

[Medvedev, Obama discuss ways to reduce nuclear weapons](#)

The Hindu, 1 July 2009

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and his US counterpart Barack Obama are keen to clinch a new deal to "reduce strategic nuclear weapons" as they meet for key talks here next week to address issues like a successor to a Cold War-era arms treaty set to expire by the year-end. Ahead of their next week's first formal summit here Mr. Obama and Mr. Medvedev are keen to clinch a new deal to cut their nuclear arsenals. The two former Cold War foes have agreed to instruct their negotiators to intensify efforts to 'reach concrete results', according to the Kremlin. The two leaders had a detailed discussion last night in a telephonic conversation on every point of their agenda and schedule in Moscow. "In particular, the presidents placed significant emphasis on the topic of reducing strategic nuclear weapons.

<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/003200907012031.htm>

[U.S. Blacklists Companies Suspected of Aiding North Korean Nuclear, Missile Projects](#)

Global Security Newswire, 1 July 2009

The United States announced yesterday it had blacklisted two firms suspected of assisting North Korea's nuclear and missile programs as part of a redoubled effort to derail the reclusive nation's nuclear-weapon operations. The announcement came amid reports that a North Korean freighter being tracked by the U.S. Navy on suspicion of carrying contraband weapons had changed course and might be headed home. The U.S. Treasury said it has frozen all the U.S.-held assets of North Korea's Namchongang Trading Corp. and the Iran-based Hong Kong Electronics, Reuters reported. The value of the U.S. assets held by the two firms, or whether they have any, is not known. The Treasury has also forbidden U.S. companies from dealing with the targeted companies.

http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/nw_20090701_4794.php

[U.S. Military Eyes Fielding "Prompt Global Strike" Weapon by 2015](#)

Global Security Newswire, 1 July 2009

A top U.S. combatant commander would like to see rapid-strike, long-range conventional weapons fielded by 2015, according to military officials. Air Force Gen. Kevin Chilton, who heads U.S. Strategic Command in Omaha, Neb., said recently that deploying the first "prompt global strike" weapon within the next five to six years would be a "reasonable" objective, defense officials have told Capitol Hill staff aides. Last August, the general said he wanted to see a first such missile on alert, with two spares, before the end of 2012. Now expected perhaps up to three years later, the exotic technology would likely be deployed at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., according to sources. Its use would probably be limited to only the most time-critical and important targets outside the range of any other fielded military systems, such as bomber aircraft or ships, senior officials have said.

http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/nw_20090701_5635.php

[U.S. beefs up sanctions against DPRK](#)

China View, 1 July 2009

The United States on Tuesday imposed sanctions against two companies that were allegedly involved in nuclear weapon and missiles-making activities by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The United States will freeze any

assets held by Namchongang Trading Corp. of the DPRK, and bar it from any dealings with American companies or individuals, the State Department said in a statement. The U.S. Treasury also ordered sanctions on Hong Kong Electronics, an Iranian firm, for allegedly aiding Pyongyang's Tanchon Commercial Bank and Korea Mining Development Trading Corp. Tanchon Commercial Bank and Korea Mining Development Trading Corp. have been designated for proliferation by the United States and the United Nations Security Council under UNSC Resolution 1718...

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-07/01/content_11630148.htm

[Areva to Boost Funding To Expand Nuclear Power](#)
The Wall Street Journal, 1 July 2009

French nuclear group Areva SA, looking for ways to finance upgrades and new plants, said it plans to increase its capital and sell its distribution unit and stakes in other companies. Areva, which is 91%-owned by the French government, said it would open up its capital to "strategic and industrial partners, to the value of 15%, mainly by increasing its capital." In addition, the company said it would put its electricity-distribution business up for sale, as well as stakes in other companies. French nuclear group Areva SA, looking for ways to finance upgrades and new plants, said it plans to increase its capital and sell its distribution unit and stakes in other companies. Areva, which is 91%-owned by the French government, said it would open up its capital to "strategic and industrial partners, to the value of 15%, mainly by increasing its capital."

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124638634819374741.html>

[U.S. and Russia Seek More Extensive Weapons Cuts](#)
The Wall Street Journal, 2 July 2009

The U.S. and Russia are expected to launch new talks aimed at reducing the number of strategic and other nuclear weapons on both sides, a senior Obama administration official said Tuesday, in an ambitious effort that could help ease bilateral tensions over other issues as well. The effort would begin one of the most ambitious arms-control agendas ever -- and one of the trickiest, arms-control experts said. Presidents Barack Obama and Dmitry Medvedev, at a summit in Moscow on July 6, are set to announce the status of a less-ambitious strategic-arms reduction treaty which is under negotiation. The administration official said both sides intend to pivot to new, broader arms-control talks by December, as soon as the first treaty is concluded.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124640822266777143.html>

[North Korea Launches Short-Range Missiles](#)
VOA News, 2 July 2009

President Barack Obama says the United States is trying to "keep a door open" for North Korea to return to six-party nuclear disarmament talks. The president's comments came in an interview with the Associated Press on Thursday, the same day North Korea test-fired four short-range missiles. A spokesman for South Korea's defense ministry says two ground-to-ship missiles were fired within a 40-minute span Thursday near the eastern coastal city of Wonsan. The ministry said the missiles landed about 100 kilometers away in the Sea of Japan. South Korean officials said two more missiles were fired a few hours later from the east coast. The United States has urged North Korea to stop its provocative actions and return to the nuclear disarmament talks.

<http://www.voanews.com/english/2009-07-02-voa64.cfm>

[Japan's Amano elected head of UN nuclear watchdog](#)

Reuters, 2 July 2009

Japanese diplomat Yukiya Amano was elected the next head of the U.N. atomic watchdog on Thursday and he vowed to tackle rich-poor tensions weakening the fight against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Challenges for the holder of the sensitive post include Iran's disputed nuclear programme, blocked investigations into alleged military nuclear activities in Iran and Syria, and North Korea's nuclear tests. Amano, supported by industrialised nations, narrowly defeated South Africa's Abdul Samad Minty in a sixth round of balloting after five inconclusive votes. It was his second try for the top job at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) following an election stalemate in March. The 62-year-old succeeds Nobel Peace laureate Mohamed ElBaradei who retires in November.

<http://in.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idINIndia-40764620090702>

[Fissile material ban talks inch towards consensus](#)

The Hindu, 2 July 2009

The United Nations' Conference on Disarmament ended its second session of the year in Geneva on Friday with all 65 members barring Pakistan, China and Iran indicating their willingness to begin immediate negotiations towards the conclusion of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for weapons purposes. India, which remains uncomfortable with certain procedural and substantive aspects of the impending decision, nevertheless says it will not block the compromise that will allow the CD to begin drafting the fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT). Actively working with the U.S. on the FMCT is one of the conditions of the July 2005 Indo-U.S. nuclear agreement.

<http://www.hindu.com/2007/07/02/stories/2007070258921600.htm>

[U.S. Hardens Its Stance Ahead of Summit With Russia](#)

The Wall Street Journal, 3 July 2009

The Obama White House on Wednesday adopted a hard line against negotiating away missile-defense sites in Eastern Europe and limiting NATO expansion in the former Soviet Union, just days ahead of a summit meeting in Moscow. The hardened posture made it clear the Kremlin wouldn't make headway on two of its top priorities for the summit. "We shouldn't have excessive hopes" for the meeting, said a senior Russian diplomat in Moscow. "Despite all this constructive atmosphere, the deeper you get into details, the more difficulties you find." In the past few weeks, the Russians have recognized the controversial re-election of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, forced peacekeepers out of Georgia, and suggested that Mr. Obama can realize his ambitious goals to reduce nuclear weapons only if he pulls back on the U.S.'s missile-defense plans.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124648454414282621.html>

[Obama's Youth Shaped His Nuclear-Free Vision](#)

The New York Times, 4 July 2009

In the depths of the cold war, in 1983, a senior at Columbia University wrote in a campus newsmagazine, Sundial, about the vision of "a nuclear free world." He railed against discussions of "first- versus second-strike capabilities" that "suit the military-

industrial interests" with their "billion-dollar erector sets," and agitated for the elimination of global arsenals holding tens of thousands of deadly warheads. The student was Barack Obama, and he was clearly trying to sort out his thoughts. In the conclusion, he denounced "the twisted logic of which we are a part today" and praised student efforts to realize "the possibility of a decent world." But his article, "Breaking the War Mentality," which only recently has been rediscovered, said little about how to achieve the utopian dream.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/05/world/05nuclear.html?bl&ex=1246939200&en=9c6e7530c1a524cf&ei=5087%0A>

US Navy: UN resolution changed N Korean ship course

The Hindu, 4 July 2009

The chief of U.S. Naval operations said Saturday that a United Nations resolution was responsible for the change of course by a North Korean ship suspected of carrying illicit weapons. The Kang Nam 1, originally believed to be bound for Myanmar, has been shadowed for more than a week by the U.S. Navy. The North Korean freighter was the first vessel monitored under U.N. sanctions aimed at punishing the regime for conducting an underground nuclear test in May. Adm. Gary Roughead said the ship was being closely watched and was now in the East China Sea. Roughead said the ship's turnaround underlined the success of the U.N. resolution passed after North Korea's nuclear test. "I believe we are seeing the effects of the U.N. Security Council resolution," Roughead told reporters during a trip for meetings with Japanese military officials and American sailors here.

<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/003200907040922.htm>

Israeli submarine crosses Suez Canal with eye on Iran

The Times of India, 4 July 2009

An Israeli submarine crossed through the Suez Canal last month as a part of a military training exercise, defense officials said on Saturday. The move is believed to have been made as a warning to Iran of the Jewish state's capabilities and to show that Israel and Egypt, are cooperating against a shared threat. The two countries share a peace agreement but have had cool relations for years. By using the Suez, an Israeli submarine could reach the Persian Gulf off Iran in a matter of days, compared with weeks to sail around the southern tip of Africa. The submarine participated in naval maneuvers in the Red Sea last month, said Israeli defense officials who requested anonymity because of the sensitivity of the issue. They did not give further details.

Attack in Pakistani Garrison City Raises Anxiety About Safety of Nuclear Labs and Staff

The New York Times, 4 July 2009

A suicide attack Thursday on a bus in Rawalpindi was the first that singled out workers of Pakistan's prized nuclear labs, military analysts and prominent national newspapers said, raising new questions about the government's ability to withstand increasingly bold assaults by the Taliban against the country's military complex. The attack comes as Pakistan's army is fighting the Taliban on several fronts and is about to begin an even more ambitious campaign in the insurgents' heartland in Waziristan. Government officials have said that the attack hit a bus carrying workers from a nonnuclear military plant, but military analysts said they believed that was an effort to avoid the embarrassment of admitting that a vehicle connected with the nuclear program had been hit.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/05/world/asia/05pstan.html?ref=world>

[Serbia, IAEA sign additional protocol on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons](#)

China View, 4 July 2009

Serbia and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed here on Friday an additional protocol to the agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The protocol was signed by Serbian Deputy Prime Minister Bozidar Djelic and IAEA Director-general Mohamed El Baradei. Addressing a press conference after the signing ceremony, Djelic said that once the Serbian parliament ratifies the protocol, the IAEA would carry out detailed inspections across Serbia, similar to the ones that were made at Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, which was founded in 1948 and lies some 17 km southeast of Belgrade. "Serbia is willing for the inspections to be carried out at any point in time anywhere in the country so that it is verified that it has no nuclear proliferation plans," said Djelic...

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-07/04/content_11649540.htm

[S. Korean, Japanese envoys to meet amid nuclear standoff](#)

Yonhap News, 5 July 2009

Top South Korean and Japanese negotiators at the six-nation disarmament talks on North Korea's nuclear weapons program will hold a meeting in Seoul on Monday to discuss how they will implement U.N. sanctions against the North for its recent nuclear test, officials said Sunday. South Korean chief negotiator Wi Sung-lac and his Japanese counterpart, Akitaka Saiki, will also exchange views on North Korea's recent belligerent acts, including Pyongyang's recent launches of short-range missiles, officials the South's foreign ministry said. "The meeting between chief negotiators from South Korea and Japan is aimed at checking the current situation after North Korea's second nuclear test and the adoption of the U.N. Resolution 1874," said an official at the ministry.

<http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/national/2009/07/05/47/0301000000AEN20090705001900320F.HTML>

[Sweden offers India civilian nuclear technology](#)

The Hindu, 5 July 2009

Sweden, a member of the 45-nation Nuclear Suppliers Group, is offering New Delhi its niche expertise in nuclear waste management and security as it eyes India's \$40 billion civilian nuclear energy market. "Sweden has considerable expertise in nuclear waste management and areas relating to nuclear security. We are exploring opportunities of partnering with India in this area," Sweden's Ambassador to India Lars-Olof Lindgren told IANS in an interview here. The envoy said a delegation of Swedish companies operating in the area of nuclear technology and safety management came to India this April on an exploratory trip. They held talks with officials of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and also met India's nuclear points man Anil Kakodkar, chief of the Atomic Energy Commission.

<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/001200907051431.htm>

[Despite Crisis, Policy on Iran Is Engagement](#)

The New York Times, 5 July 2009

President Obama and Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr., in separate interviews this

weekend, said that the accelerating crackdown on opposition leaders in Iran in recent days would not deter them from seeking to engage the country's top leadership in direct negotiations. In an interview with The New York Times, a day before his scheduled departure for Moscow on Sunday, Mr. Obama said he had "grave concern" about the arrests and intimidation of Iran's opposition leaders, but insisted, as he has throughout the Iranian crisis, that the repression would not close the door on negotiations with the Iranian government. "We've got some fixed national security interests in Iran not developing nuclear weapons, in not exporting terrorism, and we have offered a pathway for Iran to rejoining the international community," Mr. Obama said.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/06/world/middleeast/06policy.html?ref=us>

'Insiders biggest threat to Pak nukes'

The Times of India, 5 July 2009

Pakistan's nuclear assets face threats from three quarters, the most important being the growing extremism in the country, increasing "the odds of insiders in the nuclear establishment collaborating with outsiders to access weapons, materials, or facilities", says a new report in 'Arms Control Today'. The second is that the "rapid expansion of Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme will introduce new vulnerabilities into the security system. Finally, growing instability within the country could lead to unanticipated challenges to nuclear command and control procedures, resulting in a 'loose nuke' scenario, a takeover of a facility by outsiders, or, in the worst case, a coup leading to Taliban control over the arsenal."

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/World/Pakistan/Insiders-biggest-threat-to-Pak-nukes/articleshow/4739166.cms>

Biden: Israel has right to deal with nuclear Iran

The Washington Post, 6 July 2009

Israel has a sovereign right to decide what is in its best interest in dealing with Iran's nuclear ambitions whether the United States agrees or not, U.S. Vice President Joe Biden said in an interview on Sunday. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has signaled that he agrees with U.S. President Barack Obama's end-of-the-year deadline for progress in efforts to engage Iran diplomatically to resolve dispute over its nuclear program. In an interview on ABC's "This Week" program, Biden said Israel can determine for itself how best to deal with the threat of a nuclear-armed Iran. "We cannot dictate to another sovereign nation what they can and cannot do when they make a determination, if they make a determination, that they're existentially threatened," Biden said.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/07/05/AR2009070502731.html>

Progress expected on U.S.-Russian nuclear arms reduction treaty

Los Angeles Times, 6 July 2009

Before President Obama had even arrived here for this week's nuclear arms talks, officials in his administration on Sunday were predicting a joint announcement from him and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev that the two sides were making strides toward an arms reduction treaty. Significant obstacles remain, however, and in the same breath White House officials downplayed expectations for today's scheduled summit. In an interview with Russian television broadcast over the weekend, Obama said only that he hoped to win agreement on the "framework" of a treaty during the

four hours of meetings. He also emphasized the importance of sending a message of general agreement as the two sides work toward crafting a strategic arms reduction treaty to replace the one that expires in December.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-obama-russia6-2009jul06,0,1563876.story>

[US-Russian arsenals reduction agreement sets wheels of nuclear disarmament turning once more](#)

Guardian, 6 July 2009

The framework agreement struck between Barack Obama and Dmitry Medvedev today is in line with what the two leaders set out to do when they met in London in April and puts them on course to have a new arms limitation treaty in place by December. The cuts in arsenals they have pledged are by no means deep. The US and Russia would reduce their deployed warheads to between 1,500 and 1,675 each. That represents a more meaningful cut for Russia, which is estimated to have more than 2,700, than for the US, which has 2,200, but each country has seven years to reach those goals. The new limits on long range delivery systems – missiles and bombers - are also not particularly challenging. Stockpiled weapons are not covered by this new agreement nor are short-range tactical warheads.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/jul/06/us-russia-nuclear-arsenal-framework>

[Rawalpindi bus attack aimed at Pak nuclear team: Analysts](#)

Daily News & Analysis, 6 July 2009

The first-ever suicide attack by the Taliban on a bus carrying employees of Pakistan's prized nuclear labs was a "deliberate strike" aimed at the country's atomic team, military analysts have said. Their remarks follow Pakistani officials' claim that the July 2 attack in Rawalpindi targeted a bus in which workers from a "non-nuclear" military plant were travelling. Pakistani military analysts, quoted by International Herald Tribune today, said they believed the official version of the attack was an effort to avoid embarrassment of admitting that a vehicle connected with the country's nuclear programme had been hit. The attack came as Pakistan's army was fighting the Taliban on several fronts in the country's restive tribal belt.

http://www.dnaindia.com/world/report_rawalpindi-bus-attack-aimed-at-pak-nuclear-team-analysts_1271635

[France mulls extending nuclear reactors' life span](#)

Reuters, 6 July 2009

France will reveal on Tuesday whether or not it will allow its oldest nuclear power reactors to continue producing electricity for another 10 years, bringing their life span to 40 years. There is no official limit setting the maximum life span of EDF's 34 nuclear reactors with a capacity of 900-megawatts, but the state-owned utility says they were originally designed to run for 40 years. France's nuclear safety body (ASN) started in May a series of once-a-decade inspections on its 900-megawatt (MW) reactors, which will decide whether or not the reactors can continue operating for another 10 years. The reactor 1 at Tricastin in southeastern France was the first reactor to undergo its third once-a-decade inspection but the outage was likely to be delayed by strikes and an incident which damaged the lid of the reactor's tank.

<http://in.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idINL628494220090706>

[Nuclear-armed India, Pak can't take over each other: Zardari](#)

Business Standard, 6 July 2009

With his forces battling Taliban in the country's troubled northwest, Pakistan President Asif Ali Zardari does not see India as the foremost threat and says the "position of being able to take over another state is nullified" after both countries acquired nuclear arms. As his goodwill gestures towards India clubbed with a domestic campaign to end militancy have attracted criticism at home, Zardari says "it rankles the small mind." "It does not rankle the army, because after India and Pakistan became nuclear powers, that position of being able to take over another state is nullified," the President said in an interview to 'The Daily Telegraph'.

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/nuclear-armed-india-pak-can%5Ctake-over-each-other-zardari/66766/on>

[U.S. and Russia to Reduce Arsenals](#)

The Washington Post, 7 July 2009

President Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev reached a preliminary agreement on Monday to cut the American and Russian nuclear arsenals by as much as a third while exploring options for cooperation on missile defense. The agreement lays out a clear yet difficult path to replace a landmark arms-control treaty that will expire in December. The pact was the most significant among those signed at a summit designed to show that "resetting" relations between the two nations could bridge longstanding differences. The two leaders also signed agreements allowing the transit of U.S. military personnel and weapons through Russia to Afghanistan, restoring military-to-military ties and pledging cooperation to limit the spread of nuclear materials.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/07/06/AR2009070600784.html>

[China urges Russia, U.S. to massively cut nuclear arms](#)

China View, 7 July 2009

China on Tuesday welcomed the new Russia-U.S. document on strategic weapons and urged both nations to massively cut nuclear arms. "China welcomes the Russia-U.S. document on reducing strategic arms and hopes both nations will reach an early deal and aggressively cut nuclear arms," Foreign Ministry spokesman Qin Gang told the regular briefing. Qin's comments came as Russian President Dmitri Medvedev and his U.S. counterpart Barack Obama on Monday signed a document of understanding on nuclear weapon control. Under the framework document, within seven years after a new treaty comes into force, the limits for strategic delivery systems should be within 500-1,100 units and for warheads linked to them within 1,500-1,675 units.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-07/07/content_11669006.htm

[Ban welcomes US-Russia pact to cut nuclear arsenal](#)

The Hindu, 8 July 2009

The UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has welcomed the agreement between the United States and Russia on significant reduction of nuclear arsenals. The agreement in this regard was signed by the visiting US President, Barack Obama, with his Russian counterpart, Dmitry Medvedev, in Moscow on Monday. Under the agreement, the two countries committed to cut their strategic warheads to between 1,500 and 1,675 and their strategic delivery vehicles to between 500 and 1,000.

"This agreement is consistent with the disarmament obligations by the two largest nuclear-weapon States under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)," Ban said in a statement issued by his spokesperson.

<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/003200907080940.htm>

[India plans to source nuclear fuel from central Asia, Africa](#)
The Times of India, 8 July 2009

Up against shortage of vital nuclear fuel like uranium for running the nuclear power plants to their optimum capacity, India is looking towards the Central Asian and African countries for sourcing nuclear fuel. Speaking to reporters here on Tuesday, Atomic Energy Commission chief Anil Kakodkar said, the nuclear power generation in the country is between 55 to 60 per cent of the total installed capacity of 4,100 MW. "This is primarily because of shortage of fuel like uranium," he said. Referring to the target of adding an extra 3,000 MW to the existing installed capacity for nuclear power in the country by end of 2010, Kakodkar said that the AEC plans to meet this objective by sourcing fuel from different countries.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/Pune/India-plans-to-source-nuclear-fuel-from-central-Asia-Africa/articleshow/4750624.cms>

[U.S. military chief urges for dialogue with Iran on nuclear program](#)
China View, 8 July 2009

The U.S. military chief Tuesday urged dialogue with Irani government to ease the tension over its nuclear program. Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said during a speech at the Center for Strategic and International Studies that diplomatic efforts should be made immediately to reach a solution on Iran's nuclear program before the country develops a nuclear weapon. The time is running out for dialogue with Iran to stop its nuclear programs or avoid a possible military strike against the country, he warned. "That window is a very narrow window," Mullen said. "There's a great deal that certainly depends on the dialogue and the engagement." "I'm hopeful that dialogue is productive. I worry about it a great deal if it's not."

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-07/08/content_11670044.htm

[Japan, US to hold talks on 'nuclear umbrella'](#)
Agence France-Presse, 8 July 2009

The United States and Japan are planning their first official talks on the US 'nuclear umbrella' as early as this month, amid rising fears about stability in Northeast Asia, a newspaper reported. The issue is sensitive in Japan, which campaigns for a nuclear-weapons-free world but relies on the United States for deterrence as fears build over North Korea's atomic programme and China's continued defence stockpiling. The Yomiuri Shimbun daily, citing unnamed Japanese sources, said senior officials would meet soon in Washington to discuss when and how US nuclear arms could be used in the event of a crisis affecting Japan. The two nations will also discuss US President Barack Obama's proposed large-scale nuclear arms reductions, the newspaper said.

http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gDf27IKitr_RZoJ5wbv1ZaUOJYw

[India, US work out liability insurance issues for N-plants](#)
Business Standard, 8 July 2009

US nuclear companies will start cooperating with India under the bilateral Indo-US atomic deal once the issues relating to liability insurance as raised by some American companies are sorted out by the two sides. However, this has not deterred cooperation in civil nuclear area between India and countries like France and Russia. Official sources said American companies were insisting on liability insurance for their involvement in India and that is being sorted out. Once that is done, US companies will be setting up reactors in India, they added. The sources pointed out that cooperation was on between India and other countries with nuclear capability and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been signed with Russia and France.

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/india-us-work-out-liability-insurance-issues-for-n-plants/67036/on>

Poland eyes nuclear, gas deals with South Korea

The Times of India, 8 July 2009

The Polish and South Korean presidents say their countries are considering cooperating on the construction of nuclear power plants and a liquefied natural gas terminal in Poland. The remarks came during a visit Wednesday by South Korean President Lee Myung-bak to the Polish capital. Poland plans to build two nuclear power reactors in coming years as part of a wider strategy to gain energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. President Lech Kaczynski said South Korea has presented an offer to help build the nuclear power plants. Lee said South Korea has vast experience in the areas of building and servicing gas terminals and nuclear plants that could benefit Poland. Neither leader gave any further details.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/World/Europe/Poland-eyes-nuclear-gas-deals-with-South-Korea-/articleshow/4754001.cms>

All set for a quiet launch of India's first indigenous N-sub

The Indian Express, 8 July 2009

More than two decades after it was conceived, India's first indigenously built nuclear submarine, for long called the Advanced Technology Vehicle project, is set for a quiet launch towards the end of this month. Christened INS Chakra after the Charlie class nuclear submarine taken on lease from the Soviet Union in 1988 for three years, it will be put out in the waters of the Bay of Bengal in Visakhapatnam harbour for sea trials. Top government sources told The Indian Express that the Navy has been cleared for two more 7,000 tonne-Chakra class submarines with an in-principle clearance for another two of the same class. Completing the nuclear triad as envisaged in the Indian nuclear doctrine, INS Chakra will carry intermediate range submarine-launched missiles that have already been tested twice on the eastern coast.

<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/all-set-for-a-quiet-launch-of-indias-first-indigenous-nsub/486558/>

Iran's nuclear weapon program would destabilise region: Mullen

Hindustan Times, 9 July 2009

Noting that Iran is moving forward with its plan to develop and acquire nuclear weapons, a top US military official has apprehended that such a scenario would be incredibly destabilising in the Middle East. "They (Iran) continue in my view to move forward on the nuclear- weapons development plan," Admiral Mike Mullen, US Joint Chiefs of Staff, said at a luncheon meeting at the National Press Club in Washington on Wednesday. "That potentially is incredibly destabilising in that part of the world,

not least of all because they would have a weapon. But what I worry about an awful lot is the beginning or the extension of a nuclear-arms race to that part of the world as well," Mullen said. A day earlier, Mullen had said that Iran is just one to three years away from acquiring a nuclear bomb and the clock is fast ticking away.

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=HomePage&id=3076933f-ed92-41cd-9317-b4c56c313d2a&Headline=%27Iran%E2%80%99s+nuke+activity+would+destabilise+region%27>

Japan vows to take lead in achieving nuclear free world **Business Standard, 9 July 2009**

The Japanese government pledged today to take a leading role in realizing a world without nuclear weapons after Group of Eight leaders agreed in Italy to strengthen efforts at nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. "We are ready to take a leadership role towards nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation," Chief Cabinet Secretary Takeo Kawamura said at a press conference. Kawamura referred to the appointment of Japanese diplomat Yukiya Amano as the next International Atomic Energy Agency director general in expressing this willingness to tackle the issue. "We hope that all nuclear powers share this view and that there will be a significant move toward nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation," he said.

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/japan-vows-to-take-lead-in-achieving-nuclear-free-world/67175/on>

G8 calls upon all countries to sign NPT **The Times of India, 10 July 2009**

The G8 countries on Thursday called upon all countries to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) while deciding to step up efforts for swift implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), in a message that seems aimed at India -- the only 'outlier' country at the summit. Insisting that countries that have not signed NPT should do so immediately, the G8 emphasised the importance of the treaty to pursue non-proliferation and disarmament. India has refused to sign NPT describing it as a discriminatory regime. "We underscore that NPT remains the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament, and reiterate our full commitment to the objectives and obligations of its three pillars: non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disarmament..."

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/Pressure-mounts-on-India-to-sign-NPT/articleshow/4760069.cms>

Russia resumes pre-delivery trials of nuclear sub for India **The Times of India, 10 July 2009**

Russia on Friday resumed sea trials of its Akula class nuclear attack submarine to be leased to the Indian Navy, months after they were halted following an accident that killed 20 crew and staff members. The Akula II class submarine was cleared for final sea trials before being commissioned with the Russian Navy and leased to the Indian Navy by end of 2009. The submarine is to be leased to India for 10 years under a secret clause of the larger Gorshkov package signed in 2004. "The sea trials of the Nerpa nuclear submarine will continue for two weeks. All damage on the vessel found during the investigation of the accident has been repaired," a defence official

was quoted as saying by RIA Novosti.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/World/Europe/Russia-resumes-pre-delivery-trials-of-nuclear-sub-for-India/articleshow/4762722.cms>

[British Prime Minister Calls for NPT Revisions Friday, July 10, 2009](#)

Global Security Newswire, 10 July 2009

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty should require signatory nations to disprove any allegations that they are seeking nuclear armaments, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown said yesterday. Brown in coming days plans to propose significant updates to the treaty that he would seek to implement in 2010, the year of the next NPT review conference, the Associated Press reported. The treaty currently places the burden of proof on a nation making a claim against another state. Four countries have acquired nuclear weapons since the pact was formulated in the late 1960s, Brown noted. He warned of a "threat of a big rise in nuclear-weapon states in this decade."

http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/nw_20090710_4361.php

[Nuclear Suppliers Fail to Adopt Standards for Technology Trade](#)

Global Security Newswire, 10 July 2009

The 46-member Nuclear Suppliers Group failed last month to adopt stricter rules governing the trade of technologies that can support nuclear-weapon development, Arms Control Today reported in its latest issue. Member states had sought to establish specific standards for potential purchasers of equipment or technology that could be used to enrich uranium or reprocess spent reactor fuel. The body currently calls on its members to practice general "restraint" when exporting such items. The United States and Canada agreed on potential standards for trade in enrichment material, seemingly paving the way for a broader consensus. Since that time, though, concerns about the proposed criteria have been raised by other NSG members, including Turkey, Brazil, South Korea and South Africa, sources indicated.

http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/nw_20090710_1878.php

[G8 ban is sign India's nuclear quest is not over](#)

The Hindu, 11 July 2009

In diplomacy, as in football, smart players know the consequences of losing sight of the ball. The blink of an eye is all it takes to miss a goal or lose a hard-won advantage. 2008 was a signal year for Indian diplomacy when a set of international restrictions that had starved the country's nuclear industry of fuel and equipment for two decades was lifted on terms less restrictive than what Washington — which initiated the drive to make an exception for India — had been prepared to grant New Delhi. In the months that followed the successful campaign to lift trading restrictions on India at the Nuclear Suppliers Group, however, a complacent establishment decided to rest on its laurels and forgot about the obstacles and dangers still remaining.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/11/stories/2009071152701000.htm>

[G8 blocks 'full' nuclear trade with India](#)

The Hindu, 11 July 2009

Less than a year after the Nuclear Suppliers Group waived its export rules to allow the sale of nuclear equipment, fuel and technology to India, the United States has persuaded the G8 to ban the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) items to

countries which have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, including India. The move, which effectively negates the promise of "full" civil nuclear cooperation lying at the heart of the 2005 India-U.S. nuclear agreement, took the Indian establishment by surprise with officials unaware that the G8 was even adopting such a measure at L'Aquila, Italy. That this was done at a summit in which Prime Minister Manmohan Singh was an invited guest is likely to add insult to injury when the full implications of the latest decision fully sink in.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/11/stories/2009071158290100.htm>

[BHEL plans JVs in nuclear, loco sectors](#)

Business Standard, 11 July 2009

Power equipment supplier Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) plans five joint ventures (JVs) in the nuclear sector and locomotive manufacturing. The company has decided to invest Rs 1,000 crore in a castings and forgings joint venture, Chairman and Managing Director K Ravi Kumar said. BHEL has initiated talks with global giants in nuclear energy such as Areva of France, Toshiba of Japan, Westinghouse of the US and GE Hitachi for building reactors. For its forgings and castings JV, the public sector major is in discussions with Areva and Bharat Forge. The company had roped in UK's Sheffield Forgemasters as technical partner in the venture, Ravi Kumar told Business Standard. The joint venture for building steam generators for reactors will include a foreign partner in addition to NPCIL. BHEL is in talks with a major from Europe and will give 30-35 per cent stake in the JV.

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/bhel-plans-jvs-in-nuclear-loco-sectors/363567/>

[India to take up nuclear issue during Clinton visit](#)

The Hindu, 11 July 2009

India is concerned over the G8 declaration "to curb transfer of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technology", which can undermine the "clean" waiver it has obtained from the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and plans to take this up during US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's visit here later this month. The G8 declaration adopted at the L'Aquila summit in Italy commits the world's most developed eight countries, which are also members of the NSG, to ban the transfer of ENR items to countries which have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). "To reduce the proliferation risks associated with the spread of enrichment and reprocessing facilities, equipment and technology, we welcome the progress that continues to be made by the NSG on mechanisms to strengthen controls on transfers of such enrichment and reprocessing items and technology," the G8 declaration said on Friday.

<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200907112085.htm>

[India to 'study' G8 ban on nuclear fuel cycle sales](#)

The Hindu, 12 July 2009

One day after The Hindu first reported the G8 ban on enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technology sales, the Ministry of External Affairs chose not to respond to a formal query on whether New Delhi intended to raise the rollback issue with the eight governments — all of whom were party to the clean exemption the Nuclear Suppliers Group granted India last September from its ban on nuclear sales to non-Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty signatories. Instead, sources said it was important for India to see the text of what the G8 had endorsed before reaching any conclusion

about its implications. The sources added that U.S. and G8 attempts to restrict ENR sales go back to 2004 and were not specifically directed at India.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/12/stories/2009071260480800.htm>

India surprised at G-8 vow to curb nuke enrichment tech

Business Standard, 12 July 2009

The group of eight (G8) developed countries have vowed to curb transfer of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technology and equipment, surprising India, as the move goes against the spirit of the Nuclear Suppliers Group's "clean" waiver to it. In a joint statement on non-proliferation, the G-8 nations also pushed other members of the 45-nation NSG to reach a consensus within this year to disallow transfer of ENR technology to countries that were not signatories to the NPT. The statement was issued after the summit, which was attended by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, in L'Aquila in Italy. The move, which would impact India, comes even though the NSG had last September given New Delhi "clean" and "full" waiver for civil nuclear cooperation with the world despite it being a non-signatory to the NPT.

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/india-surprised-at-g-8-vow-to-curb-uke-enrichment-tech/363641/>

Pact with France soon on 2 nuclear plants

The Hindu, 12 July 2009

India and France are likely to sign a contract, within two months, for setting up two 1650-MW nuclear plants in Maharashtra, diplomatic sources said. The pact will give effect to an inter-governmental agreement and the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and the French company, Areva. The sources said quite a few steps were yet to be covered, but the discussions were on "smoothly." Unlike the U.S. which wanted a standalone facility, France had indicated that reprocessing could take place in India and if that was not adequate, it could be done on its soil. But the inter-governmental agreement is unlikely to be completed during Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's visit to Paris as chief guest of the French National Day celebration on July 14.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/12/stories/2009071257271600.htm>

G8 ban on ENR sales shuts Russian door on India

The Hindu, 12 July 2009

By not moving quickly to conclude an umbrella nuclear cooperation agreement with Russia before the international goalposts for commerce were moved again, India has made it easier for Washington to roll back the clean exemption the Nuclear Suppliers Group granted New Delhi from its export restrictions last year. Diplomatic sources told The Hindu that Moscow had approached the Indian side several months ago for the negotiation of an agreement going beyond the one already signed for the purchase of additional reactors at Kudankulam. Such an agreement could have provided for cooperation across the full range of civil nuclear activities and technologies, including enrichment and reprocessing (ENR), and allowed Russia to buck new rules restricting international trade in these technologies by saying such cooperation with India had already been "grandfathered."

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/12/stories/2009071258520100.htm>

[G8 curbs a matter of concern, says Kakodkar](#)

The Hindu, 12 July 2009

It would be a matter of concern if the G8 nations insisted on curbing transfer of nuclear enrichment and reprocessing technology and equipment to all the non-signatories of the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), including India, Atomic Energy Commission Anil Kakodkar said here on Saturday. He was responding to a question from this correspondent about apprehensions that the G8 ban would undermine the promise of full civilian nuclear cooperation to India under the Indo-U.S. nuclear agreement. Dr. Kakodkar was talking to journalists after inaugurating the elemental Boron Production facility at the Manuguru Heavy Water Plant of the Department of Atomic Energy. He said he was yet to go into the text of the joint statement issued by the G8 nations on non-proliferation at the close of the L'Aquila summit.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/12/stories/2009071260500800.htm>

[A new challenge on the nuclear front \(Siddharth Varadarajan\)](#)

The Hindu, 13 July 2009

It is one thing to try and spin one's way out of domestic criticism but if the Manmohan Singh government really believes the recent G8 ban on sensitive nuclear technology sales is no big deal then the situation is much more alarming than I first thought. Two weeks before Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's scheduled arrival date in New Delhi, the State Department spokesman said that the U.S. hoped India would be in a position to identify the physical sites where American companies will get to locate their multi-billion dollar nuclear reactors. The final reprocessing arrangements and procedures have yet to be negotiated but the U.S. is keen to mark its territory. Yet, the Indian government balks from publicly expressing its concern about the manner in which Washington is going about unilaterally seeking to alter the terms of the July 2005 Indo-U.S. agreement under which those reactors will be sold to us in the first place.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/13/stories/2009071351090900.htm>

[Areva planning major investments in India](#)

Business Standard, 13 July 2009

Areva, the French nuclear reactor maker, is broadening its business plan for India with major investments in its strategic joint ventures with Bharat Forge, Tata Group, Bharat Heavy Electricals (BHEL) and Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL), though it is exiting from the power transmission and distribution (T&D) business in the country. Areva, which is planning a large scale nuclear reactor forgings facility in India with Bharat Forge, will invest over Rs 2,000 crore in two shell companies, Sushil Kumar Chadda, advisor (energy) for Bharat Forge told Business Standard. Also, the company said on Friday in a statement from Paris, "Areva has finalised the terms of a framework agreement with the Indian engineering company TCE Consulting Engineers (TCE), a subsidiary of Tata Sons. This agreement for the supply of engineering services will be signed shortly."

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/areva-planning-major-investments-in-india/363745/>

[We have NSG waiver, G8 nuclear stance not worrying: India](#)

Hindustan Times, 13 July 2009

Pointing to the "clean waiver" obtained from the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG),

India on Monday declared that it was "not concerned over what position the G8 takes" on not transferring nuclear technology unless India signs the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). "We have a clean waiver from the NSG. We have an India-specific safeguards agreement with the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency). We are not concerned over what position the G8 takes (on nuclear commerce with India)," Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee declared during zero hour in the Rajya Sabha. "Every individual country (that is a member of the NSG) can trade with us. Is G8 the right forum for discussing the terms of nuclear trade with India? It is not the relevant and appropriate authority."

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=HomePage&id=46a9c82e-1d87-4fcc-ab9a-251c7a31ccc2&Headline=India+has+NSG+waiver%2c+G8+nuclear+stance+not+worrying%3a+Pranab>

India plans trials of first nuclear sub: officials

Agence France-Presse, 13 July 2009

India is set to begin sea trials of its first nuclear-powered submarine later this month, joining an elite club that includes neighbouring giant China, defence ministry officials said Monday. The Indian-developed submarine, which would provide the South Asian nation with an underwater ballistic missile launch capability, will begin trials in the Bay of Bengal, off the southern Indian city of Vishakapatnam. "This will be the start of a series of strenuous trials which will continue for several months," said one official who declined to be named. The induction of the 7,000-ton vessel will put India alongside Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States in the club of nations with nuclear-powered submarines.

http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jGdn_zvXP4pWOzHjnwzt6Lc-Xtug

Iran Drafts Plans for Nuclear Talks

The Wall Street Journal, 13 July 2009

Iran is preparing a package of proposals it hopes to use as the basis for fresh negotiations with Western governments over its nuclear program, its government said over the weekend, a possible signal that Tehran is willing to rebuild diplomatic links after weeks of drubbing the U.S. and Britain for alleged complicity in election unrest. The announcement of the proposals, made by Iran's foreign minister at a news conference in Tehran Saturday, came as five Iranian officials, who had been held by U.S. forces in Iraq for more than two years, returned home after being released. The return of the men, three of whom Iran has identified as diplomats, could remove a major stumbling block to further, high-level talks between U.S. and Iranian officials.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124742862332128925.html>

Voters want Britain to scrap all nuclear weapons, ICM poll shows

Guardian, 13 July 2009

Voters want Britain to scrap nuclear weapons altogether rather than replace Trident, according to a new Guardian/ICM poll today. The result marks a sharp turnaround in public opinion amid growing debate about the cost of a new generation of nuclear weapons and the impact of conventional defence cutbacks on the war in Afghanistan. For decades nuclear disarmament has been seen as a minority issue, with most voters assumed to favour continued investment in an independent British nuclear

weapons system. But today's poll shows that 54% of all voters would prefer to abandon nuclear weapons rather than put money into a new generation of Trident warheads, as the government plans. Last week's G8 summit brought suggestions that Britain might include Trident in international disarmament talks.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2009/jul/13/icm-poll-nuclear-weapons>

G-8 terms no bar, India can reprocess nuke fuel

The Times of India, 14 July 2009

As Prime Minister Manmohan Singh heads to France, a key element in India's civil nuclear agreement with that country should give THE government comfort when he sits down for talks on nuclear trade with President Nicholas Sarkozy. The agreement permits India to reprocess French-origin nuclear fuel on its own. France will offer to reprocess only if India asks it to. Russia is also learnt to have agreed to let India reprocess fuel that it may supply. The understanding with the two nuclear suppliers is one of the reasons why India is not overly concerned about the recent G-8 statement on non-proliferation where the grouping apparently raised the bar on transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technologies (ENR) to countries that don't have it.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/NEWS-India-G-8-terms-no-bar-India-can-reprocess-nuke-fuel/articleshow/4773749.cms>

Nuclear energy tops Indo-France agenda

The Economic Times, 14 July 2009

With nuclear cooperation with France set to intensify, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh expressed hope that his visit to France would lead to building up the partnership in atomic energy. Mr Singh in his departure statement was clear that India was looking forward to building a strong civilian nuclear partnership with France, which was the first country India signed an agreement with after casting off the nuclear apartheid status. "We would like to build upon our partnership in the areas of trade and investment, high technology, space, nuclear energy, defence, education, culture, tourism and scientific research and development," said Mr Singh in a departure statement.

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/News/PoliticsNation/Nuclear-energy-tops-Indo-France-agenda/articleshow/4774424.cms>

Russia says no Iran sanctions for START deal: report

Reuters, 14 July 2009

Russia will not agree to tougher sanctions against Iran over its nuclear program in exchange for a new nuclear arms cuts deal with Washington, Interfax news agency quoted a foreign ministry source as saying Tuesday. Last week, U.S. President Barack Obama's nuclear adviser suggested that progress on a U.S.-Russian nuclear arms pact could help persuade Moscow to be more cooperative on Iran. "There are no reasons to link these issues or count on Russia being more cooperative in toughening sanctions against Iran if there is progress in talks with the United States on further cuts in strategic offensive weapons," the source said. Russia is negotiating a new nuclear arms cuts deal with the United States to replace the 1991 START-1 pact, which expires in December.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idUSTRE56D1CR20090714>

[Bin Laden deputy warns Pakistan the US wants to seize its nuclear arsenal](#)
Guardian, 15 July 2009

Osama bin Laden's deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri, has attempted to halt al-Qaida's plunging popularity in Pakistan by exploiting widely held fears that the US is plotting to seize the country's nuclear bombs. In an audio message released today Zawahiri warned Pakistanis that the US was striving to "break up this nuclear-capable country and transform it into tiny fragments, loyal to and dependent on the neo-crusaders". "The only hope to save Pakistan from this disastrous fate is jihad," said Zawahiri who, along with Bin Laden, is believed to be sheltering in the tribal belt along the Afghan border. He called on Pakistanis to band together and form a "citadel of Islam" on the subcontinent.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/jul/15/al-qaida-pakistan-us-nuclear>

[Nuclear fuel arrives from Russia, France](#)
The Hindu, 16 July 2009

India has already received natural uranium in the form of pellets from Russia and as yellowcake from Areva of France for use in its safeguarded reactors, according to S.K. Jain, Chairman and Managing Director, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL). This is consequent to the Nuclear Suppliers Group relaxing its Guidelines last year to allow its member-countries to have nuclear trade with India. Subsequently, India signed agreements with Russia and France for importing nuclear power reactors and fuel. Mr. Jain said on Tuesday that India had also received clearance from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the fabrication of this imported fuel into fuel rods. The process was now underway at the Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), Hyderabad.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/16/stories/2009071654461800.htm>

[G-8 won't stop French nuclear trade with India](#)
The Economic Times, 16 July 2009

The G-8 line to raise the bar on transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technologies to countries that do not have it seems to be unravelling. In his talks with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, French president Nicholas Sarkozy has told the Indian side that it will have no bearing on his country's nuclear trade with New Delhi. Sources in the government said Mr Sarkozy conveyed to the prime minister that France will not allow G-8 stand on the matter to come in the way of nuclear negotiations with New Delhi. This assurance came during their luncheon meeting in Paris on Tuesday. The agreement between India and France allows India to reprocess French-origin nuclear fuel on its own. France has exhibited flexibility on the reprocessing issue and has indicated that it is also willing to reprocess fuel on its own territory if India wants.

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/News/PoliticsNation/G-8-wont-stop-French-nuclear-trade-with-India/articleshow/4782356.cms>

[India Selects Sites for U.S.-Built Nuclear Plants](#)
The Wall Street Journal, 16 July 2009

India selected two sites where U.S. companies can plan to build nuclear-power reactors, a significant step in the two countries' agreement last fall to end a 34-year moratorium on nuclear trade. India already has designated sites for French- and Russian-built nuclear reactors. The selection of U.S. sites could be announced when U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visits India this week, according to people

familiar with the matter. But it's unlikely to lead to quick contracts for companies such as GE-Hitachi and Westinghouse Electric Co. to begin building plants. The U.S. companies must still overcome a range of regulatory and legal hurdles in both countries, and they remain concerned that state-backed rivals from France and Russia -- which face fewer barriers both in India and on their home turf -- have an advantage in India's \$100 billion nuclear energy sweepstakes.

http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124767102079145841.html?mod=googlenews_wsj

PM to set out nuclear arms strategy

The Press Association, 16 July 2009

Gordon Brown is to set out a framework for reducing the world's stockpile of nuclear weapons, ahead of international non-proliferation talks next year. The Road to 2010 plan is intended to set out a "credible roadmap towards disarmament" by all nuclear weapons states. Last week at the G8 summit in Italy, the Prime Minister confirmed that he would be prepared to offer reductions to the UK's Trident nuclear deterrent at international non-proliferation talks called by US President Barack Obama. The talks in Washington next spring are intended to pave the way for a review of the international Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty later in the year. The British approach envisages all nuclear-armed countries reducing their arsenals while offering assistance to non-nuclear powers to develop civil nuclear power in return for assurances that they will not seek to acquire the bomb.

http://www.google.com/hostednews/ukpress/article/ALeqM5gxZqLBnAL46fYT1X_BbHu26DovLw

Life after the nuclear deal

Hindustan Times, 16 July 2009

After the 'happy marriage' of the George W. Bush years, which were built on the courtship of Bill Clinton in 2000, US-India relations in the Barack Obama presidency are yet to be defined. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's visit to India is expected to do that. The first and most important change is the global context. The economic downturn has to figure in the planning for the future at a bilateral level. In fact, the crisis has brought Obama and Manmohan Singh together on more than one occasion. It will do so again. So, there are issues to be discussed at the bilateral level but which concern the world as a whole — for instance, avoiding protectionism, concluding the Doha round and reforming international financial institutions.

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=HomePage&id=e309d667-4b44-44e6-b791-2556db75d2bd&Headline=Life+after+the+nuclear+deal>

U.S. wants to boost Japan nuclear umbrella: paper

Reuters, 16 July 2009

The United States plans discuss with Japan how to boost the nuclear deterrent it provides for its Asian ally, a senior U.S. official was quoted as saying on Friday amid regional tensions over North Korea's nuclear and missile tests. Kurt Campbell, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said Washington and Tokyo planned to hold regular talks on boosting what is dubbed the "nuclear umbrella," starting on Saturday, the Nikkei newspaper said. His comments come two months after Japan's unpredictable neighbor North Korea raised tensions in the region by carrying out its second nuclear test.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idUSTRE56G0RX20090717>

[Iran's nuclear chief resigns](#)

Hindustan Times, 16 July 2009

The head of Iran's Atomic Energy Organisation, Gholam-Reza Aqazadeh, has resigned, the ISNA news agency reported on Thursday. Aqazadeh, who also served as an Iranian vice president, submitted his resignation letter for the combined vice presidential and nuclear chief post to President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad three weeks ago, ISNA said. No reason was given for the resignation in the report, which also did not disclose whether it was a political or a technical decision by Aqazadeh and Ahmadinejad. No successor has been appointed for the position, which deals with all technical aspects of Iran's nuclear programme. The nuclear programme has been the target of sanctions by the UN.

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=HomePage&id=285aee5c-040a-4817-958b-58d11c7902cf&Headline=Iran%27s+nuclear+chief+resigns>

[Britain appeals to India, Pak to sign NPT](#)

The Times of India, 16 July 2009

Britain on Thursday appealed to India and Pakistan to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, saying that it would lead them to have the "same inalienable rights" of secure access to atomic power that other signatories to the pact enjoy. Prime Minister Gordon Brown released a detailed plan of action by the UK -- in partnership with other countries -- to address the key global nuclear challenges in the run up to next year's NPT review conference. "India and Pakistan have both tested and developed significant nuclear weapons capabilities," the government's 'The Road to 2010' report said. "It is in the long term interests of regional and global security for India and Pakistan to commence a process that will enable them to engage in the global disarmament framework," it said.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/NEWS-India-Britain-appeals-to-India-Pak-to-sign-NPT/articleshow/4786078.cms>

[Brown bid to halt nuclear spread](#)

BBC News, 16 July 2009

Gordon Brown has outlined plans to counter nuclear proliferation and reduce existing weapons arsenals. The prime minister set out a "road map" for disarmament in which all nuclear states would pledge to reduce their stockpile of warheads. Under the plan, countries such as Iran will be offered assistance to develop civil nuclear power in return for assurances they will not build bombs. Mr Brown is under pressure over plans to renew the UK's own nuclear weapons. The prime minister says he is committed to updating the Trident submarine-based missile system despite its estimated £20bn cost. The Lib Dems have called for it to be scrapped in favour of a less expensive system while the Conservatives, who support Trident, says its future must be considered as part of a comprehensive defence review.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/8153292.stm

[Russia: Missile Malfunctions Again](#)

The New York Times, 16 July 2009

Russia's new nuclear-capable Bulava missile has failed again, the Defense Ministry said Thursday, the Ria Novosti news agency reported. The missile, which Russian

officials have said would be among the world's most advanced weapons, was test-launched from a submarine in the White Sea on Wednesday and blew up after a first-stage malfunction, the ministry was quoted as saying. Out of 11 tests, fewer than half have been at least partly successful. The ministry said it would create a panel to investigate the new failure.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/17/world/europe/17briefs-russiamissile.html>

[US-India Business Council welcomes nuclear sites for cos](#)
Business Standard, 17 July 2009

The US-India Business Council (USIBC) today welcomed the decision of the Indian government to identify two greenfield site locations for commercial nuclear development, dedicated for the US companies. "This allotment by India is a welcome transition from conceptualising US-India civil nuclear cooperation to actual implementation," said Ron Somers, President of USIBC, the apex trade body of American companies doing business in India. US-India civil nuclear cooperation was overwhelmingly approved by the US Congress in October last year, ending a three decades' old technology denial regime imposed on India.

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/us-india-business-council-welcomes-nuclear-sites-for-cos/68009/on>

[India set to launch nuclear-powered submarine](#)
The Times of India, 17 July 2009

Fifty-four years after the world's first nuclear-powered submarine USS Nautilus took to the ocean depths, smashing all submerged speed and distance records thereafter, India's long hunt for its own N-sub has finally entered the last lap. Sources say India's first nuclear-powered submarine, built under the top-secret ATV (advanced technology vessel) project, will be 'launched' for 'preliminary trials' at the shipbuilding centre at Visakhapatnam naval dockyard around 10 days from now. In fact, if things go as planned, it will be PM Manmohan Singh's wife Gursharan Kaur who will break the 'auspicious' coconut against the ATV hull on July 26 to mark India's entry into the exclusive club of US, Russia, China, France and UK, which design and operate nuclear submarines.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/NEWS-India-India-set-to-launch-nuclear-powered-submarine/articleshow/4787167.cms>

[Hillary may prod India to ink CTBT](#)
The Times of India, 17 July 2009

India and US will start a fresh dialogue on non-proliferation and security issues as the US renews its focus on nuclear disarmament issues. The dialogue, which will be announced during Hillary Clinton's visit, will feature US undersecretary for non-proliferation Ellen Tauscher. On the Indian side, it's not clear whether the dialogue will be conducted by the foreign secretary or the PM's special envoy. Post-nuclear deal, India has taken a more proactive position on global nuclear issues than earlier. The US, under an Obama administration, is likely to use the forum to ask India to take many more steps on CTBT and FMCT. India has already indicated that it would be more agreeable to linking CTBT with disarmament. On a fissile material treaty, India's earlier position that it should be "verifiable" is now part of US lexicon, and it is expected that negotiations on that will start soon.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/NEWS-India-Hillary-may-prod-India-to-ink->

[Trident submarine deal delayed](#)

Guardian, 17 July 2009

The design contract for a new generation of Trident nuclear missile submarines, due to have been signed in September, has been put off, government officials revealed last night. The decision marks a U-turn by ministers, who have insisted there could be no delay in the timetable. They have now agreed that any contract to design and build new Trident submarines will be delayed until an international conference reviewing the non-proliferation treaty in New York next year. Pressure is growing for the government to abandon its plans to replace the existing Trident system, which could cost well over £70bn and would be redundant in the view of many military analysts. There is also opposition to a new Trident system among defence chiefs faced with increasing pressure on their budget.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2009/jul/17/defence-nuclear-weapons/print>

[US installing radiation detectors at Pakistan ports](#)

The Times of India, 17 July 2009

The United States is installing radiation detectors at Pakistani ports to check proliferation of nuclear material and weapons of mass destruction to and from the country, a top US official on nuclear security has said. "We do work with Pakistan with the Department of Homeland Security, on Secure Freight Initiative, in putting radiation detectors in their ports. One port is done. Karachi is the second port. We're negotiating that type of work," said Thomas D'Agostino, the Under-Secretary for Nuclear Security. Also administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, D'Agostino refrained from giving much of the details at a Congressional hearing on Wednesday about what the US is doing in Pakistan in this regard, saying that these are of sensitive nature and could be deliberated only in a close door session.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/NEWS-World-US-US-installing-radiation-detectors-at-Pakistan-ports/articleshow/4788173.cms>

[France eager on 'full' civilian nuclear relationship with India](#)

The Hindu, 18 July 2009

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on Friday told the Rajya Sabha that he had raised the issue of India being provided with enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technologies, with French President Nicolas Sarkozy, who was "emphatic" about France's eagerness to enter into a "full" civilian nuclear relationship with India. Dr. Singh was responding to questions by Sitaram Yechury (CPI-M) who wanted to know whether the recent G8 resolution to withhold ENR technologies from countries that had not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, had confirmed the Left's fears and ran against Dr. Singh's assurance of full cooperation under the Indo-U.S. civil nuclear agreement.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/18/stories/2009071855391100.htm>

[US, Japan agree to set up nuclear deterrence talks](#)

Agence France-Presse, 18 July 2009

The United States on Saturday agreed with Japan to set up an official talks on ways to boost the nuclear deterrence it provides to protect Tokyo as tensions continue with North Korea, a senior official said. The US delegation -- led by Kurt Campbell, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and Wallace Gregson,

assistant secretary of defence -- discussed with their Japanese counterparts the situation in North Korea and the Japan-US security alliance, they said in statements. "Today the US and the Japanese side agreed to set up a special working group that would meet in Washington over the course of several weeks, that would be the first meeting to begin a deep discussion about the elements of nuclear deterrence," Campbell said after the meeting.

[With Clinton's nuclear assurance: India, US to hold reprocessing talks](#)

Hindustan Times, 19 July 2009

With Secretary of State Hillary Clinton making it clear that the future of the India-US nuclear deal is secure despite the G8 declaration on the transfer of sensitive technologies, the two countries will hold talks in Vienna next week on reprocessing American-origin spent fuel. Undeterred by the G8 declaration this month on banning the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technologies to those countries that have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), India is likely to announce two sites for American nuclear reactors after Clinton's talks with External Affairs Minister SM Krishna in New Delhi on Monday. These sites are likely to be in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, reliable sources told IANS.

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=NLetter&id=581ac970-1756-4eda-9732-fa07bb3c5570&Headline=With+Clinton%27s+nuclear+assurance%3b+India%2c+US+to+hold+reprocessing+talks>

[Indigenous nuclear submarine to be launched on July 26](#)

The Hindu, 20 July 2009

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh will launch India's first indigenous nuclear-powered submarine at Vishakapatnam for trial on July 26. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy conveyed this to journalists here after meeting Dr. Singh to discuss various issues pertaining to the State. Top defence and Navy officials will participate in the programme. Dr. Reddy said Dr. Singh might visit the State again to go to Tirupati next month, to participate in various programmes, including laying the foundation for the joint project between NTPC Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for manufacturing power equipment at Srikalahasti in Chittoor district.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/20/stories/2009072051300300.htm>

[Kakodkar sounded warning on NPT link to ENR](#)

The Hindu, 20 July 2009

The United Progressive Alliance government may insist it is "not concerned" by the recent American move to get the G8 to prohibit the sale of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) items to India pending a similar ban by the Nuclear Suppliers Group. But six months ago, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Anil Kakodkar publicly drew attention to the restrictive moves afoot and warned that what Washington was pushing was "contrary to the spirit" of India's bilateral agreement with the United States. In his inaugural address to a seminar on Global Nuclear Challenges, organised by the Centre for Air Power Studies on January 10, Dr. Kakodkar spoke of "credible but unofficial information" that the Consultative Group of the NSG was "moving very close to the decision that ENR technologies would be available on the condition that one must have signed the NPT [Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty]."

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/20/stories/2009072060061000.htm>

[A revival of the nuclear issue? \(Arundhati Ghose\)](#)

Livemint, 20 July 2009

US secretary of state Hillary Clinton is in town today, with the stated purpose of consolidating and pushing further the new directions in Indo-US strategic and economic relations, created over the last half-decade. On her agenda, she has indicated priority to both global and bilateral relations. At the global level are climate change and non-proliferation, and there are several issues at the bilateral level, including the "operationalization" of the iconic Indo-US civilian nuclear agreement. India, too, is bound to have its own agenda. In an otherwise fairly upbeat scenario, a small and abstruse element in bilateral nuclear relations has thrust itself to the forefront.

<http://www.livemint.com/2009/07/19211810/A-revival-of-the-nuclear-issue.html>

[US, India agree on nuclear and defense deals](#)

The Christian Science Monitor, 20 July 2009

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton paved a path to expanding relations with India during her three-day visit there, announcing accords that secure multibillion-dollar contracts for US nuclear power-plant builders and that open the door to billions of dollars in sales for American defense contractors. But it was another announcement that, even more than the others, demonstrated the Obama administration's designation of India as a crucial partner for the United States in the 21st century. On Nov. 24, Secretary Clinton said, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh will be President Obama's guest in a White House state visit, making Mr. Singh the first foreign leader to make that level of visit under the new American leader.

<http://www.csmonitor.com/2009/0721/p02s04-usfp.html>

[India, U.S. to Hold Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Talks](#)

Global Security Newswire, 20 July 2009

Indian and U.S. officials are set tomorrow to discuss arrangements under which New Delhi could reprocess nuclear fuel purchased from the United States, the Indo-Asian News Service reported. India would use a facility within its borders to reprocess spent fuel, an effort that can generate nuclear-weapon material. The site would operate under monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency, under the terms of the U.S.-Indian nuclear trade deal. New Delhi might also today identify locations today for two civilian nuclear facilities that the United States plans to build. Anticipated locations are in the states of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, sources indicated.

http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/gsn/nw_20090720_5190.php

[India, US to move ahead on Fissile Material Cut-off pact](#)

Press Trust of India, 20 July 2009

India and the US today agreed to move ahead towards a non-discriminatory, internationally and effectively verifiable Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty and pledged to cooperate to prevent nuclear terrorism. This was decided during the hour-long talks between External Affairs Minister S M Krishna and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton here. The two leaders "agreed to move ahead in the Conference on Disarmament towards a non-discriminatory, internationally and effectively verifiable Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty", a joint statement issued after the talks said. Both the countries also decided to cooperate to prevent nuclear terrorism and address

challenges of global nuclear proliferation, it said.

http://ptinews.com/news/184933_India--US-to-move-ahead-on-Fissile-Material-Cut-off-pact

[US won't block nuke tech transfer to India: Clinton](#)

The Times of India, 21 July 2009

The Obama administration will honour the Indo-US nuclear deal, in letter and spirit. Dispelling all misgivings, US secretary of state Hillary Clinton on Monday promised to not block transfer of nuclear technology to India, nor deny enrichment and reprocessing technology (ENR) to India. Addressing a crowded press conference at the end of her official engagements, Clinton also announced that Manmohan Singh would be the first state guest at the Obama White House on November 24. A joint statement said, "India and the US will begin consultations on reprocessing arrangements and procedures, as provided the 123 Agreement." Clarifying the US intent, Clinton added, "We don't want to deny India any transfer. We've just concluded a nuclear deal. There is a right way, and this is it."

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/NEWS/India/US-wont-block-nuke-tech--transfer-to-India-Clinton/articleshow/4800872.cms>

[Reprocessed nuclear arguments \(Nitin Pai\)](#)

Livemint, 21 July 2009

It was not the obviousness of the Group of Eight's, or G-8's, geopolitical irrelevance. It was not the significance of the Chinese President Hu Jintao's need to fly back to Beijing due to the ethnic riots in Xinjiang. It was one sentence buried deep inside the verbosity of the output of the recently concluded G-8 summit at L'Aquila in Italy that grabbed public attention in India and caused anxiety meters to shoot up. That sentence said, effectively, that G-8 nations would take measures to prevent the transfer of nuclear enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technologies to countries that are not signatories to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT). But don't blame yourself if you have difficulty navigating the jargon, subtext and the commentators' agenda in trying to understand what it means.

<http://www.livemint.com/2009/07/20213335/Reprocessed-nuclear-arguments.html?h=B>

[Obama submits report to Congress on Indo-US nuke deal](#)

The Indian Express, 21 July 2009

US President Barack Obama submitted to the Congress his first report on the Indo-US civilian nuclear agreement, which was inked between the two countries in October last year. "The report covers the period of October 4, 2008, to June 30, 2009. It provides an update on US-India civil nuclear cooperation and developments that relate to India's nuclear-related activities," Obama wrote to chairman and ranking members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. However, the content of the report was not made public. Obama wrote to them: "Classified information associated with these issues has been provided in a separate classified annex."

<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/Obama-submits-report-to-Congress-on-Indo-US-nuke-deal/492126>

[India-U.S. dialogue to cover FMCT, U.N. reforms](#)

The Hindu, 21 July 2009

India and the United States intend to launch the "third phase" of their relationship by expanding the ambit of dialogue to include an annual meeting between the External Affairs Minister and the Secretary of State and involving non-governmental figures and organisations. It is also proposed to hold discussions on the Fissile Missile Cut-off Treaty (FMCT), increased cooperation in countering terrorism and reforms in multilateral institutions and groupings. Talks on reprocessing arrangements will open this month and those on an investment treaty next month. External Affairs Minister S. M. Krishna will travel to Washington next year to launch the "India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue" that will focus on a wide range of bilateral, global, and regional issues, continuing programmes now being implemented and taking mutually beneficial initiatives that complement Indian and U.S. development, security and economic interests.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/21/stories/2009072160611200.htm>

US downplays CTBT differences ahead of India talks on Monday

Hindustan Times, 21 July 2009

Setting the stage for nuclear business with India, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on Sunday sought to downplay differences over nuclear issues, saying the two countries can work together for a 21st century non-proliferation regime, but left it to New Delhi to decide its position on signing the CTBT. "We will work for a 21st century non-proliferation regime. The US will continue to do whatever we can to strengthen the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)," Clinton, who arrived in New Delhi from Mumbai Sunday afternoon, told NDTV in an interview. "But I understand long-standing concerns by the Indian government. It's a natural concern," she said.

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=RSSFeed-News&id=d07b440f-7398-404b-878f-69603ac5a464&Headline=US+downplays+CTBT+differences+ahead+of+India+talks+on+Monday>

G-8 N-statement not meant for India: US

The Economic Times, 21 July 2009

Putting the Obama stamp on India's unique status in the world's civilian nuclear hierarchy, US secretary of state Hillary Clinton said the G-8 declaration on curbing transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technology would not apply to India. Making a clear distinction between India and rogue countries that attempt to get such technologies and items through inappropriate means, Ms Clinton said, "We are very much opposed to the unauthorised and inappropriate transfer that unfortunately can take place by certain countries and non-state players. So there is a right way to do and then there is a wrong way." Ms Clinton, who held talks with external affairs minister S M Krishna to launch the 'new strategic dialogue' was quite categorical about India's exemption from the G-8 declaration saying India had done it the right way.

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/News/PoliticsNation/G-8-N-statement-not-meant-for-India-US/articleshow/4801092.cms>

Is Myanmar moving toward nuclear status?

The Associated Press, 21 July 2009

The recent aborted voyage of a North Korean ship, photographs of massive tunnels

and a top secret meeting have raised alarm bells that one of the world's poorest nations may be aspiring to join the nuclear club — with help from its friends in Pyongyang. No one expects military-run Myanmar, also known as Burma, to obtain an atomic bomb anytime soon, but experts have the Southeast Asian nation on their radar screen. "There's suspicion that something is going on, and increasingly that cooperation with North Korea may have a nuclear undercurrent. We are very much looking into it," says David Albright, president of the Institute for Science and International Security, a Washington, D.C. think tank.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5iykBaNzDYnB-OedOY8qUcPb-JTzgD99IMRDO0>

[US, SKorea seeking new way of disarming NKorea](#)

The Associated Press, 21 July 2009

The U.S. and South Korea are hatching a "comprehensive" strategy for persuading North Korea to dismantle its nuclear weapons program, breaking from the step-by-step process that has seen Pyongyang backtrack on pledges. Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Kurt Campbell discussed the new strategy with chief South Korean nuclear envoy Wi Sung-lac during talks Monday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Moon Tae-young said. The possibility of a new approach came as Pyongyang's isolated communist regime hardened its boycott of international nuclear talks after carrying out its second atomic weapons test and test-firing a barrage of banned missiles in defiance of U.N. sanctions.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5iURO8fOyWVOA0ytFlaAGuC9F7R9wD99I4GAO1>

[Clinton Warns N. Korea and Myanmar May Be Sharing Nuclear Technology](#)

The New York Times, 22 July 2009

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton intensified her warnings Wednesday about reports of growing military cooperation between North Korea and Myanmar, this time citing the possible transfer of nuclear technology. In Thailand for a meeting of Southeast Asian nations, she said in remarks to reporters that the United States was "very concerned about North Korea and recent reports" of possible nuclear deals with Myanmar. Military cooperation itself, she said, could destabilize the region. Suspicions about North Korea's relationship with Myanmar, which the United States refers to as Burma, deepened recently when a North Korean freighter appeared to be steaming toward Myanmar.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/23/world/asia/23diplo.html?hp>

[Clinton outlines how US may deal with nuclear Iran](#)

Reuters, 22 July 2009

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton appeared on Wednesday to sketch out how the United States might cope with a nuclear Iran -- by arming its neighbours and extending a "defence umbrella" over the region. She said crossing the nuclear threshold would not make Iran, which Washington believes is pursuing nuclear weapons, safer or more secure. "We will still hold the door open (for talks with Iran) but we also have made it clear that we'll take actions, as I've said time and time again, crippling action, working to upgrade the defence of our partners in the region," she said in a programme taped for Thai television during a visit to Bangkok.

<http://in.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/id:INN2227898020090722>

[Has Hillary really disowned U.S. policy on ENR sales to India?](#)

The Hindu, 22 July 2009

On November 20, 2008, the U.S. threw its full weight behind new draft rules at the Nuclear Suppliers Group that ban the sale of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) items to India. The NSG draft, 'Revised Paragraph 6 and 7 of INFCIRC 254/Part I,' lists seven criteria that must be fulfilled before an NSG member authorises the supply of ENR facilities, equipment and technology. According to a copy of the confidential text obtained by the Arms Control Association (ACA) and accessed by The Hindu, the very first of these criteria, numbered 6(a)(i), is that the recipient must be "a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and is in full compliance with its obligations under the Treaty."

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/22/stories/2009072258620100.htm>

[India commits Rs 180k cr to nuclear trade](#)

Business Standard, 22 July 2009

India is committing Rs 1,80,000 crore for the production of 30,000 Mw of nuclear power by three countries — Russia, France and the US — a significant bait that New Delhi has cast in the interests of gaining access to sensitive Enrichment and Reprocessing technologies (ENR) and stabilising its fears over energy insecurity. Meanwhile, the government is aiming to hand over its separation plan of safeguarded nuclear facilities to the International Atomic Energy Agency towards the end of this month, to assuage US concerns that these plants will only use sensitive ENR technologies to reprocess spent fuel from these plants.

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/india-commits-rs-180k-cr-to-nuclear-trade/364565/>

[A boost for nuclear power](#)

The Economic Times, 22 July 2009

It is welcome that US secretary of state Hillary Clinton has reiterated American resolve to implement the Indo-US nuclear deal in both letter and spirit, and not withhold transfer of attendant reprocessing and enrichment technology (RET). Her statement would summarily put to rest persistent speculation, of late, that the Obama administration is having second thoughts about RET transfer to India. At the G-8 summit in Italy there were reports of moves to tighten the nuclear non-proliferation regime, with media reports suggesting India would not after all be able to access RET from abroad. Such fears can now safely be put behind us. Anyway, India has a unique and flawless non-proliferation record and is totally opposed to nuclear proliferation in the region and beyond.

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/Editorial/A-boost-for-nuclear-power/articleshow/4805202.cms>

[India will go by NSG waiver, says Krishna on G8 curbs](#)

The Times of India, 23 July 2009

Unfazed by the G8 restrictions on transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technology (ENR), external affairs minister SM Krishna on Thursday said India will proceed according to the clean waiver it has received from the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG). He also said that India and the US are in the process of selecting two sites for American nuclear reactors. "The NSG has given India a clean waiver. We will proceed according to the NSG (guidelines)," Krishna said when asked if India's civil

nuclear deal with the US was secure after the G8 declaration this month banned ENR transfer to those countries that have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Krishna was interacting with Indian journalists while returning from a three-day visit of the Thai island resort of Phuket where he attended the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/NEWS/India/India-will-go-by-NSG-waiver-says-Krishna-on-G8-curbs/articleshow/4812917.cms>

[EUMA brings India into nuclear non-proliferation mainstream: US](#)

The Indian Express, 23 July 2009

US has hailed the defence end user monitoring agreement with India as a "landmark" pact, saying this could strengthen the global non-proliferation efforts and brings New Delhi into the mainstream of the regime. "We believe that this agreement between the US and India is important in our overall global non-proliferation efforts," State Department spokesman Robert Wood told reporters on Thursday. "It is a very significant agreement. We are very proud," he said. EUMA was finalised during the recent visit to India by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. "End user means is basically making sure that material once it is delivered does not go to any other party unless there is some, sort of, agreement by the US," Wood said.

<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/EUMA-brings-India-into-nuclear-non-proliferation-mainstream--US/493086/>

[Nuclear power generation may grow 30% in FY10: CMIE](#)

The Hindu, 23 July 2009

With the import of 420 tonnes of uranium in the current fiscal, nuclear power generation in India is likely to be stepped up by 30 per cent, an economic think-tank has said. "According to the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), 420 tonnes of uranium will be imported in 2009-10. This is expected to lead to a 30 per cent increase (600 MW) in nuclear power generation during the year," Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) said in its monthly report for July. "We have thus revised our forecast for growth in power generation in 2009-10 to 5.3 per cent from 4.6 per cent estimated earlier," CMIE said. While India has already received 300 tonnes of the radioactive fuel from France and 60 tonnes from Russia, it is expected to receive the remaining 60 tonnes by this month-end.

<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/002200907231051.htm>

[Sixty countries considering using nuclear power: IAEA](#)

The Times of India, 23 July 2009

As many as 60 countries are considering using nuclear power as a source of energy, United Nations' nuclear watchdog International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said on Thursday. Of these, 20 countries could have nuclear power programmes in place by 2030, said IAEA which is organising a four-day workshop in Vienna of some 50 eminent experts from 40 different countries. The agency expects to help 38 national and six regional nuclear programmes over the next two years, marking a three-fold increase from the previous two years, as countries seek to boost living standards. "A national energy policy should involve a proper assessment of a country's energy needs," said Yury Sokolov, IAEA's Deputy Director General of Nuclear Energy.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/NEWS/World/US/Sixty-countries-considering->

using-nuclear-power-IAEA/articleshow/4810105.cms

BJP, CPM voice concern in LS over ENR issue

The Indian Express, 24 July 2009

BJP and CPM members voiced concern in the Lok Sabha over efforts by the US and other industrialised nations to curb enrichment and reprocessing technology to India and demanded a statement by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to clarify the situation. Raising the issue during Zero Hour, BJP leader M M Joshi wanted to know whether India was going to sign the NPT to get ENR technology and if not, what would be the meaning of the Indo-US nuclear deal. He also said that any international agreement having impact on sovereignty of the nation should be ratified by Parliament. Joshi referred to the G-8 resolution on curbing transfer of ENR technology to non-NPT countries and said the 45-nation Nuclear Suppliers Group was also considering a draft on similar lines.

<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/BJP--CPM-voice-concern-in-LS-over-ENR-issue/493602>

No new nuclear plant for Pakistan: France

Daily Times, 24 July 2009

French Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Anne Marie Idrac on Thursday said her country would not set up a nuclear plant in Pakistan. At a press conference, she said France would provide technical assistance to Pakistan to improve security of its existing civil nuclear facilities. She said her country required the international community's permission before commissioning a nuclear plant in Pakistan or any other country. France was supporting Pakistan due to the restoration of democracy and Islamabad's commitment to carry on the war on terror, the French minister said. The French minister said Pakistan was going through a difficult phase, adding that France would not only provide financial aid, but would also help in capacity building of its armed forces.

http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009\07\24\story_24-7-2009_pg1_3

Muddy policy hurdle faces India-U.S. nuclear deal

The Washington Post, 24 July 2009

The India-U.S. civilian nuclear deal, already hit by procedural delays, may face a new hurdle: the Japanese partners of top U.S. nuclear firms may need to convince Tokyo and get approval to do business in India. Analysts say this could mean India and Japan may need to sign a nuclear deal first, adding to the multiple policy and regulation hurdles that have already delayed commercial implementation of the India-U.S. pact. The Imagindia Institute, a New Delhi-based independent think tank, says it was a "significant worry" that it may be difficult for U.S. firms Westinghouse and GE to do business in India unless Japan and India entered a nuclear cooperation agreement.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/07/24/AR2009072401318.html>

India, U.S. hold talks on reprocessing of spent fuel

The Hindu, 26 July 2009

India and the U.S. have completed the first round of consultations on 'arrangements and procedures' for reprocessing of spent fuel of American origin on Indian soil,

according to Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) sources. The consultations, which took place in Vienna, are considered a significant step to further the interaction at commercial level and for the operationalisation of the India-U.S. nuclear deal, the sources said on Saturday. The talks, which began early this week, ended on Thursday and the process is likely to be completed in two months. "We expect the consultations to be over in two months so that the implementation of the 123 agreement can start within the time frame given in the agreement," a top DAE official told PTI.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/26/stories/2009072659750800.htm>

[Nuclear submarine all set to enter waters](#)

The Hindu, 26 July 2009

The mood is upbeat in the Navy, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and the Defence Research and Development Establishment (DRDO) with the indigenously developed nuclear-powered submarine, INS Arihant, (destroyer of enemies) all set to enter the water from the dry-dock at Visakhapatnam on Sunday. The submarine is already fitted with a miniaturised nuclear-powered reactor developed by BARC at Kalpakkam, 60 km from Chennai. "The boat entering the water is an important step forward" in the project, said a top DRDO official. A BARC scientist said: "We have done our portion of the work. There were huge challenges in developing this reactor that will fit into a submarine."

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/26/stories/2009072659860900.htm>

[Two CRPF jawans killed in Maoist attack](#)

Hindu, 27 July 2009

RAIPUR: A day before the Maoist martyrs' week begins, rebels blasted a van carrying Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) jawans between Gidam and Barsur villages in the Bastar forests of Chhattisgarh on Sunday, killing two and injuring seven of them. Reinforcements were being rushed from different locations to the site. The jawans were on a routine patrol when their vehicle was ambushed at around 7 p.m

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/27/stories/2009072757580100.htm>

[Next START Talks Planned in One Month](#)

Global Security Newswire, 27 July 2009

Russia intends to continue negotiations with the United States on a new arms control agreement in about one month, Agence France-Presse reported Saturday. Diplomats from the two nations met in Geneva last week to discuss a replacement for the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which is scheduled to expire on Dec. 5. "The sides agreed to carry out the next round of negotiations at the end of August -- beginning of September in Geneva," says a Russian Foreign Ministry statement issued Saturday. The statement elaborated only by stating that envoys from each nation would work to fulfill a July pledge by U.S. President Barack Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev to cut their nations' respective deployed nuclear arsenals to between 1,500 and 1,675 warheads.

http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/gsn/nw_20090727_6472.php

[India has no aggressive designs, says Manmohan](#)

The Hindu, 27 July 2009

t the stroke of noon on Sunday, India demonstrated its capability to indigenously

build and operate a nuclear-powered submarine with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh launching INS Arihant for sea trials here. Tugged gently from its dry-dock base, the 110-metre-long, 11-metre wide vessel can displace 6,000 tonnes of water. Its journey towards the sea is the first step before eventual induction into the Navy that Dr. Singh said marked "years of hard work, dedication and perseverance." Aware that India's entry into the exclusive club will create ripples in the region, the Prime Minister said it was incumbent upon the country to take all necessary steps to keep pace with global advances.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/27/stories/2009072757640100.htm>

Nuclear-powered submarine to be fitted with ballistic missiles

The Hindu, 27 July 2009

A nuclear-powered submarine is a much more complex platform than any other vessel and India building one on its own is a great achievement. This is the unanimous assessment of officials, be they from the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), the Department of Atomic Energy or the Indian Navy. What enhances the scale of the achievement is that INS Arihant, India's nuclear-powered submarine, will be fitted with India's own K-15 ballistic missiles that can be launched from under water. The K-15 missiles, which are already under production, can carry both conventional and nuclear warheads. They have a range of 700 km. They are 10.4 metres tall and weigh 6.3 tonnes each.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/27/stories/2009072760301000.htm>

"A technology demonstrator"

The Hindu, 27 July 2009

Atomic Energy Commission chairman Anil Kakodkar said on Sunday that the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), by building the miniaturised reactor that propelled the country's nuclear-powered submarine, had demonstrated "that we have our indigenous Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR) technology." He called the launching of INS Arihant "an important milestone" in the Advanced Technology Vessel (ATV) programme. "This PWR technology is very complex. We have been able to compact this reactor and pack it in the cramped space" of the hull of the submarine, Dr. Kakodkar told The Hindu from Visakhapatnam where the submarine was launched.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/27/stories/2009072755851000.htm>

'Launch of INS Arihant can trigger nuclear arms race'

Press Trust of India, 27 July 2009

Pakistan today termed the launch of an indigenously-built nuclear-powered submarine by India as a "destabilising step" and warned that it could trigger a nuclear arms race in the region. "The government of Pakistan is fully aware of this issue and is prepared to counter it at all levels. Pakistan's defence is fully prepared to face this challenge," Defence Minister Chaudhry Ahmed Mukhtar told reporters in response to a question about India's launch of 'INS Arihant'. "We don't want any wars but we know how to defend ourselves," he said adding, Pakistan is capable of defending itself against all such challenges.

http://ptinews.com/news/197615_-Launch-of-INS-Arihant-can-trigger-nuclear-arms-race-

Obama seeks China's help in containing nuclear spread

Business Standard, 27 July 2009

Seeking to strengthen the global nuclear non-proliferation regime, US President Barack Obama today sought China's to stop the spread of atomic weapons, citing the case of Iran and North Korea. "Make no mistake: the more nations acquire these weapons, the more likely it is that they will be used," Obama said at the inaugural session of a two-day US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue. "Together, we must strengthen Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by renewing its basic bargain: countries with nuclear weapons will move toward disarmament; countries without nuclear weapons will not acquire them; and all countries can access peaceful nuclear energy," he said.

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/obama-seeks-china%5Cs-help-in-containing-nuclear-spread/69069/on>

Russia tests nuclear submarine after accident - RIA

Reuters, 27 July 2009

Russia has successfully tested a nuclear submarine nine months after 20 sailors were killed during a failed sea trial, RIA news agency reported on Monday. A fresh sea trial of the Soviet-designed Nerpa submarine began on July 10 in the Sea of Japan and was completed successfully, RIA quoted a source at the Amur shipyard, where the submarine was built, as saying. "The first stage of the test was completed successfully," the source was quoted as saying. "The craft is in base... to prepare for the second stage of the test." During testing of the Nerpa last November, 20 people died and 21 were hospitalised when the fire extinguishing system was turned on in error, releasing freon gas that asphyxiated the victims.

<http://in.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idINIndia-41339420090727>

Senate warns against concessions on nuclear treaty

The Associated Press, 27 July 2009

The Senate is making it clear to the Obama administration that it will look askance at concessions, particularly on missile defense, that the United States might make to conclude a new nuclear arms reduction treaty with Russia. In several resolutions included in a defense budget bill passed late Thursday, the Senate went on record endorsing a missile defense system being considered for Eastern Europe that Russia detests, and warning against any arms treaty with Russia that puts limits on that system. President Barack Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev, meeting in Moscow earlier this month, set a goal of reducing strategic warheads by about a third, to a range of 1,500 to 1,675.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5iLxDjhE67P2IVhWnnDg9gLITcawD99MM4T00>

Pakistan unhappy with India's nuclear-powered sub

The Associated Press, 28 July 2009

Pakistan says India's new nuclear-powered submarine is "detrimental" to the region's peace and stability and it will take "appropriate steps" in response. The statement comes amid lingering tensions between the two nuclear powers over last year's terrorist attacks in Mumbai that India blames on Pakistani militants. Foreign Ministry spokesman Abdul Basit says in the late Monday statement that Pakistan will take all "appropriate steps to safeguard its security" but will do so "without entering into an arms race with India." India launched the submarine on Sunday. Analysts say it is capable of launching nuclear weapons. India says the project is key for its defense

and does not threaten anyone.

http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5i_THH84S9bUIhGGUr1Hqcm5ssBVAD99NAVM00

[China seizes smuggled metal bound for North Korea](#)

Reuters, 28 July 2009

Chinese border police have seized 70 kg (154 lb) of the strategic metal vanadium bound for North Korea, a local newspaper said on Tuesday, foiling an attempt to smuggle a material used to make missile parts. The U.N. Security Council has tightened restrictions on North Korea in response to its May 25 nuclear test. The sanctions are meant to cut off the North's arms trade. Although the seizure is in line with China's own export controls, Chinese analysts had predicted Beijing would step up inspections on road and rail traffic into North Korea to help enforce the tightened sanctions. Altogether 68 bottles totaling 70 kg of vanadium worth 200,000 yuan (\$29,280) were seized at the Dandong border with North Korea, the Dandong News said.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idUSTRE56R1QP20090728>

[Substandard Capabilities \(Brahma Chellaney\)](#)

The Times of India, 29 July 2009

In India, no technological advance is too small to be celebrated nationally. The launch of a nuclear-powered submarine for underwater trials is an important step forward in India's quest for a minimal but credible nuclear deterrent. But India still has a long way to go. After all, it will be some years before India can deploy its first nuclear sub armed with sea-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs). Yet the mere flooding of the dry dock to begin the harbour trials of INS Arihant became an occasion for national jubilation, with the prime minister present at the event to hail it as "a historic milestone in the country's defence preparedness." It is as if India already has joined the club of nations with nuclear subs.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/4830783.cms>

[No dilution of sovereignty on end-use arrangement: Manmohan](#)

The Hindu, 30 July 2009

In his intervention in the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh touched on three other controversies in the foreign policy arena and declared that the government had not compromised national interest in any of them. While the Opposition's charge on India changing its stance on climate change was based on an incorrect premise, the proposed end-use monitoring arrangement (EUMA) with the U.S. would not lead to intrusive inspections at Indian military installations. The Prime Minister was not sure how the third controversy — G-8 statement barring transfer of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) to countries that have not signed the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) — would play out and indicated the need for continued diplomatic activity to thwart any move in this regard.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/30/stories/2009073061091200.htm>

[New nuke plants approved for Gujarat, Rajasthan](#)

Hindustan Times, 30 July 2009

The government has accorded approval for setting up nuclear power plants in Gujarat and Rajasthan with a combined generating capacity of 2,800 MW, parliament

was informed Thursday. The plants will be located at Kakrapar in Gujarat and Rawatbhata in Rajasthan and will each have two units of 700 MW each, Minister of State for Science and Technology and Earth Sciences Prithviraj Chavan said in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha. Both sites are already home to nuclear power plants, with the one at Rawatbhata generating 740 MW of electricity and the one at Kakrapar generating 440 MW. "Similarly, in principle approval has been accorded for sites at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu and Jaitapur in Maharashtra for setting up light water reactors through imports," Chavan said.

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?sectionName=HomePage&id=1c9c3336-fa50-4243-8c34-4ca00e0def28&Headline=New+nuke+plants+approved+for+Gujarat+Rajasthan>

Mukherjee snubs CPI-M on nuclear doctrine

Press Trust of India, 30 July 2009

Snubbing the CPI-M in the Lok Sabha, Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee today said the country had rejected its nuclear doctrine which disfavours India having nuclear weapons but has no problems in China possessing the bomb. "I know your nuclear doctrine. India has rejected your nuclear doctrine", the minister, who was fielded by the UPA to defend the government on the foreign policy debate, said while responding to the interruptions of CPI-M leader Basudeb Acharia. Taking a dig at the former allies, Mukherjee said the Left party had advocated a nuclear-free South Asia, which effectively meant that India and Pakistan should not have a nuclear weapon, while China and others could have it.

http://ptinews.com/news/203577_Mukherjee-snubs-CPI-M-on-nuclear-doctrine

BHEL to supply n-equipment to state-run firms on priority

The Hindu, 30 July 2009

BHEL is committed to supply nuclear reactor equipment to state-run companies on a priority basis and its joint ventures with foreign firms will not lead to delays, Heavy Industries Minister Vilasrao Deshmukh told the Lok Sabha on Thursday. BHEL is totally committed to first supply equipment to state-run companies like the NPCIL, he said replying to supplementaries during the Question Hour. Seeking to allay members' concerns that BHEL's foreign collaborations would lead to delays in domestic deliveries, Mr. Deshmukh said none of the PSU's joint ventures with foreign companies had manufacturing units within the country.

<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/006200907301523.htm>

INS Arihant - A watershed moment (Premvir Das)

Business Standard, 30 July 2009

India's first nuclear submarine will be a key component of our total defence capability. There are moments that are more definable than others, the watershed points in life, whether of a nation, an institution or an individual. One such moment, whose time should actually have come earlier, came to the Indian Navy with the launch of our own nuclear-powered submarine, INS Arihant, in Visakhapatnam on July 26, by the Prime Minister. There have been other such events in the sixty-year lifespan of the Indian Navy, induction of the cruiser INS Delhi in 1953, being the first, followed in succession by others. The acquisition of the aircraft carrier, INS Vikrant, in 1961, made the young Service a 'blue water' force, the only regional country to have that claim.

<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/premvir-das-ins-arihantwatershed-moment/365321/>

[Oppn contests PM's nuclear claims](#)

The Economic Times, 31 July 2009

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's assertion that his government is "fully committed" to achieving full international civil nuclear cooperation is being contested by Opposition parties. Doubts have arisen as the prime minister himself had told Parliament on Wednesday that "Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) has agreed to transfer all technologies consistent with their national laws". BJP leader Arun Shourie said the prime minister has so far been saying that nothing short of full cooperation will be acceptable to India. "The prime minister had also said that national laws will not come in the way of technology transfer," he said. In the case of the United States, the NSG waiver will have to be seen in the context of its domestic laws — the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, Hyde Act, and the 123 Agreement.

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/PoliticsNation/Oppn-contests-PMs-nuclear-claims/articleshow/4839909.cms>

[Chavan: We will buy parts for reactors on our own terms](#)

The Hindu, 31 July 2009

The government on Thursday assured the Rajya Sabha that the country would buy equipment for nuclear power plants only on its own terms, and it had drawn up a plan to generate 25,000 MW of nuclear power. Responding to questions, Minister of State in Prime Minister's Office Prithviraj Chavan said India is a big nation, which has entered the market for buying nuclear power reactors, and many countries are chasing it. "Orders will be placed on our conditions." He said one of the gains of the civilian nuclear agreement was that the country could run its power plants at 90 per cent of the 4,120-MW installed capacity, after it sourced uranium from Russia and France.

<http://www.hindu.com/2009/07/31/stories/2009073161631200.htm>

[Russia's Nerpa nuclear sub starts sea trials in Far East](#)

RIA Novosti, 31 July 2009

Russia's Nerpa nuclear attack submarine, damaged in a fatal accident during tests in November last year, started on Friday the second stage of new sea trials, a source involved in the tests said. The vessel resumed sea trials on July 10 in the Sea of Japan following extensive repairs. The first stage of new sea trials was successfully completed on Monday. "The submarine left dock at the Vostok repair facility in the town of Bolshoy Kamen in the Primorye Territory and headed for the Sea of Japan," the source said. Some special equipment to check the vessel's performance has been installed on board the submarine and the new trials will last for at least two weeks, according to the Amur shipyard officials.

http://en.rian.ru/military_news/20090731/155684564.html