Nuclear Cooperation with India

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Background

- 2005 U.S. Initiative
- 2008 NSG Decision
- 2010 US Support for NSG Membership
- Increased Nuclear Trade with India
Impact: Nuclear Suppliers Group

- End of Universal CSA Requirement
- End of Trend toward More Stringent Export Standards
- Regulations regarding Nuclear Exports to India Are Increasingly under the Purview of States
Impact: NPT

• CSA Requirement Exemption May Impact Goal of NPT Universalization
  – Articulated in 2010 NPT RevCon Final Document
  – Interest of Israel and Pakistan in a Similar Exemption
Impact: Pakistan

- Nuclear Cooperation with China
- Effects on Pakistani Nuclear Arsenal
- Effects on Pakistani Nuclear Posture
- Pakistani Position on FMCT
  - Reaction to US Support for India NSG Membership
Impact: Iran

• 2008 NSG Decision in Tension with Int’l Policy on Iran’s Nuclear Program

• Double Standard

Nicholas Burns, March 2006:
“…if we’re talking about, say, Iran or North Korea, I would say yes, we’re trying to introduce a clear double standard.”

• UNSCR 1172
Concluding Thoughts

- 2008 NSG Decision Demonstrates Limited International Demand for Nonproliferation Measures
- Nuclear Cooperation with India Has Accelerated, but Liability Concerns Persist
- Conditions of Nuclear Cooperation with India Increasingly within Purview of Individual Governments
Questions?