of the nuclear programme being run by Iran for military purposes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for punitive action taken against Iran;
- (d) whether the member countries of NAM has defended the right of countries like Iran to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
- (e) if not, the details thereof;
- (f) whether US is reluctant to discuss Israel's nuclear programme in the United Nations Security Council;
- (g) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto; and
- (h) the role played or being played by India to assert the rights of majority countries to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes?

### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a)-(c) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has stated that while it is able to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran, it is unable to verify the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran unless Iran addresses outstanding verification issues.
- (d)-(e) In a Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue, issued in Havana on 16th September 2006, the Heads of State or Government of NAM, inter alia, reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations.
- (f)-(g) Do not arise.

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

(h) Government have always maintained that countries should pursue their right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy in accordance with their international obligations and commitments.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512719>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3075**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.05.2007**

**SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:**  
**DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:**

### **Q. 3075 AGREEMENT OF CIVIL NUCLEAR POWER**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that first round talks of representatives of India and USA has been held on the proposal of 123 Agreement of civil nuclear power;
- (b) if so, the details of the time and location of the talks alongwith the country-wise details of the representatives who participated in the talks;
- (c) whether certain decisions have also been taken in the said talks; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether India is ready to accept the said proposal as it is?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a)-(b) Officials from the Government of India and the Government of the United States have held three rounds of talks on the 123 Agreement from June 12-14, 2006 in New Delhi; March 25-27, 2007 in New Delhi; and April 16-19, 2007 in Cape Town, South Africa. The Indian team was led by Dr S. Jaishankar, currently High Commissioner of India in Singapore, and included other officials of the Ministry of External Affairs and representatives of Department of Atomic Energy and Prime Minister's Office. The U.S. team was led by Mr. Richard Stratford, Director of Office of Nuclear Energy, Safety and Security, Bureau of Nonproliferation in the U. S. Department of State.

(c)- (d) India has maintained that our obligations and commitments would be those that we undertake in the bilateral cooperation agreement and that we expect that to reflect the commitments of July 18 Joint Statement and March Separation Plan. The process of negotiating the 123 agreement is ongoing. Progress has been made on some issues. The final arrangements on various aspects of nuclear cooperation will emerge only after the agreement has been concluded.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512799>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1855**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.03.2007**

DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY:

### **Q. 1855 IRAN'S NUCLEAR FUEL ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has imposed a ban on the “direct or indirect” export of all items that could contribute to Iran’s nuclear fuel enrichment related reprocessing or heavy water-related activities as well as development of nuclear weapon delivery system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) & (b) Yes. The Director General of Foreign Trade issued a notification on 20 February 2007 (Notification No. 47 (RE-2006)/2004-2009) under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 to this effect. There is no trade between India and Iran in these items.
- (c) This is in pursuance of India’s obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1737 of 23 December 2006 adopted unanimously by the UN Security Council under Article 41 Chapter VII of the UN Charter.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512719>)



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1854  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.03.2007**

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

### **Q. 1854 INDO-US NUCLEAR AGREEMENT**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US Congress has since passed the Indo-US Nuclear Cooperation Agreement of July, 2005 and deal with the US has since been finalised;
- (b) if so, the amendments, if any that have been made by the US Congress; and
- (c) the steps that are contemplated under the final arrangement for disposal or reprocessing of the used fuel?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) No.
  - (b)- (c) Do not arise.
- (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512653>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2278  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.03.2007

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

### Q. 2278 NUCLEAR RISK REDUCTION PACT

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has recently signed any nuclear risk reduction pact with Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any such pact was signed in the past; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) Yes. An Agreement on Reducing the Risk from Accidents Relating to Nuclear Weapons was signed on February 21, 2007 in New Delhi.

(b) The Agreement commits India and Pakistan to maintain and improve as necessary existing national measures to guard against accidents related to nuclear weapons under its control. The two parties have agreed to notify each other immediately in the event of any accident related to nuclear weapons, under their respective jurisdiction or control, which could create the risk of a radioactive fallout with adverse consequences for both sides or create the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war between the two countries. In the event of such an accident, each party is also obliged to act in a manner as to reduce the possibility of its actions being misinterpreted by the other.

The objective of the Agreement is to enhance mutual security by reducing the risk from accidents related to nuclear weapons.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512665>)



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1077  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 8.3.2007

SHRIMATI S. G. INDIRA:

### Q. 1077 NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH USA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that inspite of various talks with the U.S.A. differences remain on testing, fuel guaranteers in respect of nuclear cooperation agreement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India had handed over a draft 123 text to the U.S.;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the response received from the U.S. on the draft 123 given to them?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a)-(e) India and U.S. are engaged in discussion and negotiation to conclude the bilateral cooperation agreement, which is referred to as the “123 Agreement”. One round of negotiation has taken place in June 2006. Drafts have been exchanged by both sides. It would be premature to comment on details of the drafts or the negotiations as the process is underway.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512534>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1072  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.03.2007**

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

### **Q. 1072 AGREEMENT ON NUCLEAR RISK REDUCTION**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether during his recent visit to Islamabad he has signed a major agreement on nuclear risk reduction;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) the other agreements that were signed during the visit ?

#### **ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a-b) No. During EAM's visit to Pakistan on January 13-14, 2007 both sides agreed on early signing of the Agreement on Reducing the Risk from Accidents relating to Nuclear Weapons. The agreement was signed in New Delhi on February 21, 2007.

(c) No other agreement was signed during the visit.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512529>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 306**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01/03/2007

306. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA

### Q. 306 NUCLEAR MILITARY PROGRAMME BY PAKISTAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the report published by the Washington based Institute for Science and International Security, suggesting Pakistan to be in an advanced stage of building a second research reactor and a larger reprocessing plant as part of its nuclear military programme at the Chasma facility;
- (b) whether Government have endeavoured to ascertain inter alia the accuracy of the said report;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the response of Government to this weapon oriented nuclear research and reprocessing of spent fuel in augmented scale?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) Yes. The Institute for Science and International Security, a US based non-governmental institute, has been reporting since July 2006 on the basis of commercially available satellite imagery that Pakistan is building a second heavy water based plutonium production reactor purportedly capable of producing enough plutonium for 40 to 50 nuclear weapons a year. The July 2006 report was disputed by the US National Security Council arguing that the reactor is expected to be substantially smaller and less capable than reported.
- (b) to (e) Government monitors all developments that have a bearing on India's national security and remains committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard it in accordance with its own assessments.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512462>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2452  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.12.2006**

2452. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

### **Q. 2452 SIGNING OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the European Union had asked Indian Government to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by saying this would open the doors for civil nuclear cooperation with European nations;
- (b) if so, Government's views and response thereto; and
- (c) the details of agreement made with European Union during the last six months and its impact on Indian economy and security?

#### **ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) No.
- (b) Government's stand on Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a discriminatory treaty is well known.
- (c) In the last six months, the following two agreements were signed:
  - i. The European Commission and the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India signed an MoU on November 27 2006. The MoU is aimed at strengthening dialogue and exchange on employment and social affairs issues of common interest.
  - ii. A 'Joint Declaration' was signed by the EU and Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India on November 23 2006 on the occasion of the India-EU Aviation Summit in New Delhi. This is aimed at laying the foundation for closer cooperation in the field of civil aviation.

These are part of a continuing process to further strengthen the economic and business linkages between India and the EU for mutual benefit.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512214>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2448**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.12.2006**

2448. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

### **Q. 2448 CONCERN OF EXPERTS ON NUCLEAR DEAL WITH US**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many nuclear experts in India have expressed their concern over the clause incorporated in the Bill related to the Indo-American nuclear deal passed recently by the American Senate;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof alongwith the names of the experts who have expressed their concern over the matter; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) –(b) As a significant foreign policy initiative, the India-US nuclear understanding has been subject of public discussion and debate. Several commentators have expressed their views over various aspects of the Waiver Bills that were being considered in the U.S. Congress to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation between India and U.S.

(c) The Government of India had conveyed its concerns with regard to the waiver bills to the US Government. Prime Minister's statements in Parliament in August 2006 have spelt out the Government position on this matter. The two Governments have held discussions at senior levels to ensure that the final legislation would enable the U.S. Administration to fulfill all its commitments under the July 18, 2005 Indo-US Joint Statement and the March 2006 Separation Plan.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512210>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1675**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.12.2006**

1675. SHRI AMAR SINGH:  
SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:

### Q. 1675 NUCLEAR TEST BY NORTH KOREA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 1st nuclear test recently conducted by North Korea, just two days after the country was warned by the UN Security Council that action would lead to severe consequences;
- (b) if so, government's reaction in regard thereto;
- (c) whether UN has imposed any sanction on the North Korea; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Government issued a statement on 9 October 2006 stating "We are deeply concerned at the reported nuclear test conducted by the DPRK. It is unfortunate that the DPRK has conducted such a test in violation of its international commitments, jeopardizing peace, stability and security on the Korean Peninsula and in the region. The test also highlights the dangers of clandestine proliferation. We are monitoring the situation and are in close touch with several countries."
- (c) Yes.
- (d) The United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1718 on October 14, 2006 imposing restrictive measures on transfers of certain categories of arms and related materials, luxury goods and weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-relevant materials and technology. The Resolution also freezes financial assets, funds and economic resources related to the DPRK missile and nuclear programmes; and calls upon all Member States to take, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, cooperative action including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK as necessary. A Sanctions Committee has been set up to monitor implementation and elaborate lists of banned items and entities.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512160>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*233**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 7.12.2006**

\*233. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:

### Q. \*233 INDO-US NUCLEAR DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government expect the Indo-US Nuclear deal to stay on course despite the come back of the Democrats in the recently held US mid-term polls; and
- (b) what implications the recently held North Korean Nuclear test would have on the Indo-US Nuclear treaty and of the possibilities of Iran venturing a nuclear device test in the near future?

### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) The Indo-US nuclear understanding enjoys broad bi-partisan support reflected in the large majorities by which both Republicans and Democrats voted in favour of the Bills to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India in the US House of Representatives and the Senate. Out of 201 Democrats in the House of Representatives, 140 voted in favour of the Bill. In the Senate, where the vote took place after the mid-term election results were announced, 32 out of 44 Democrats voted for the Bill. Support from the Democrats included senior Democratic leaders in both the Houses.
- (b) The India-US nuclear understanding is based on its own merits with a view to addressing India's growing energy requirements. It cannot be linked either to North Korea's nuclear test or Iran's nuclear policy.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512157>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2203

TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2006

2203. SHRI ANANDRAO V. ADSUL:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

### Q. 2203 NEW CLAUSE IN INDO-US NUCLEAR DEAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- a) whether a new clause, which was introduced by the Senate, in the Indo-US nuclear deal has become a matter of concern for India;
- b) if so, whether the new clause in Section 115 of the Bill recommends joint research between India and the US in the area of nuclear non-proliferation;
- c) if so, whether the new clause will also facilitate alleged backdoor entry of US National Nuclear Security Administration; and
- d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address this concern during the forthcoming reconciliation conference?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) – (c) An amendment to the waiver Bill passed by the US Senate on November 16, 2006 to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India envisages setting up of a cooperative threat reduction (CTR) programme to further common non-proliferation goals. No prior discussions on setting up such a programme have taken place between the two Governments. By its very nature, establishing such a programme would require the agreement of Government of India, which would take a decision after fully taking into account all aspects of our national security. In fact, US Congress had earlier legislated on establishing a CTR programme with India under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2002, which has not been implemented.

- (c) Government of India has conveyed its concerns with regard to current versions of the legislation to the US side. It is our position that the final legislation adhere as closely as possible to the understandings contained in the India-US Joint Statement of July 18, 2005 and the March 2006 Separation Plan.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512153>)





INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1208  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2006**

**SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:**

### **Q. 1208 COOPERATION IN FIELD OF CIVIL NUCLEAR ENERGY**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether South Africa and France have expressed their willingness to cooperate with India in the field of civil nuclear energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether certain South African and French Companies have carried out feasibility studies to set up civilian nuclear plants in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)**

(a) - (d) India is exploring civil nuclear cooperation with all potential countries including South Africa and France. Discussions have been held at various levels including between companies to fully explore the potential for cooperation. (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512068>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 147  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.11.2006**

147. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

### Q. 147 CIVIL NUCLEAR POWER EXPANSION PROGRAMME

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of India's civil nuclear power expansion programme indicating whether both Republicans and Democrats strongly support the Indo-US Nuclear deal;
- (b) whether the Indian Ambassador in US has reportedly advocated the need for commercial investment in the nuclear energy sector both by Indian investors and by private foreign investors;
- (c) whether Prime Minister's scientific advisor has also sought urgent reforms in the existing regulations to allow the private sector in the field of nuclear power; and
- (d) if so, Government reaction thereto?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) The US Congress is currently considering amendment to US laws to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India. On 26 July 2006, the US House of Representatives passed Bill H.R. 5682 titled "United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006" with a convincing majority of 359-68. On November 16, 2006, the US Senate passed its version of the Bill by an overwhelming majority of 85-12. A Conference will be convened shortly by the Congress to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the bill which will then be voted upon in its final form by both chambers. The wide margins of approval secured in both the House and the Senate reflects strong bi-partisan support for the Indo-US nuclear bill.

(b)-(d) Private sector has already been participating in several aspects of nuclear power plant construction in India.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512113>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*35**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.11.2006**

†\*35. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:  
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

### Q. \*35 CAPACITY TO BUILD NUCLEAR WEAPON

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 40 more countries in the world have developed capacity to build nuclear weapons;
- (b) if so, facts in this regard; and
- (c) the list of such countries?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) & (b) Government has seen reports to this effect. Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has recently said that by some estimates thirty-five to forty countries could have the knowledge to acquire nuclear weapons. More than fifty countries around the world operate nuclear power plants and nuclear research reactors; many of them have access to fuel fabrication and reprocessing technologies. This does not, however, translate automatically into a nuclear weapons capability. Moreover, with the exception of eight states, other states have undertaken legal obligations not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons.

(c) There is no definitive list of such countries.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512102>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.192  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.11.2006**

### Q. 192 PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

192. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any studies regarding proliferation of nuclear weapons flowing into or emanating from its neighbourhood;
- (b) if so, the findings thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)**

- (a) Government carefully monitors nuclear proliferation in India's neighbourhood.
- (b) Recent revelations about onward proliferation activities indicate that much of the proliferation activity has either originated or tended to collect in our neighbourhood.
- (c) Government has consistently highlighted in relevant fora the adverse effect on our security environment of such proliferation flows. Government remains committed to taking all necessary steps in the interest of national security based on a realistic assessment of the security situation.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512063>)



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 168**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.11.2006**

### CURRENT STATUS OF INDO-US NUCLEAR DEAL

168. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- a) the current status of the Indo-US Nuclear Deal;
- b) the number of meetings held in this regard since July, 2005;
- c) the details of discussion held and the outcome of these meetings;
- d) whether the conditions put forward by the US have been sorted out;
- e) if so, the details thereof;
- f) whether the separation of civil and defence nuclear facilities have since been carried out;
- g) if so, the details in this regard;
- h) whether special protection is likely to be provided to companies entering this sector;
- i) if so, the details thereof; and
- j) the time by which supply of nuclear material is likely to commence?

ANSWER

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) The US Congress is currently considering amendment to US laws to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India. On 26 June 2006, the US House International Relations Committee passed a Bill H.R. 5682 titled “United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006” with a strong majority of 37-5. Later the Bill was passed with an overwhelming majority of 359-68 by the US House of Representatives on 26 July 2006. Similarly, US Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved by a vote of 16-2 its version of the Bill S.3709 entitled the “United States and India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act” on June 29, 2006. On 16 November 2006, the US Senate in its lame duck session passed the Bill by an overwhelming majority of 85-12. A Conference will be convened shortly by the Congress to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the Bill which will then be voted upon in its final form by both chambers.

(b)-(c) The nuclear understanding has been discussed with the US side in several meetings since July 18, 2005. Notable meetings, apart from the meetings referred elsewhere in the note, inter alia, include:

- Meeting between President Bush and Prime Minister on March 2, 2006 in New Delhi
- Meeting between Prime Minister and President Bush in New York on September 25, 2005.
- Meeting between Prime Minister and President Bush in St. Petersburg on July 17, 2006.
- Meetings with leaders in the US Congress during the visits of Foreign Secretary to Washington DC.
- Meeting between Foreign Secretary and US Under Secretary Burns in Washington DC in April 2006.
- Meeting between Foreign Secretary and US Under Secretary Burns in London on May 23, 2006.
- Meeting between Foreign Secretary and US Under Secretary Burns in Paris in July 2006.
- Meeting between Foreign Secretary and US Under Secretary Burns in New York in September 2006.
- Meeting between RM and US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in New York on September 21, 2006.

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

The above meetings were used to exchange views and take stock of the process underway to bring about full civil nuclear energy cooperation, and to convey India's concerns on some aspects of the legislation under consideration in the US Congress.

Earlier, an India-US Working Group was set up for implementation of the nuclear understanding and met four times: in Delhi from October 21-22, 2005, in Washington DC from December 21-22, 2005, in Delhi from January 19-20, 2006 and again in Delhi from February 23-24, 2006.

### India-US Bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreement

Both sides held one round of 123 negotiations from June 12-14, 2006 during which substantial progress was registered. Foreign Secretary also met Under Secretary Burns in July and September 2006 to discuss US legislation and the next steps on the 123 Agreement negotiations. Thereafter, an informal meeting between teams of the two countries took place in New Delhi from November 6-8, 2006 to discuss various concepts pertaining to the legislation and unresolved issues in the agreement.

### Discussions with IAEA

Discussions with IAEA on the Safeguards Agreement were initiated when the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. A. Kakodkar visited Vienna in early March 2006 for a meeting with the Director General of the IAEA. Subsequently, an IAEA team visited New Delhi for discussions with the Indian side on July 8, 2006.

### Adjustment of NSG Guidelines

As part of its commitments, US circulated a statement in the NSG in March 2006 proposing to adjust NSG Guidelines with respect to India to enable full civil nuclear cooperation. An Indian delegation made a presentation to the NSG meeting in Vienna in October 2006. We have also taken up this issue bilaterally with a number of countries.

(d)-(e) Prime Minister had made a statement during a Short Duration Discussion in Rajya Sabha on 17 August and in Lok Sabha on 23 August 2006. The statements made clear that anything that went beyond the parameters of July 18 Joint Statement would be unacceptable to India. There were elements of concerns with regard to what is in the current version of the Bills, and these had been conveyed to the US Government. It would be premature to predict the eventual outcome of this process or to comment on the matter till we have seen the legislation in its final form.

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

The India-US nuclear understanding is as laid out in the July 18, 2005 Joint Statement and the Separation Plan tabled in Parliament by the Prime Minister on March 7, 2006. There is no question of accepting any additional requirements beyond those contained in July 18, 2005 Joint Statement and March 2006 Separation Plan. This has been conveyed to the US side. The US side in its Statement of Administration Policy of July 26, 2006 issued after the passage of the House version of the Waiver Bill has clarified that any conditions imposed by the waiver bills to be passed by US Congress that goes beyond the July 18 2005 Joint Statement would not be acceptable to the US Administration.

(f)-(g) India finalized its Separation Plan in March 2006 and it was tabled in the Parliament by the Prime Minister on March 7, 2006. The full and complete version of this plan was once again laid on the table of the Parliament by PM on 11 May 2006. The Separation Plan has laid out the schedule of placing India's nuclear reactors under safeguards beginning from 2007. As, Prime Minister stated in the Parliament, on 17 August 2006, India will not place its nuclear facilities under safeguards till all restrictions on India are lifted.

(h)-(i) Government of India is seized of all aspects of the matter. However, specific policy decisions would need to be taken only at an appropriate time.

(j) It is premature to speculate on the specific time by which supplies could commence as the process to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India is still underway.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512060>)



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.104  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.11.2006

### Q. 104 IMPACT OF NUCLEAR TEST BY NORTH KOREA

104. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether trade between India and North Korea has been affected by the recent nuclear test conducted by North Korea;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent to which this test is likely to affect the Indo-US nuclear deal;
- (d) whether India is also a party to sanctions imposed by the UNSC on North Korea;
- (e) if so, whether the Prime Minister discussed this issue with any foreign countries recently; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

- (a) & (b) Trade between India and DPRK is already miniscule and falling further as a percentage of India's total trade. As restrictive measures imposed by the United Nations Security Council after the reported nuclear test conducted by DPRK are focused on trade in weapon systems, luxury goods and goods of relevance to weapons of mass destruction and missiles, it is unlikely that there would be any specific effect on India-DPRK trade.
- (c) In Government's assessment the DPRK nuclear test is not likely to affect the India-US understanding on civilian nuclear energy.
- (d) Security Council resolution 1718 adopted under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter on the DPRK nuclear test imposes obligations on all member States, including India.
- (e) & (f) The issue was discussed recently, inter alia, with UK Prime Minister Mr. Tony Blair and Finland Prime Minister Mr. Matti Vanhanen (in his capacity as President of the European Council) during Prime Minister's recent visit to Europe.



## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

Deep concern was expressed at the test conducted by DPRK in violation of its international commitments.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100512050>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

### RAJYA SABHA

#### UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2915 TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.08.06

†2915. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

#### Q. 2915 NUCLEAR REACTORS OF PAKISTAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a declaration has been made, recently, by Pakistan that nuclear reactors would be used for making ammunitions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the attention of the world has been drawn toward the crisis likely to take place due to this declaration by Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)

(a) - (d): A US based non-governmental Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) in a recent report stated that Pakistan was making a second heavy water production reactor inside the Khushab nuclear complex which was capable of producing enough plutonium for 40 to 50 nuclear weapons a year. Pakistani Ambassador to Washington Mahmud Ali Durrani in an interview to "The Washington Times" on 4 August 2006 however stated that the ISIS report was grossly exaggerated. He also stated that "the plutonium may certainly be used for military purposes, but it is simply not the case that it will increase our capability X-fold." The ISIS report was subsequently disputed by the US National Security Council. According to a New York Times report of August 3, 2006, US National Security Council Spokesman Frederick Jones said that "US Government experts believe that the reactor is expected to be substantially smaller and less capable than reported".

Government constantly monitors all developments that have a bearing on India's security environment and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511795>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2914**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.08.2006**

†2914. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:  
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

### **Q. 2914 ACQUIRING OF NUCLEAR BOMBS BY PAKISTAN**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Pakistan has acquired capability to develop forty-fifty nuclear bombs;
- (b) if so, facts thereof and whether it is also a fact that other countries of the world have also confirmed the same; and
- (c) if so, the names of the countries that have confirmed it?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)**

(a) - (c): There is no definitive information on the size of the Pakistan's nuclear arsenal. However, a US based non-governmental Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS) in a report stated that Pakistan was making a second heavy water production reactor inside the Khushab complex which was capable of producing enough plutonium for 40 to 50 nuclear weapons a year. The report was subsequently disputed by the US National Security Council. According to a New York Times report of August 3, 2006, the US National Security Council Spokesman Frederick Jones said that "US Government experts believe that the reactor is expected to be substantially smaller and less capable than reported". Pakistani Ambassador to Washington Mahmud Ali Durrani has also been reported on 4 August 2006 stating that the ISIS report was grossly exaggerated. (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511794>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2908  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.08.2006

2908

DR. M. A. M. RAMASWAMY:

### Q. 2908 NUCLEAR EXPANSION PROGRAMME BY PAKISTAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has embarked upon further nuclear expansion programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Pakistan Government have informed the Indian Government about its nuclear programme as claimed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Central Government to safeguard our country's interest ?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI E. AHAMED)

(a) - (b) Government is aware that Pakistan has actively pursued a clandestine nuclear weapons programme for more than three decades and has plans for expansion of its nuclear programme. Pakistan Foreign Office Spokesperson, on 24 July 2006, said that Pakistan is a nuclear weapons state and the details of Pakistan's nuclear facilities and programme cannot be divulged.

(c) - (d) As per the Agreement on Prohibition of Attacks against Nuclear Installations and Facilities between India and Pakistan signed on 31 December 1988 and ratified on 27 January 1991, every year on 1 January, a list of the locational coordinates of nuclear facilities in both the countries are exchanged. This list was last exchanged on 1 January 2006.

(e) Government regularly monitors proliferation trends in the neighbourhood. Government remains fully vigilant and takes all necessary steps to safeguard India's security and national interests.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511787>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1041  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.08.2006

1041. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

### Q. 1041 INTERNATIONAL ANTI-NUCLEAR TERRORISM TREATY

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: a) whether India proposes to be a partner to the International Anti-Nuclear Terrorism Treaty; b) if so, the details thereof; c) whether member countries will co-operate among themselves in investigation work against Nuclear Terrorism and extradition of people involved in such Terrorism; and d) if so, the other salient features of the said treaty?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)

(a) : India has signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005, on 24th July, 2006.

(b),(c)&(d): The Convention requires States to make punishable as serious offence under their domestic law, terrorist acts involving the use of nuclear materials and to cooperate in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of these offences through information sharing, extradition and mutual legal assistance. This Convention is an important step forward in multilateral efforts to strengthen the international legal framework against terrorism and sends an undeniably clear signal that the international community will not tolerate those that threaten or commit terrorist acts involving radioactive material or nuclear devices.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511738>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2755**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.05.2006**  
: SMT. SUKHBUNS KAUR:  
SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

### **Q. 2755 EXCHANGING LISTS OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATION**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Pakistan exchanged lists of their nuclear installations in January, 2006 under an agreement that prohibits Islamabad and New Delhi for attacking each others nuclear facilities, while cross border terrorism from Pakistan continues unabated;
- (b) if so, in what manner it would help India closing ranks with Pakistan, and strengthening mutual ties between the two countries; and
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to enter into similar understandings with other neighbouring countries, if so, the details in this regard?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI E. AHAMED)

(a) - (b) For the fifteenth consecutive year, India and Pakistan, through diplomatic channels, simultaneously at New Delhi and Islamabad, exchanged lists of nuclear installations and facilities covered under the Agreement on the Prohibition of Attacks Against Nuclear Installations and Facilities between India and Pakistan on 1 January 2006. This Agreement was signed on December 31, 1988 and entered into force on January 27, 1991. Under the Agreement, the two countries are to inform each other on January 1 of each calendar year of the nuclear installations and facilities to be covered by the Agreement. The Agreement is an important confidence-building measure between India and Pakistan.

(c) No.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511359>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*373  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.05.2006

\*373. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

### Q. \*373 BAN ON NUCLEAR TESTS

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: a) whether the US asked India to ban nuclear tests permanently as part of Indo-US nuclear deal as per the draft agreement received in this regard; b) if so, the details thereof; and c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

ANSWER THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA)

(a)-(b) Discussions are ongoing between India and the United States on a bilateral civil nuclear energy cooperation agreement. Among the elements in the draft proposed by the United States, there was a reference to cooperation being discontinued were India to detonate a nuclear explosive device.

(c) India has conveyed to the United States that such a provision has no place in the proposed bilateral agreement and that India is bound only by its commitment in the July 18, 2005 Joint Statement to continuing a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

Relevant Extract of the “Glenn Amendment” on Sanctions:  
Amendment to the Arms Export Control Act

(b) PROHIBITIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN TRANSFER OR USE OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES; EXCEPTIONS; PROCEDURES APPLICABLE-

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), in the event that the President determines that any country, after the effective date of part B of the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994--

`(A) transfers to a non-nuclear-weapon state a nuclear explosive device,

`(B) is a non-nuclear-weapon state and either--

`(i) receives a nuclear explosive device, or

`(ii) detonates a nuclear explosive device,

`(C) transfers to a non-nuclear-weapon state any design information or component which is determined by the President to be important to, and known by the transferring country to be intended by the recipient state for use in, the development or manufacture of any nuclear explosive device, or



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

(D) is a non-nuclear-weapon state and seeks and receives any design information or component which is determined by the President to be important to, and intended by the recipient state for use in, the development or manufacture of any nuclear explosive device, then the President shall forthwith report in writing his determination to the Congress and shall forthwith impose the sanctions described in paragraph (2) against that country.

Text of statement made by MEA Spokesman (17 April 2006)

“USA has shared with India some weeks ago a preliminary draft Agreement on the Indo-US civil nuclear cooperation under article 123 of the US Atomic Energy Act. Among the elements suggested by the United States there is a reference to cooperation being discontinued were India to detonate a nuclear explosive device. In the preliminary discussions on these elements so far India has already conveyed to the United States that such a provision has no place in the proposed bilateral agreement and that India is bound only by what is contained in the July 18 Joint Statement, that is continuing its commitment to a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. India’s position on CTBT, that you mentioned, is well known and continues to remain valid.”

Relevant Text of the Draft Bilateral Agreement

### ARTICLE 11 - CESSATION OF COOPERATION

1. If either Party at any time following entry into force of this Agreement:  
(A) does not comply with the provisions of Article 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9; or  
(B) terminates, abrogates, or materially violates a safeguards agreement with the IAEA;  
the other Party shall have the rights to cease further cooperation under this Agreement and to require the return of any material, equipment, or components transferred under this Agreement and any special nuclear material and weapons-usable byproduct material produced through their use.
  2. If India at any time following entry into force of this Agreement detonates a nuclear explosive device, the United States of America shall have the same rights as specified in paragraph 1.
  3. If either Party exercises its rights under this Article to require the return of any material, equipment, or components it shall, after removal from the territory of the other Party, reimburse the other Party for the fair market value of such material, equipment, or components.
- (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511404>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

### RAJYA SABHA

#### UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1806 TO BE ANSWERED ON 9.3.2006

1806. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

#### Q. 1806 TALKS ON NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH USA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- a) whether it is a fact that Secretary level talks were held between India and America on the issue of implementation of the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement;
- b) if so, the details thereof;
- c) whether nuclear issue of Iran was also discussed in the above meeting;
- d) if so the details thereof;
- e) whether any road map has been prepared with respect to implementation of the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement; and
- f) if so, details thereof?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)

(a)-(b) Foreign Secretary visited Washington on 21-22 December 2005 for the meeting of the Working Group on civilian nuclear energy and held discussions with US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Mr. Nicholas Burns, on the implementation of India-US understanding on civilian nuclear energy cooperation of July 18, 2005. The discussions of the Working Group were carried forward during the visit of Under Secretary Burns to New Delhi on 19-20 January and 23-24 February 2006.

(c)-(d) The issue of Iran was not discussed in meeting of the Working Group on civilian nuclear energy.

(e)-(f) The position with regard to discussions between India-US on civilian nuclear energy cooperation was elucidated in the Prime Minister's Suo Motu statement on this subject on February 27, 2006. Furthermore, the India-US Joint Statement issued following talks between Prime Minister and US President on 2 March 2006

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

underlines the successful completion of discussions on India's separation plan and looks forward to the full implementation of the commitments in the July 18, 2005 Joint Statement on nuclear cooperation. This historic accomplishment will permit our countries to move forward towards our common objective of full civil nuclear energy cooperation between India and the United States and between India and the international community as a whole.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511153>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1805**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 9/3/06**  
1805. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

### Q. 1805 DECLARATION OF CIVILIAN NUCLEAR POWER

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to sign declaration for civilian nuclear power with other developed countries;
- (b) If so, the steps taken for the same and the countries approached/discussed for the above purpose;
- (c) If so, the details of terms and conditions under discussion/finalised with the above countries;
- (d) If so, whether the above agreements/terms and conditions suggest the separation of various nuclear energy utility services; and
- (e) If so, the details including the countries/country that suggested above conditions?

### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)

(a) - (e) Government has placed considerable importance on nuclear energy in its energy mix, as it provides a cheap and clean source of energy. In this context, the Government is engaged in a dialogue with a broad range of countries including with the US, Russia and France and they have agreed on the need to have full international civilian nuclear cooperation with India. India and France signed a Declaration on the Development of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes during the recent visit of President Jacques Chirac on February 20, 2006 which underlines the need to develop international cooperation in promoting the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Joint Statement issued on July 18, 2005 during the visit of Prime Minister to the US, stated inter-alia that the US will work to achieve full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India. During the visit of President Bush to India on 2 March 2006 the two sides welcomed the successful completion of discussions on India's separation plan for civil and military nuclear facilities and noted that this historic accomplishment will permit India and US to move forward towards common objective of full civil nuclear energy cooperation between India and the US and between India and the international community as a whole. During the visit of Prime Minister to Russian Federation in December 2005 both sides agreed to actively explore opportunities to further expand cooperation in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy. These discussions are ongoing.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511152>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1893  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.03.2006**

**1893. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

### **Q. 1893 GLOBAL NUCLEAR ENERGY PARTNERSHIP**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

a) whether the United States has invited India to join the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP); b) if so, the details in this regard; and c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)**

(a)-(b) US has discussed its plans to have India join the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP). This discussion took place during the visit of US Under Secretary of Energy to India in February 2006.

(a) Government has taken note of this development.  
(<http://meindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511078>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1037**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 2.3.2006**

1037. SHRI LEKHRAJ BACHANI:

### **Q. 1037 NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT WITH USA**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: a) whether America is fulfilling the terms of Nuclear Energy Agreement made by Prime Minister last year; b) whether it is a fact or any iota of doubt that America intend to have international check on our atomic fast breeder reactors; c) the opinion of our nuclear experts and scientist in that respect; and d) whether Government would consider or take action according to the opinion or advice of our nuclear experts and scientist or Chairman of Nuclear Commission?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)

(a) Under the terms of the 18 July 2005 Indo-US Joint Statement, India and US are continuing their discussions to fully implement the understanding on cooperation in civil nuclear energy.

(b) Under the terms of this understanding, India will be identifying and separating its civilian and military nuclear facilities and programs in a phased manner and filing a declaration regarding its civilians facilities with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and would place voluntarily its civilian nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards. The separation of the Indian nuclear facilities would be done voluntarily by us based on India's national interest.

(c)-(d) The Government has seen reports of nuclear experts, academics, analysts and former diplomats expressing a wide variety of views on the extent and implications of the separation of nuclear facilities. The Government has consulted all relevant organizations in addressing the issue of separation. The India-US Working Group on civil nuclear energy, led by the Foreign Secretary, has representatives from the National Security Council Secretariat, Department of Atomic Energy and Ministry of External Affairs.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511039>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*177  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.03.2006**

**\*177. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT:  
SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:**

### **Q NO. \*177 CIVILIAN AND NUCLEAR FACILITIES IN THE COUNTRY**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- a) whether Government had prepared any proposal for separation of civilian and military nuclear facilities of India;
- b) if so, whether the same proposal has been submitted to U.S. Government;
- c) whether Government had consulted the political parties, parliament and scientific communities in prior hand before submitting the same proposal to U.S. Government;
- d) if so, the details thereof; and
- e) if not, the reason therefor?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)**

(a) to (e) The position in this regard was elucidated in the Prime Minister's Suo Motu statement on this subject on February 27, 2006.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511027>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1168  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.03.2006**

1168 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

### **Q. 1168 INDO-RUSSIAN NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Russia has offered assistance to India in its nuclear energy programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Russian President has asked India to meet the conditions of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)**

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Two reactors of 1000 MW each are being constructed at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu in technical cooperation with the Russian Federation. The two sides are discussing the expansion of bilateral cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
- (c),(d)&(e) India is in contact with a broad range of NSG countries, including Russia, to enable full civilian energy cooperation with India.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511013>)



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 445**  
**TO BE UNSWERED ON 23.02.2006**

445. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:  
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

### Q. 445 NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH USA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: a) whether it is a fact that in order to have access to nuclear technology India has an agreement with USA; b) whether it is also a fact that the agreement entails splitting of the country's civilian and military nuclear facilities and place its civilian reactors under the global scanner; c) whether it amounts to a compromise with our policy of non-alignment as envisaged by the first Prime Minister of the country; and d) if so, what were the compulsions before the Government for abandoning the path of non-alignment?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(ANAND SHARMA)

- (a) India and US reached an understanding on cooperation in civil nuclear energy on 18 July 2005 during the visit of Prime Minister to US in the context of India's quest for energy security as an essential component of our vision of our development.
- (b) Under the terms of this understanding, India will be identifying and separating its civilian and military nuclear facilities and programs in a phased manner and filing a declaration regarding its civilians facilities with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and would place voluntarily its civilian nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards.
- (c) The understanding on cooperation in civil nuclear energy in no way compromises India's traditional non-alignment policy that mandates decisions to be taken on the basis of our national interests and national security considerations only.
- (d) Does not arise.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511111>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 433  
TO BE UNSWERED ON 23.02.2006**

433. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

**Q. 433 SEPERATION OF NUCLEAR AND CIVIL FACILITIES**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: a) whether Government have submitted to the US authorities its plan for separation of civil and military nuclear facilities in India; b) whether it has also informed the US authorities that it would have no objection if this information was conveyed to the US Congress; and c) the response of Government of US to this proposal?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(ANAND SHARMA)**

(a) Under the terms of the 18 July 2005 Indo-US understanding on nuclear issues, India has undertaken the obligation to identify civilian facilities and come up with a separation plan for its civil and military facilities. The broad contours and parameters that will determine India's separation plan have been discussed with representatives of the US Government.

(b) No, Sir. Government has not sent such a communication to the US authorities. Government has made it clear on numerous occasions that it is discussing the understanding on nuclear issues with the US Administration and not the US Congress.

(c) Does not arise.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511099>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

### RAJYA SABHA

#### UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 428 TO BE UNSWERED ON 23.02.2006

428. SHRI DARA SINGH:

#### Q. 428 CIVIL NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION WITH USA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice that India has made "some difficult choices to secure approval of the civil-nuclear co-operation and move forward" and by adding without elaborating that "some steps would have to be taken to satisfy the concerns of the US Congress"; b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and c) whether Government propose to obtain consensus on this issue by full discussion in Parliament during current session?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(ANAND SHARMA)

a) Government has seen the remarks made by US Secretary of State Dr. Condoleezza Rice.

b) Government is cognizant of the fact that US Government would require approval of the US Congress to amend its laws suitably to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India. Hearings on this issue have been held in the US Congress, where US Government officials have made their presentations. US Government has explained the rationale behind the understanding on cooperation in civil nuclear energy with India, including its importance for strategic partnership with India. Government is confident that US Government would continue to address the concerns of the US Congress.

c) The Government is committed to take the Parliament in confidence, as was reflected in Prime Minister's suo moto statement in Parliament on 29 July 2005. The debate that followed in both the Houses of Parliament provided an occasion to discuss and clarify the issues involved in the civil nuclear understanding. The Government remains committed to keep the Parliament informed. Prime Minister in his Press Conference on 1 February 2006 has stressed on the need for national consensus on this issue.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511094>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 423**  
**TO BE UNSWERED ON 23.02.2006**

423. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

### Q. 423 INDO-US NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: a) whether the competent authority is aware that eight former Indian Ambassadors have issued a press statement on Indo-US nuclear agreement that appeared in national dailies on 7th February 2006; b) if so, whether above statement tends to put aside the present policy of reticence and make public the nuclear deal; and c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(ANAND SHARMA)

(a) The Government has seen media reports of former diplomats expressing a wide variety of views on the extent and implications of the India-US understanding on cooperation in civil nuclear energy.

(b)-(c) The Government is presently engaged in difficult and complex talks with the US Government. The delicate and sensitive nature of the ongoing talks and the internationally accepted practices of diplomatic negotiations are being taken into account in approaching this issue. The Government is committed to take the Parliament in confidence, as was reflected in Prime Minister's suo moto statement in Parliament on 29 July 2005. The debate that followed in both the Houses of Parliament provided an occasion to discuss and clarify the issue involved in the civil nuclear understanding. The Government is committed to keep the Parliament informed and Prime Minister in his Press Conference on 1 February 2006 has stressed on the need for national consensus on this issue.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511089>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 421  
TO BE UNSWERED ON 23.02.2006**

421. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

**Q. 421 CONDITONS ON INDIA FOR NUCLEAR DEALS**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: a) whether the US Under Secretary of State Nicholas Burns visited New Delhi in January, 2006 for discussions with the Foreign Secretary on the implementation of the Indo-US nuclear deal of July, 2005; b) the progress made in these negotiations; c) whether the US is imposing new conditions on India for finalization of this deal?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(ANAND SHARMA)**

(a)-(b) US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr. Nicholas Burns visited New Delhi from 18-20 January 2006 and held talks with Foreign Secretary at the third meeting of the India-US Working Group on cooperation in civil nuclear energy. This meeting focused on steps by both sides to implement their commitments and responsibilities as agreed to in the India-US Joint Statement of 18 July 2005. India shared some preliminary ideas about the kind of separation plan of our civil and military facilities that India is contemplating and the parameters determining our approach to the separation plan. The two sides also discussed some other components of that proposed agreement. Following the talks, there is a much better understanding of the kind of perspectives that each side has with regard to various aspects of this proposed agreement.

(c) US has not imposed any new conditions for finalization of the understanding on cooperation in civil nuclear energy. Government has made it clear to the US side that both countries needed to work in the framework of the 18 July 2005 Joint Statement and in strict conformity with the reciprocal commitments contained therein.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511087>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*83**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.02.2006**

\*83. SHRI AMAR SINGH:  
SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:

### **Q. \* 83 VOTE AGAINST IRAN ON NUCLEAR ISSUE**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the U.S. Ambassador to India to the effect that if India did not vote against Iran on nuclear issue at the International Atomic Energy Agency, the fall out on July 18, 2005 deal would be devastating and the initiative would die; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(ANAND SHARMA)

(a) to (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.  
STATEMENT REFERRED TO PARTS (A) TO (B) IN REPLY TO RAJYA  
SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*83 TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.02.2006  
REGARDING "VOTE AGAINST IRAN ON NUCLEAR ISSUE"

(a)-(b) Yes Sir. The Government's attention was drawn to an interview given by US Ambassador David Mulford on January 25, 2006 in which he said that if India decided not to vote with US and EU 3 on the Iran nuclear issue, its effect on the civil nuclear cooperation initiative would be "devastating" and that the US Congress would "simply stop considering the matter".

The Government responded on January 25 itself by issuing a statement that India's position on the Iran nuclear issue at the IAEA will be based on India's own independent judgement and national interests. The Government categorically rejected any attempt to link this to the proposed India-US agreement on civil nuclear energy cooperation, which stood on its own merits. Foreign Secretary called in the US Ambassador on January 26, 2006 to convey to him that the remarks made by him "were inappropriate and not conducive to building a strong partnership between our two independent democracies". Foreign Secretary informed the US Ambassador that India's vote on any possible resolution on the Iran nuclear issue at the IAEA would be determined by India's own judgement of the merits of the case. Concerning the proposed India-US civil nuclear energy cooperation agreement, the Foreign Secretary reaffirmed India's stand that both

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

countries needed to work in the spirit of the 18 July 2005 Joint Statement and in strict conformity with the reciprocal commitments contained therein. The Ambassador expressed his sincere regrets, saying that his remarks had been taken out of context, and that it was not his intention at all to question India's right to take decisions on the basis of its own national interests.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511081>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 456  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.02.2006

456 :SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA

### EXCHANGE OF LISTS OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Pakistan exchanged lists of the respective nuclear installations in January 2006 under an agreement that prohibits Islamabad and New Delhi from attacking each other's nuclear facilities;
- (b) if so, the manner in which the same is likely to strengthen the mutual ties between the two countries;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to enter into similar understanding with other neighbouring countries; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI E. AHAMED)

(a) - (b) For the fifteenth consecutive year, India and Pakistan, through diplomatic channels, simultaneously at New Delhi and Islamabad, exchanged lists of nuclear installations and facilities covered under the Agreement on the Prohibition of Attacks Against Nuclear Installations and Facilities between India and Pakistan on 1 January 2006. This Agreement was signed on December 31, 1988 and entered into force on January 27, 1991. Under the Agreement, the two countries are to inform each other on January 1 of each calendar year of the nuclear installations and facilities to be covered by the Agreement. The Agreement is an important confidence-building measure between India and Pakistan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511064>)



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.450**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.02.2006**

450 SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRI EKNATH M. GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :  
SHRI M. APPADURAI:

### Q. 450 INDIA'S STAND ON NUCLEAR ISSUE OF IRAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India took part in the voting against Iran in the last meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India voted in favour of American -European alliance in all resolutions of the Atomic Energy Organisation in the matter related to imposing ban on Iran's strategic Atomic Energy production;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether India has brought about some changes in its traditional policy towards Iran;
- (f) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the manner in which this is likely to affect our bilateral relations with Iran?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA)

(a) to (d): India took part in the voting at the IAEA Board of Governors on 4th February 2006 on resolution on 'Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran' and voted in favour. Of the 35 member countries of the IAEA Board, 27 voted in favour, 3 against and 5 abstained. Our vote was in view of our policy to avoid confrontation and resolve outstanding issues through dialogue and diplomacy within the framework of IAEA.

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

(e) to (g): Our vote should not be seen in any way as detracting from our traditionally close and friendly relations with Iran. We do not expect it to affect friendly relations between the two countries.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100511062>)



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3252**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 22/12/05**  
**3252. SHRI LEKHRAJ BACHANI:**  
**PROF. R.B.S. VARMA:**

### **Q.3252 - ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN CIVIL NUCLEAR PROGRAMME**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of countries have given assurance to extend full assistance to India in its civil nuclear programme;
- (b) If so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made by Government, so far, in the civil nuclear programme?

ANSWER THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) - (c) Government has placed considerable importance on nuclear energy in its energy mix, as it provides a clean source of energy. In this context, the Government is engaged in a dialogue with a broad range of countries including with the US, Russia and France and they have agreed on the need to have full international civilian nuclear cooperation with India. These discussions are ongoing.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510718>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

### RAJYA SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*327  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15-12-2005**

\*327 SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA:

### **Q. 327 CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY USA ON NUCLEAR DEAL**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: - a) whether it is a fact that ever since the Indo-US Nuclear deal was signed, the U.S. administration has been asking for more concessions and placing the burden of meeting conditions associated with the deal entirely on India; b) if so, details thereof; and c) Government's reaction thereto?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510610>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3158**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.12.05**

3158. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY:  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRIMATI C. S. SUJATHA:

### INDIA'S STAND ON NUCLEAR ISSUE OF IRAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has decided to abstain from voting regarding Iran's nuclear issue;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether U.S.A and some other countries are helping India to adopt a middle path;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Iran on India's decision;
- (e) whether there is any noticeable change in Iran's external policy towards India, specially regarding supply of oil and petroleum products; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) - (c) The IAEA Board of Governors discussed the issue of Iran's nuclear programme at its meeting on 24 November 2005. No resolution was presented to the Board and no voting took place. Government maintains that issues related to Iranian nuclear programme should be resolved in a transparent manner within the framework of the IAEA and through negotiations.

(d)- (f) Former External Affairs Minister (EAM) had met the Iranian Vice President Parviz Dawoodi on 26 October 2005 in Moscow on the sidelines of summit meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. Iranian Vice President conveyed that Iran attached great importance not just to economic cooperation with India but also to the civilisational and cultural links which bind the two countries together. Former EAM reciprocated these sentiments and expressed India's satisfaction at the ongoing cooperation with Iran in the energy sector.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510638>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1721**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 8/12/05**

1721. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

### **JOINING OF INTERNATIONAL THERMONUCLEAR EXPERIMENTAL REACTOR BY INDIA**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether during the recent visit of the British Prime Minister to New Delhi the question of India joining the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project came up for discussion;
- (b) if so, the details of the project and the outcome of the discussions;
- (c) whether the European Council has already recognised India's proven scientific capabilities in the area of thermonuclear reactors;
- (d) whether India had already fulfilled all conditions for joining the project, including support for the Non-proliferation Treaty; and
- (e) the decision taken on Governments' application in the US-EU meet on September 13, 2005 ?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) - (e) The European Union has supported India's participation in ITER. During the 6th India-EU Summit, the EU led by U.K. Prime Minister Tony Blair reiterated support for India's participation in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project. ITER is an international programme that intends to demonstrate the scientific and technological feasibility of fusion energy for peaceful purposes. At present 6 countries, i.e., China, EU, Japan, ROK, Russia and the US are partners in the project.

India has expressed its interest in joining the ITER as a full partner on the basis of its advanced scientific and technological base and its established record of R&D in fusion research. India was invited to a meeting of officials on the ITER project at Cadarache in France on September 12, 2005 where it made a presentation. The ITER partners have discussed the possibility of accession by India to ITER. Negotiations on the issue are continuing. Support for Non-proliferation Treaty is not a condition for joining ITER.



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510597>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2223  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.12.2005**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

### **ACCIDENTAL/UNAUTHORISED USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the agreements signed between India and Pakistan during October 2005;
- (b) whether the Union Government has proposed signing of MoU on measures to reduce the risks of accidental or unauthorised use of nuclear weapons under the control of both countries;
- (c) if so, whether Pakistan has accepted the proposal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI E. AHAMED)**

(a) During former EAM's visit to Pakistan from 2-5 October 2005, India and Pakistan signed the Agreement on Pre-Notification of Flight Testing of Ballistic Missiles and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Establishment of a Communication Link between the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency and the Indian Coast Guards. The Agreement on Pre-Notification of Flight Testing of Ballistic Missiles commits both sides to pre-notify in a structured format flight-testing of ballistic missiles, with the objective of enhancing mutual confidence and engendering predictability and transparency of intent.

(b) - (d) In pursuance of the MoU of 21 February 1999 regarding measures for promoting peace and security between India and Pakistan, which inter alia provided for undertaking national measures to reduce the risks of accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons under their respective control, India has handed over a draft of a proposed agreement to Pakistan at the third round of India-Pakistan Expert Level Dialogue on Nuclear Confidence Building Measures held in New Delhi on 5-6 August 2005 under the framework of the Composite Dialogue. India and Pakistan have agreed to have the third round of the Composite Dialogue from January to July 2006.



## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510574>)

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2082  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 7/12/05**

2082. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

**NUCLEAR EXPORTS TO INDIA**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Canada has joined the growing number of countries who have resumed nuclear exports to India;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the names of the countries who have agreed to start nuclear exports to India?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

(a),(b) & (c) During his visit to Canada from 25-27 September 2005, the then External Affairs Minister had discussions with the Canadian Foreign Minister on the issue of civilian nuclear cooperation. The two countries have agreed to develop a bilateral framework for nuclear safety collaboration. Government is engaged in an ongoing dialogue with a broad range of countries on the need for lifting restrictions to enable full civilian nuclear co-operation with India.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510558>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

RAJYA SABHA  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 959**  
**TO BE UNSWERED ON 01.12.2005**

**959. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:**

### **MODALITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF INDO-US NUCLEAR AGREEMENT**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- a) whether it is a fact that all the modalities have been chalked out for implementation of Indo-U.S. Nuclear Agreement; and
- b) if so, the details thereof?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a)-(b) Discussions are on between India and USA for working out the modalities to realize the Indo-U.S. understanding on civil nuclear cooperation - as spelt out in the Indo-U.S. Joint Statement of 18 July 2005. To this end a Working Group, headed by Foreign Secretary on the Indian side and Under Secretary for Political Affairs of the State Department on the US side, has been set up - which held its first meeting in New Delhi on October 21, 2005.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510525>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 897**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 1/12/05**

897. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

### **LIFTING OF BAN ON EXPORT OF DUAL-USE NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Canada, like USA and UK, has lifted ban on export of dual-use nuclear technology to India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the likely share of Canada for co-operation in our nuclear programme and projects likely to be covered during the next three years?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

- (a) - (c) During his visit to Canada from 25-27 September 2005 the External Affairs Minister had discussions with the Canadian Foreign Minister on the issue of civilian nuclear cooperation. The two countries have agreed to develop a bilateral framework for nuclear safety collaboration. Canada also agreed to allow the supply of nuclear related dual use items to Indian civilian nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards, with appropriate assurances consistent with the requirements of the Nuclear Suppliers Group Dual Use Guidelines. India and Canada also agreed to pursue further opportunities for the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy both bilaterally and through the appropriate international fora, consistent with their international commitments. Further discussion on the issue will continue.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510509>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1115  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30/11/05

1115. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

### INDO-CANADIAN CO-OPERATION IN NUCLEAR ENERGY SECTOR

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Canada is contemplating to supply sensitive atomic material to India for its atomic installations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether both countries have held any discussion in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and
- (f) the reasons if any, for delay in this regard?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) - (f) During his visit to Canada from 25-27 September 2005 the former External Affairs Minister had discussions with the Canadian Foreign Minister on the issue of civilian nuclear cooperation. The two countries have agreed to develop a bilateral framework for nuclear safety collaboration. Canada also agreed to allow the supply of nuclear related dual use items to Indian civilian nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards, with appropriate assurances consistent with the requirements of the Nuclear Suppliers Group Dual Use Guidelines. India and Canada also agreed to pursue further opportunities for the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy both bilaterally and through the appropriate international fora, consistent with their international commitments. Further discussion on the issue will continue.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510537>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 164  
TO BE UNSWERED ON 23.11.2005**

164 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

### INDO-US CIVILIAN NUCLEAR ENERGY DEAL

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indo-US civilian nuclear energy deal is facing troubles from US side particularly from the Congress;
- (b) if so, the comments of the US authorities thereon;
- (c) whether US is likely to impose certain restrictions in this regard;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the India Government thereto; and
- (e) the time by which the deal is likely to be cleared by the US Congress?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a)-(b) Relevant Committees of the US Congress have held hearings on this issue on September 08, October 26, November 02, and November 16 where different opinions were heard from Administration and non-official expert witnesses. US Administration senior officials have explained to the Congress the rationale of the agreement and the importance of the strategic partnership with India. Comments were made by members of US Congress, which while varying, were united in their support of India-US relations.

(c)-(d) Reciprocity is key to the implementation of all the steps enumerated in the Joint Statement. We expect a close correlation between the actions to be taken by the United States and by India. Indian actions will be contingent at every stage on actions taken by the other side. There is no question of the US imposing any restrictions in this regard.

(e) The timeframe has not been stipulated in the Joint Statement. The two sides, however, are working closely to implement the agreement at the earliest.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510492>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION No. \*19**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 23/11/05**

**\*19. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**  
**SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:**

### **INDIA'S STAND ON NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India accepts the need for a more active stance against nuclear proliferation;
- (b) if so, the details of the blue print prepared for the purpose;
- (c) whether discussions have been held with various countries in this regard country-wise;
- (d) if so, the reaction of these countries thereto;
- (e) whether discussions have also been held with France and Russia regarding augmenting international civilian nuclear co-operation with these countries;
- (f) if so, the details of the agreements reached in this regard;
- (g) the details of other issues which came up for discussion and the outcome thereof; and
- (h) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**  
**(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

(a) - (h) A statement is laid on the Table of the House  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510477>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*1  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23-11-2005**

**\*1 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI N. N. KRISHNADAS:**

### **NUCLEAR ISSUE OF IRAN**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: - a) whether Iran's nuclear issue came up for discussion during the recent visit of PM to USA; b) if so, the details thereof and view point of India in this regard; c) whether continuous support to Iran is likely to affect the nuclear deal with USA; d) whether voting against Iran on IAEA resolution is likely to create hurdles for India in oil sector; e) whether the Government is aware of the protests from different political parties and eminent persons against India's vote against Iran in the IAEA board meeting along with USA and EU Nations; and f) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

(a) to (f) - A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=100510473>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 6891  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11/5/05  
. 6891. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

### GLOBAL TREATY ON NUCLEAR TERRORISM

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the UN Assembly has approved a global treaty to check nuclear terrorism;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the response received in this regard; and
- (d) the names of the countries which have ratified the treaty?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) – (c) The UN General Assembly on 13 April 2005 adopted by consensus the International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. The Convention aims at preventing and punishing acts of terrorism involving the use of nuclear materials and substances and promotion of international co-operation for extradition and prosecution of persons involved in such acts.

(d) The Convention will be opened for signature by member states of the UN at the UN Headquarters from September 14, 2005 to December 31, 2005.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059685>)



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*599  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.05.2005**

**\*599. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR:  
SHRI B.K.HARIPRASAD:**

### **ISSUE OF CHINA-BANGLADESH NUCLEAR TIES**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India did not raise the issue of China-Bangladesh nuclear ties with the Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao during his visit to India, recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI E. AHAMED)**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) China and Bangladesh have stated that their cooperation in the field of nuclear energy is for peaceful use and in keeping with their commitments to the international non-proliferation regimes and the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Government remain vigilant with regard to further developments in the matter.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059690>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5859  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 4/5/05  
5859. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

### INDIAN NUCLEAR PROJECTS UNDER IAEA SAFEGUARDS

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the Indian N-projects under IAEA safeguards;
- (b) whether the US Government has offered civilian nuclear technology to India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether India has also promised to put all nuclear power projects with international cooperation under IAEA safeguards; and
- (e) if so, the details in this regard?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI E. AHAMED)

- (a) The Indian nuclear projects under IAEA safeguards are:
  - (i) Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS 1 & 2), Maharashtra along with Enriched Fuel Fabrication Plant at Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad, which fabricates fuel for TAPS 1&2 using imported raw material.
  - (ii) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) 1 & 2, Kota, Rajasthan.
  - (iii) Away From Reactor (AFR) Facility for storing safeguarded fuel at TAPS and RAPS
  - (iv) Kudankulam Atomic Power Project, Tamil Nadu
- (b) &(c) During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Washington D.C. on 13-14 April 2005, the India-US Energy Dialogue has been announced which would be led by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, and the US Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman. The main components of this dialogue would include civil nuclear energy, hydrocarbons and cleaner technologies.
- (d)&(e) In a speech on 28/3/05 External Affairs Minister stated “we have repeatedly said that every cooperation project in nuclear power would be open to international safeguards”.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059658>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3771**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.04.2005**  
3771. SHRIMATI G. INDIRA :

### CONVENTION ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have decided to ratify the convention on nuclear safety;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons prompted Government to ratify the convention on nuclear safety;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to sign on a peace treaty with Pakistan regarding use of nuclear weapons; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a)-(c) Yes, Sir. India has ratified the 1994 Convention on Nuclear Safety. The Instrument of Ratification was submitted on March 31, 2005 to the Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency, who is the Depository of the Convention. India shares the objective of the Convention of maintaining a high level of nuclear safety worldwide through the enhancement of national measures and international cooperation, including in safety-related technical cooperation. This incentive Convention has been ratified by all countries producing nuclear power.

(d)-(e) In the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1999 by the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan, the two sides inter alia undertook "to notify each other immediately in the event of any accidental, unauthorized or unexplained incident that could create the risk of a fallout with adverse consequences for both sides, or an outbreak of a nuclear war between the two countries, as well as to adopt measures aimed at diminishing the possibility of such actions, or such incidents being misinterpreted by the other." During the visit of External Affairs Minister Shri Natwar Singh to Pakistan in February 2005, the two sides agreed to initiate discussions on an agreement on the same.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059615>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3760  
TO BE UNSWERED ON 28.04.2005**

3760 DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

**NUCLEAR ENERGY CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INDIA  
AND USA**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether U.S. Administration as well as the U.S. Congress has decided to launch negotiations with India on facilitating nuclear energy co-operation with India;
- (b) if so, to what extent India has welcomed this move;
- (c) whether U.S. has also decided to make a concerted bid through competitive prices and superior technology for 126 Fighter aircraft contract that India is currently seeking offers for from major defence manufacturers in France, Russia, U.S. and Sweden;
- (d) if so, to what extent, India and U.S. have finally decided to obtain nuclear energy from U.S. and also aircraft deal; and
- (e) whether India is satisfied with agreements reached?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI E. AHAMED)

(a) & (b) During the External Affairs Minister's visit to Washington D.C on 13-14 April 2005, the India-U.S. Energy Dialogue has been announced which would be led by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, and the US Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman. The main components of this dialogue would include civil nuclear energy, hydrocarbons and cleaner technologies. These are positive developments and we are hopeful that the Dialogue would lead to greater cooperation in the areas identified.

(c) On March 25, 2005, the US Under Secretary for Defence communicated approval for US companies to respond to the Indian Request for Information (RFI) for the Multi Role Combat Aircraft tender.

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

(d) & (e) The subject matters are under discussion and no decisions have yet been made. Government will take decisions on matters related to nuclear energy and defence based on India's national interest.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059604>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 4966**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27/4/05**

4966 SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:  
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:

### **US CO-OPERATION IN NUCLEAR ENERGY FIELD**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the U.S. Administration is willing to extend co-operation in the field of Nuclear Energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to renew talks with other nuclear powers for supply of Nuclear energy technology;
- (d) if so, the names of the countries likely to be consulted for acquiring nuclear technology;
- (e) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom and sectors where this technology is proposed to be used;
- (f) the impact this is likely to have on India's stand on NPT;
- (g) whether the Government proposes to invite foreign companies for generating additional nuclear power in the country;
- (h) if so, whether India is required to sign the NPT for this purpose; and
- (i) if not, the manner in which the Government is likely to overcome this situation?

**ANSWER**  
**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**  
**(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

(a)- (i): During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Washington D.C. on 14-15 April 2005, the India-US Energy Dialogue has been announced which would be led by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, and the US Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman. The main components of this dialogue would include civil nuclear energy, hydrocarbons and cleaner technologies. Government is engaged in a dialogue with key interlocutors such as Russia and France for furthering cooperation in the energy sector, including nuclear energy. Government has placed considerable importance on nuclear energy in its energy mix, as it provides a cheap and clean source of energy. In order to facilitate international cooperation in nuclear energy, India will not change its policy on the NPT. Any programme for such cooperation will be pursued in a manner consistent with the requirements of our national security.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059546>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 4808**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27/4/05**

4808. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

### **DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY PAKISTAN**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan has been clandestinely developing nuclear weapons;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;
- (c) whether this matter has been raised by India at various international fora and the Government also drew the attention of the US and other powers towards it; and
- (d) if so, the response of these countries thereto?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**  
**(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

(a)- (d): It is well known that for more than three decades, Pakistan has actively pursued a clandestine nuclear weapons programme. The problem of clandestine acquisition of nuclear weapons technologies by Pakistan is a matter of deep concern. In its interactions with key interlocutors, including the US, India has consistently shared its concerns regarding the adverse effect of such developments on India's security. The Government carefully monitors all such developments which have a bearing on our security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059540>)



## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3135  
TO BE UNSWERED ON 21.04.2005**

3135 DR. KARAN SINGH:  
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:  
SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:

### **US OFFER TO SUPPLY NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TO INDIA**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether US has offered to supply country's nuclear energy technology and F-16 mostly advanced system and civilian nuclear cooperation to India;
- (b) whether US has also expressed its willingness to engage in matters related to nuclear as well as non-nuclear issues including space;
- (c) if so, to what extent India has accepted US offer and by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and
- (d) whether this US offer will not have any bearing on India's plan nuclear energy project schedule?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

, (b) & (c) During the visit of US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice to New Delhi on March 16, 2005, discussions were held on the need for a positive US response to India's growing energy demands, including nuclear energy. On March 25, 2005, a Senior Administration Official stated in Washington D.C. in the course of a background briefing that the United States would be willing to discuss civil nuclear energy cooperation with India. The India-U.S. Energy Dialogue has been announced during EAM's visit to Washington D.C. on April 13-14, 2005. The energy dialogue that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, and Energy Secretary Bodman will lead together recognizes the importance of addressing growing energy demands while taking into account their environmental implications. The three main components are: civil nuclear energy, hydrocarbons and cleaner technologies.

On March 25, 2005, the US Under Secretary for Defence communicated approval for US companies to respond to the Indian Request for Information (RFI) for the Multi Role Combat Aircraft tender.

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

The United States had proposed a Joint Working Group on Space Cooperation between our two countries. During the visit of EAM to Washington D.C. on April 13-14, 2005, the two sides announced the establishment of a Joint Working Group on Space Cooperation and agreed on its terms of reference. Our goal is to promote synergies in all aspects of space collaboration, including satellite fabrication and launch.

(d) These subjects remain under discussion. Government will take decisions on matters relating to nuclear energy and defence based on India's national interest. (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059559>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2523**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.03.2005**  
2523. DR.KARAN SINGH :

### INDO-RUSSIAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- a) whether the Russia is working on the possibility of including India as a non-voting member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group in a bid to clear the supply of four nuclear reactors, which has been held up because of international objection;
- b) if so, whether both India and Russia are working hard to clear the way for better understanding in the defence, nuclear and oil Sectors;
- c) if so, whether Russian President's visit to India during 2005, he is expected to sign 14 agreements;
- d) if so, whether both countries have worked to clear these agreements; and
- e) if so, the details of the same and to what extent India would be fully sufficient in defence needs?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

a & b) An Agreement between India and the former USSR on cooperation in the construction of a Nuclear Power Station in India consisting of two light water reactors of 1000 MW each was signed on November 20, 1988. A Supplement to this Agreement was concluded in 1998 between India and Russia. Work on the construction of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project is progressing on schedule. Russia is a member of the ad hoc Nuclear Suppliers Group. In our bilateral dialogue with Russia, an area of focus for expanding cooperation has been the energy sector, including thermal, hydel and nuclear energy for power production. India's cooperation with Russia today in the defence field and oil sector is mutually beneficial.

c) The President of the Russian Federation H.E Mr. Vladimir Putin had visited India on 3-5 December, 2004 for the India - Russia Annual Summit. The next annual summit is scheduled to be held in Moscow in 2005.

d) Not applicable.

Not applicable.



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059424>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3201**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.3.05**  
3201 RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

### **INDO-PAK EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Pakistan have exchanged letters of nuclear installations and facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this exchange is likely to continue every year; and
- (d) if so, the extent to which is likely to be helpful for both the countries?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

(a) to (d): Pakistan and India have been, since 1992, under Article II of the Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack against Nuclear Installations and Facilities between India and Pakistan, exchanging information on 1st January of each calendar year about the location of each other's nuclear installations and facilities. This agreement was signed on 31.12.1988 and entered into force on 27th January 1991. The agreement is an important confidence building measure between India and Pakistan.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059407>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 989  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.05**

989. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

### **SALE OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY BY PAKISTAN**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Pakistan is clandestinely selling its nuclear technology to countries like Saudi Arabia, North Korea etc;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) Government's reaction to this fact and in what manner it is trying to counter this?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) & (b) Government has seen reports about Pakistan having helped the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea in the latter's nuclear weapons programme in exchange for ballistic missile technology. Reports have also appeared indicating that Pakistan may have transferred nuclear weapons technology to Saudi Arabia in exchange for oil. (c) Government has consistently highlighted in relevant forums the adverse effect on the security environment of continuing nuclear and missile proliferation in India's neighbourhood. Government also carefully monitors such developments and remains committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard India's security based on a realistic assessment of the country's security environment.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059205>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 988**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.05**

988. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

### **STABILISATION OF NUCLEAR INTERFACE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that in the emerging global security environment, conventional military conflicts between Nation States may assume nuclear overtones, resulting in devastation on unprecedented scale; and
- (b) if so, what steps, at diplomatic level or through people-to-people contact, are envisaged between India and Pakistan to stabilise their nuclear interface so that such a catastrophe could be avoided for all time to come, even if minor irritants continue to be discussed and gradually solved through on-going official and non-official delegations meeting each other, periodically?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

- (a) India has consistently maintained that the threat to international peace and security posed by the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons cannot be eliminated as long as such weapons are not eradicated completely through universal and non-discriminatory instruments. India has taken a number of initiatives in the UN General Assembly in this regard including tabling of annual resolutions “Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons” and “Reducing Nuclear Danger”, which have been adopted by a majority. However, regrettably there has been no progress towards this goal.
- (b) As a part of the process of composite dialogue between India and Pakistan, which commenced in February 2004, two rounds of expert level dialogue on Nuclear Confidence Building Measures have been held on 19-20 June 2004 (New Delhi) and 14-15 December 2004 (Islamabad). At the June 2004 meeting, both sides had inter-alia agreed, in principle, to conclude an Agreement on pre-notification of flight tests of ballistic missiles, a draft of which was handed over to Pakistan. Substantive discussions on the proposed Agreement were held during December 2004 and further discussions are due to take place. The two sides have also held discussions on early operationalisation of the decision taken to upgrade the existing hotline between the DGMOs, and to establish a dedicated and secure hotline between two Foreign Secretaries. These measures are inter-alia intended to prevent misunderstanding and reduce risks relevant to nuclear issues.



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10059204>)



## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*160**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2004**  
\*160 PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ:

### **COMMON APPROACH TOWARDS NUCLEAR DOCTRINES BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are convinced that India and Pakistan should explore a common approach towards nuclear doctrines; and
- (b) if so, whether Government would like to propose steps beyond confidence building measures to promote stability?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a)-(b) During the India-Pakistan Expert Level Dialogue on Nuclear Confidence Building Measures held in New Delhi on June 19-20, 2004, the two sides exchanged views on their respective security concepts and nuclear doctrines. No discussions have been held with the Government of Pakistan or proposals made so far specifically addressing the idea of a common nuclear doctrine.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10058085>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 437**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2004**

437 SMT. SAVITA SHARDA:  
SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:

### **NUCLEAR CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in continuation of improving Indo-Pak relations India and Pakistan discussed specific Nuclear Confidence Building Measures including upgrading the communication channels towards reducing risks in South Asia;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are specific area of agreement arrived at in the meeting?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (c) Yes. As part of the resumed Composite Dialogue process, a bilateral India-Pakistan Expert Level Dialogue on Nuclear Confidence Building Measures was held in New Delhi on June 19-20, 2004. During these talks, agreement was reached to establish a dedicated and secure hotline between the Foreign Secretaries, through their respective Foreign Offices, with a view to reduce misunderstandings and reduce risks relevant to nuclear issues. The existing hotline between the Director Generals of Military Operations would also be upgraded, dedicated and secured. The two sides also agreed to conclude an Agreement on pre-notification of flight-testing of missiles, a draft of which was handed over by the Indian side.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10058084>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \* 54  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 7.7.2004**

**\*54 SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:  
SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL:**

### **COMMON NUCLEAR DOCTRINE AMONG INDIA, CHINA AND PAKISTAN**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the government has formulated a Common Nuclear Doctrine between India, China and Pakistan to bring peace and stability in the region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any discussion was held with these countries in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the extent to which this initiative is likely to strengthen the cooperation among these countries?

#### **ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

(a)-(e) No discussions have been held or proposals made so far with the Governments of China and/or Pakistan specifically addressing the idea of a common nuclear doctrine. Pakistani official spokesman described the idea as contained in EAM's media statement of 1 June 2004 "innovative" and requiring "further and deeper examination". China, in response to a query, reiterated its position on "complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons". (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10058238>)

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1013  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.12.2003**

1013. SHRI AMAR SINGH :  
SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA :  
SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI :  
SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA :  
SHRI RUMANDLA RAAMACHANDRAYYA :

### **PAK-SAUDI ARABIA PACT ON NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the secret deal concluded by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia on nuclear co-operation that would provide the Saudis with nuclear weapons technology in exchange of cheap oil;
- (b) to what extent this is likely to affect India's security and regional balance; and
- (c) The steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

#### **ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH)

(a) Government have seen reports regarding an understanding between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia on transfer of nuclear technology in exchange for oil; and denials thereof by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

(b)&(c) Government carefully monitors such developments and remains committed to taking all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security based on a realistic assessment of the country's security environment.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10057713>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1361  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.12.2003

1361. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :

### PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR CAPABILITY

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan within less than a week of test firing Hatf III missile, test fired another medium range nuclear capable missile Hatf-IV on October 8, 2003 with a range of over 700 kms;
- (b) If so, the response of the Union Government thereto; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government proposes to counter the same?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH)

- (a) Yes. Pakistan conducted three missile tests in October 2003. On October 3, 2003, it tested short-range Hatf-III (Ghaznavi missile, reported range of 290 kms) and on October 8 and 14, 2003 it tested Hatf-IV (Shaheen missile, reported range of around 700 kms).
- (b) &(c) Government continues to closely monitor all developments related to Pakistan's nuclear and missile programmes and remains fully committed to taking all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security and national interests. (<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10057756>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 279  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.12.2003**

279. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH :

### **RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE FOR KUDANKULAM NUCLEAR POWER PLANT**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- a) whether 2000-MW Kudankulam Nuclear Power plant being built with Russian assistance in Tamil Nadu, also came for discussion during the recent visit of Indian team to that country;
- b) if so, the details of the decision taken at the meet; and
- c) by when, the power plant is likely to be completed?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH)

- a) & b) In the discussions held between Hon'ble Prime Minister and President of the Russian Federation H. E. Mr. Vladimir Putin during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to Moscow from 11-13 November 2003, both sides expressed satisfaction at the progress of the construction of two 1000-MW nuclear power units at Kudankulam.
- c) The construction of these units is expected to be completed by 2007.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10057732>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1184**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON 31-07-2003**

**SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO:**

**SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY:**

### U.S. HELP IN NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether USA has declined to help India to set up nuclear power plants;
- (b) whether the issue of possible Indo-U.S. cooperation in the civilian nuclear and space areas was raised by India in the recent talks with U.S.A; and
- (c) what are the areas where U.S. - India high technology cooperation would take place?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH)

- (a) Government has not requested United States assistance in setting up nuclear power plants.
- (b) Government is engaged in a dialogue with the United States to develop and expand civilian nuclear and space cooperation, after the United States lifted, in September 2001, the sanctions imposed on India in May 1998. This dialogue is predicated on India maintaining its indigenous nuclear weapons and missiles programmes.
- (c) India and the United States have initiated five safety related projects for safeguarded nuclear facilities. Exchange of visits by U.S. and Indian nuclear regulatory officials has also commenced. In the area of space, the two sides have renewed the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in earth and atmospheric sciences. The United States has offered to resume cooperation in space applications for sustainable development, weather research missions, tele-medicine, tele-education and disaster management. Joint workshops on civilian space applications and research have also started.  
As part of the process of stimulating high technology commerce, including trade in 'dual use' items, the two sides have established a bilateral High Technology Cooperation Group, which held its first meeting in Washington D.C. on 1-2 July 2003. This is the first such group that the United States has set up with any country. The Group discussed regulatory and promotional issues related to enhancing trade in 'dual use' goods and technologies, including for civilian nuclear



## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

and space applications in India, as well as advancing cooperation in areas such as information technology, life sciences, nano-technology and defence technology.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10057084>)



## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 479  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.07.2003**

SHRI SURESH KALMADI :

### **SUPPLY OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL BY CHINA TO PAKISTAN**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have raised the question of the alleged supply of nuclear material by China to Pakistan during the recent visit of Prime Minister to that country;
- (b) if so, the response thereto; and
- (c) whether any proposals were considered for nuclear cooperation with China during the talks; if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI VINOD KHANNA)

- (a) No.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No.  
(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10057164>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*51  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23-07-2003**

DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO:  
SHRI B. VENKATESHWARLU:

### INDO-U.S COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR/SPACE AREAS

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state: -

- (a) whether the United States has declined to help India to set up nuclear power plants;
- (b) whether the issue of possible Indo-U.S. cooperation in the nuclear and space areas was raised by India in the recent talks with U.S.;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the specific areas in which U.S. - India high technology cooperation is likely to take place?

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS(SHRI VINOD KHANNA)

- (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

\*\*\*\*\*

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) – (d) OF THE ANSWER TO  
LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*51 TO BE ANSWERED ON 23-07-  
2003 regarding INDO-U.S. COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR/SPACE AREAS

Government has not requested United States assistance in setting up nuclear power plants.

Government is engaged in a dialogue with the United States to develop and expand civilian nuclear and space cooperation, after the United States lifted, in September 2001, the sanctions imposed on India in May 1998. This dialogue is predicated on India maintaining its indigenous nuclear weapons and missiles programmes.

There has been progress in these areas. There is now no regulatory prohibition on supply of U.S. ‘dual use’ goods and technologies to India’s civilian nuclear and civilian space programmes, although policy-related restrictions continue to remain in place. India and the United States have initiated five safety related projects for

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

safeguarded nuclear facilities. Exchange of visits by U.S. and Indian nuclear regulatory officials has also commenced. In the area of space, the two sides have renewed the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in earth and atmospheric sciences. The United States has offered to resume cooperation in space applications for sustainable development, weather research missions, tele-medicine, tele-education and disaster management. Joint workshops on civilian space applications and research have also started.

As part of the process of stimulating high technology commerce, including trade in 'dual use' items, the two sides have established a bilateral High Technology Cooperation Group, which held its first meeting in Washington D.C. on 1-2 July 2003. This is the first such group that the United States has set up with any country. The Group discussed regulatory and promotional issues related to enhancing trade in 'dual use' goods and technologies, as well as advancing cooperation in areas such as information technology, life sciences, nano-technology and defence technology.

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10056946>)

## Nuclear and Arms Control Centre

---

Unstarred Question No 5021

To be answered on May 08, 2003

SHRI RUMANDLA RAAMACHANDRAYYA:

### JAPAN'S OPPOSITION ON TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TO NORTH KOREA.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether sharing India's concerns, Japan has opposed the transfer of nuclear and missile technology by Pakistan to North Korea;
- (b) if so, whether Japan has clearly pointed out that it would affect Tokyo's relations with Islamabad;
- (c) whether Japan is also in agreement with the US for imposing sanctions against North Korea for development of atomic weapons; and
- (d) if so, whether a number of countries have also joined together to condemn North Korea?
- (e)

#### ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH)

(a) & (b) In an interview given to the Hindu on 2/1/03, Japanese Foreign Minister Kawaguchi answering a question on Japan's view on reports that Pakistan may have played a critical role in promoting North Korea's programme of developing nuclear weapon said, "North Korean nuclear weapon programme is a grave concern for the security of Japan. (This programme) also directly affects the peace and stability of (the) international community and (the) nuclear non-proliferation regime (as well). From this point of view, we are naturally concerned with a report related to North Korea's nuclear weapon programme." Further on during the course of the interview she added, "as for the reports that Pakistan cooperated with North Korea on the North's nuclear weapons programme, we are naturally concerned with a (relevant) report related to North Korea's nuclear weapon programme. We will continue to observe this issue closely".

(c) As of now there are no reports indicating that Japan is in favour of imposing sanctions on Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (DPRK).

(d) The European Parliament in a resolution adopted on 30/1/03 condemned North Korea's decision to withdraw from the NPT and also called on it to cease its programme to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons in a highly visible and verifiable manner.



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE  
STUDIES & ANALYSES

## **Nuclear and Arms Control Centre**

---

(<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=10056550>)