

THE U.S. INDIA CIVIL NUCLEAR COOPERATION INITIATIVE

- The U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative is a historic and unique arrangement that opens the door to a real strategic partnership with India, advances energy security, and brings India into the global nonproliferation mainstream for the first time in 30 years.
- The initiative removes an important source of discord that constrained the U.S.-India bilateral relationship for over thirty years and promises a profound transformation in the way the United States and India will partner to promote democracy, stability, prosperity, and peace in the region and globally.
- The civil nuclear cooperation initiative is a real world solution that transforms the present reality—where the international community has no significant influence on India where nuclear energy decisions are concerned—into a cooperative relationship that allows us to positively influence Indian policy.
- The initiative demarcates the safeguarded Indian nuclear energy sector where U.S. and international firms can help India meet its energy needs in an environmentally-friendly way.
- India's participation in the development of advanced nuclear technologies and its support for global nonproliferation efforts shows the positive role that an emerging India can play as a global power.

Strategic Partnership

- The civil nuclear cooperation initiative will deepen the U.S.-India strategic partnership, whose broadening scope will help ensure stability, prosperity, and peace in Asia and worldwide.
 - The initiative reflects U.S. confidence in India as a global strategic partner and signals our appreciation for India's nuclear nonproliferation record, its democratic traditions, and its commitment to tolerance and freedom.
 - Civil nuclear cooperation is a key element of our ever-widening bilateral ties. The diversity and strength of the relationship is reflected in new agricultural cooperation, science and technology initiatives, energy collaboration, defense cooperation, and joint democracy endeavors.
 - By ranging across a broad spectrum of cooperative activities, the rewards of a U.S.-India partnership will reach every Indian, from farmers to physicists.

Nonproliferation Benefits

- The civil nuclear initiative will bring India further into the international nonproliferation mainstream.
 - It makes India's entire civilian nuclear program transparent for the first time.
 - It ensures that 65% of India's current and prospective civil power reactors will come under IAEA safeguards, a proportion that could rise to as high as 90% in future years as new reactors are imported by India.
 - Without this agreement, 81% of India's current power reactors (and all future power reactors) would continue to remain outside of safeguards permanently and the Indian nuclear power program would remain opaque.
- U.S. civil nuclear cooperation with India does not undermine the international community's efforts to compel Iran and North Korea to live up to its nonproliferation obligations.
 - India has a solid nuclear nonproliferation record, not comparable to Iran and North Korea.
 - India never signed the NPT and consequently has never violated it; Iran and North Korea signed the NPT, then violated it. As Iran and North Korea violate their obligations, India is taking on new obligations and intends to abide by them.
 - India is a democracy, a peaceful state, and a friend of the United States. Iran and North Korea have isolated themselves from the international community and are state sponsors of terrorism.
 - India welcomes IAEA oversight in the context of seeking peaceful international cooperation; Iran and North Korea have rejected IAEA oversight in the context of seeking to develop nuclear weapons.
 - U.S.-Indian civil nuclear cooperation did not precipitate the Iranian and North Korean desire for nuclear weapons, and it will have no effect on whether they decide to give up them up.
 - U.S.-India nuclear cooperation has already strengthened India's resolve to work with the international community to oppose further proliferation in Iran and North Korea.
- U.S. civil nuclear cooperation with India will not expand the Indian nuclear arsenal or lead to an arms race in South Asia.

- The great majority of future growth in India's nuclear capacity will be in civilian reactors to meet India's enormous energy needs.
- India already possesses sufficient feedstock for its strategic program and is not dependent on external supplies for this purpose.
- India's new nonproliferation commitments will allow nations to cooperate with India's civilian facilities to expand energy production. Those facilities will be under IAEA safeguards to prevent diversion of technology and materials to its military program.
- India's acceptance of new nonproliferation obligations, including India's creation of a robust national export control system, its commitment to refrain from the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technology, its continued unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, and its commitment to work with the United States towards a multilateral Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, will strengthen the global nonproliferation regime.

Economic Advantages

- Civil nuclear cooperation will open up U.S.-India trade and investment in nuclear energy for the first time in three decades, and thus increase opportunities for American firms.
 - Meeting India's demand for civilian nuclear technology, fuel, and support services holds the promise of opening new business opportunities for American firms, which translates into new jobs, incomes and markets for the United States.
 - India currently plans to import 8 reactors, each of 1,000 MWe, by 2012. Preliminary private studies suggest that even if American vendors win just two reactor contracts, these will add 3-5,000 new direct jobs and about 10-15,000 indirect jobs in the United States.

Energy and Environmental Gains

- Civil nuclear cooperation will help India's huge population meet its rising energy needs in an environmentally-friendly manner.
 - It enables India to rely increasingly on clean nuclear technology in place of increased consumption of fossil fuels.
 - It will reduce dependence on fossil fuels, including through foreign oil and gas imports from countries such as Iran, will dampen pressure on world energy prices, an important benefit to the United States.

- A three-fold increase in Indian nuclear capacity by 2015 would result in a reduction in Indian CO₂ emissions by over 170 million tons annually (or approximately the total current CO₂ emissions of the Netherlands).
- Civil nuclear cooperation is only one element of our wide-ranging effort to bolster India's energy security with collaborative activities that include development of clean coal technology, deployment of alternative fuels, advanced ocean drilling techniques, and fusion energy research.

Indian Commitments

- Under the U.S.-India civil nuclear cooperation initiative, India has pledged to:
 - Identify and separate its civil and military nuclear facilities and programs, and safeguard the civil portions;
 - Negotiate and sign an Additional Protocol with the IAEA;
 - Implement through appropriate rules and regulations India's recently legislated Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, which creates a robust national export control system;
 - Refrain from transfers of enrichment and reprocessing technologies to states that do not already possess them and supporting efforts to limit their spread;
 - Work with the United States to conclude a multilateral Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty;
 - Continue its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing; and
 - Adhere to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) guidelines.
- Under its civil-military separation plan, India agreed to:
 - Place a majority of its power reactors that exist or are under construction (14 of 22) under IAEA safeguards, and to place other associated upstream and downstream facilities that support those reactors under safeguards;
 - Place all future civilian thermal power and civilian breeder reactors under safeguards;
 - Negotiate a safeguards agreement that would place these facilities under safeguards in perpetuity;
 - Permanently shut down the CIRUS reactor in 2010, shift the fuel core of the Apsara reactor purchased from France outside the Bhabha Atomic Research Center and place it under safeguards in 2010; and
 - Identify and declare nine other research facilities as civilian.

U.S. Commitments

- As part of implementing its July 18 obligations, the U.S. is committed to:
 - Introduce legislation to amend relevant U.S. laws to enable full civil nuclear cooperation with India;
 - Seek agreement within the Nuclear Suppliers Group to accommodate full civil nuclear cooperation with India;
 - Negotiate a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement with India to enable full civil nuclear cooperation with India;
 - Assure the reliable supply of nuclear fuel to India through multiple avenues and instruments as appropriate.