

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the volume of domestic production of uranium in the country.

Uranium reserves in States

1710. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that uranium reserves have been explored in several States of the country especially Orissa;

(b) if so, the States having these reserves and the quantum of uranium found; and

(c) the States where commercial production has been started with these reserves and the quantity of average annual production from these reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Sir. Survey and exploration for uranium in India is carried out by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy. Every year, surveys are conducted and a number of uranium anomalies are located in different parts of the country. So far, no uranium deposits have been established in the State of Orissa.

(b) AMD has established 1,49,654 (as on 31.10.2010) tonnes of uranium resources as per the following table:

State	Estimated Resources (Tonnes U3O8)
Andhra Pradesh	66205
Chhattisgarh	3986
Himachal Pradesh	784
Jharkhand	48074
Karnataka	4682
Maharashtra	355
Meghalaya	18578
Rajasthan	6105
Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	885
TOTAL	149654

(c) At present two processing plants at Jaduguda and Turamdih in Jharkhand State are in operation. Both the plants are running almost at their full capacity. It is not in public interest to disclose the quantity of Uranium produced in the Country.

International convention on supplementary compensation

1711. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country held discussions with the International Atomic Energy Agency for accessions to the International Convention on Supplementary Compensation (CSC) for nuclear damage;

(b) if so, the details of the outcome thereon;

(c) whether there has been a criticism that the Nuclear Liability Bill passed was a non CSC compliant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Convention on Supplementary Compensation (CSC) was developed under the auspices of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). India has signed the CSC in Vienna on 27 October, 2010. The convention has not yet been ratified by India. Prior to signing procedural issues were discussed with IAEA.

(c) and (d) The basic elements of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 are compliant with CSC. Some potential suppliers have however raised certain issues mainly relating to application of right of recourse of the operator as provided in the act.

Amendment in Atomic Energy Act

1712. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates any amendment to the Atomic Energy Act to facilitate private partnership in generating nuclear energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 allows the Central Government to produce, develop, use and dispose of atomic energy either by itself or through any authority or corporation established by it or a Government Company. As of today Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) are two Public Sector Undertakings authorized for this purpose. Private Sector can participate in setting