

SECRET

OSI-SD/64-5

May 1964

No 350



(b) (1)
(b) (3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE JUL 2004

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

Office of
Scientific
Intelligence

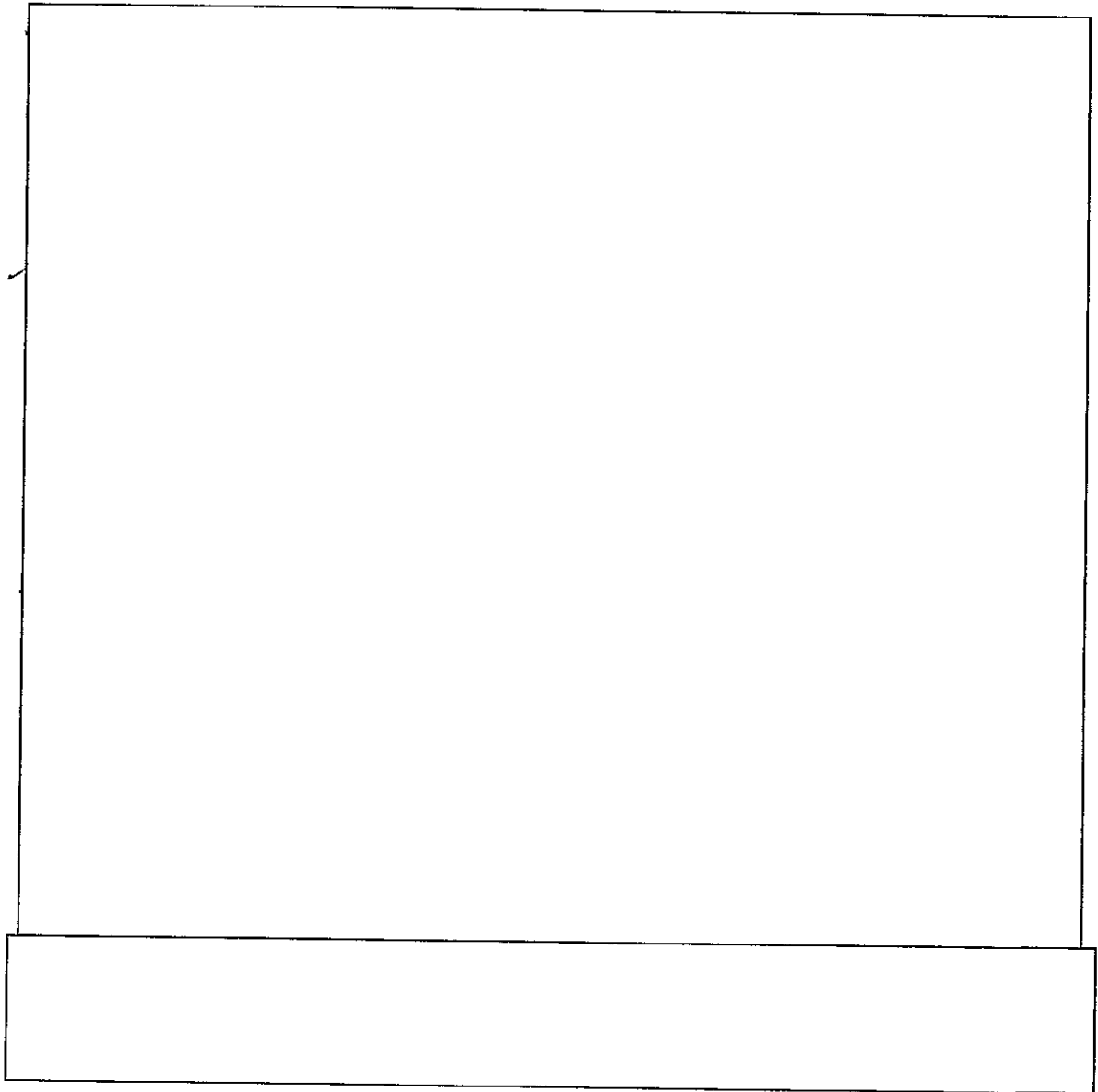
CENTRAL
INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY



~~SECRET~~

CONTENTS

Page



Contents continued on next page

SID
May 64

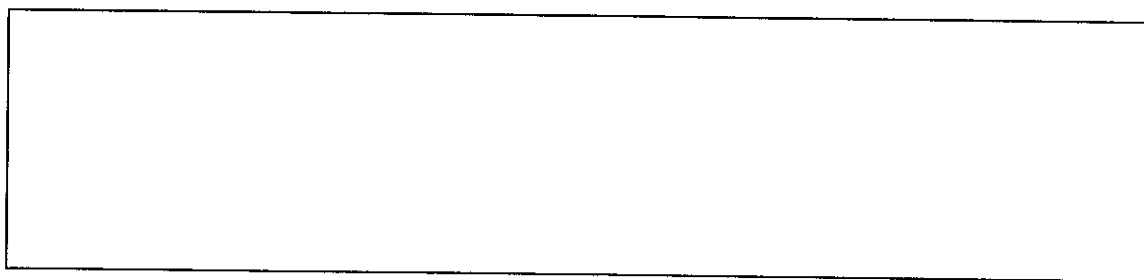
~~- i -
SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

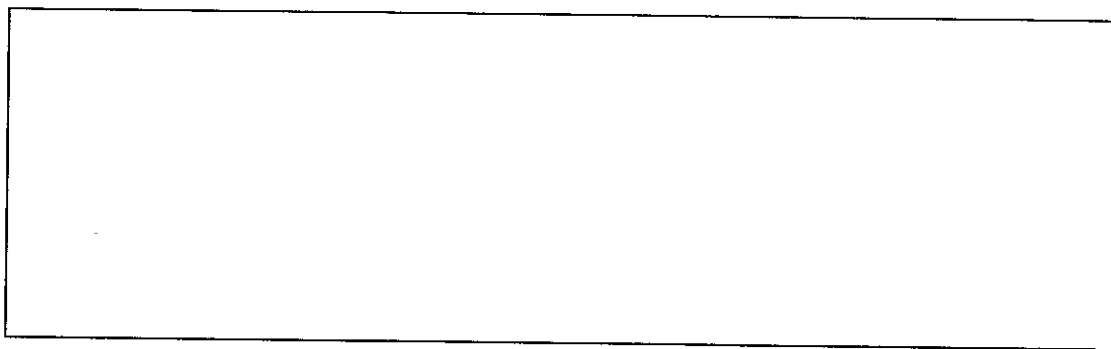


NOT A
NOT A
NOT A
NOT A

Swedish Assistance to the Indian Nuclear Power Program

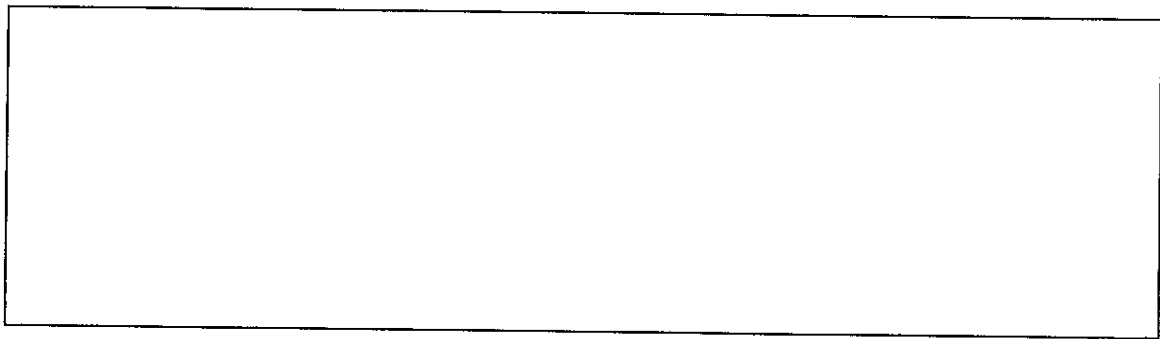
36 NOT A

NOTES



A
A
A
A
NOT A

GRAPHICS



TA

SID
May 64

- ii -
~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

SWEDISH ASSISTANCE
TO THE INDIAN NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM

[REDACTED]
OSI/CIA

The Swedish atomic energy company, AB Atomenergi, and an industrial organization associated with the Swedish nuclear energy program are negotiating the sale of a pressurized heavy water power reactor to India. The reactor has a power level ranging from 170 to 200 electrical megawatts using natural uranium fuel or a power level of 350 megawatts when eventually fueled with enriched uranium. A joint technical and financial committee will be appointed to study the project. The director of AB Atomenergi has stated that an exchange of experts will begin in April 1964.

India and Sweden concluded a five-year agreement in September 1961 for collaboration in developing the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Under this agreement, the two countries were to exchange information and documents, arrange for the exchange of personnel, arrange for the irradiation of materials in the Indian Canada-India Reactor and in the Swedish R-2 research reactor, and facilitate the purchase of nuclear materials and equipment. The power reactor project is the

first known instance of actual cooperation between the two countries in the nuclear energy field.

Both Sweden and India are interested in the development of heavy-water-moderated, natural-uranium-fueled reactors for the production of power. The first Swedish power reactor of this type went into operation in July 1963 and reached full-power operation of 65 megawatts thermal in March 1964. The first Indian nuclear power station is to have two boiling water reactors supplied by the United States. The second and third power stations are to have heavy-water, natural-uranium reactors. The second will be constructed with Canadian assistance. The Indians had planned to construct the third nuclear power station themselves. However, it is unlikely that India can construct a nuclear power station without foreign help.

SID [REDACTED]
May 64

- 36 -

~~SECRET~~