

## **China's Stand On NSG And Chief Of Jaish –E-Mohammad**

China on Monday reiterated that there was no shift in its position either on New Delhi's inclusion in the 48-nation **Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)** or on imposition of U.N. sanctions on the chief of Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), Masood Azhar at the first India-China think-tank forum in New Delhi.

As for India's application for Nuclear Suppliers Group and listing issue pursuant to resolution of 1267 (to list Masood as a terrorist), China's position remains unchanged

**Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)** is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seek to prevent nuclear proliferation by controlling the export of materials, equipment and technology that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons.

The NSG was founded in response to the Indian nuclear test in May 1974 and first met in November 1975. The test demonstrated that certain non-weapons specific nuclear technology could be readily turned to weapons development. Nations already signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) saw the need to further limit the export of nuclear equipment, materials or technology.

A series of meetings in London from 1975 to 1978 resulted in agreements on the guidelines for export, these were published as INFCIRC/254 (essentially the Zangger "Trigger List") by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Listed items could only be exported to non-nuclear states if certain International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards were agreed to or if exceptional circumstances relating to safety existed.

### **Participating governments**

As of 2016 the NSG has 48 members:

The NSG Chair for 2015-2016 is Argentina

The Foreign Secretary had proposed that Beijing should not impart a political colour to New Delhi's efforts to access civilian nuclear technology. He had also regretted that the two countries, despite establishing an elaborate structured relationship, were unable to take a common stand on "fundamentalist terrorism."

