



India's NSG bid

China has clarified that **India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was not on the agenda of the plenary** of the grouping that **concluded in Nur-Sultan (Kazakhstan)** on 21st June, 2019.

- It also stated that **discussion** on India's entry into the 48-nation club would take place only **after reaching a specific plan on non-NPT** ([Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons](#)) **members' participation** in the grouping.
- It has also refused to suggest a deadline by which such a consensus can be reached among the member states.
- **China has been objecting to India's participation** in the grouping **since May, 2016** when India applied for the membership of the NSG.
- **China** has been firm on its stand that **only those countries which have signed the NPT** should be allowed to enter the organisation.
- **Majority of the NSG member states** including the US, Russia, Iceland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway **back for India's membership** in the grouping **considering its non-proliferation record.**
- **India** is keen to become a member of NSG as it seeks to significantly **expand its [nuclear power generation](#)** and also enter the export market in coming years.

NSG

- The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) **was created following the explosion in 1974** of a nuclear device by a non-nuclear-weapon State (India), which demonstrated that nuclear technology transferred for peaceful purposes could be misused.
- It is a **group of nuclear supplier countries** that seeks to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports.
- The grouping has **48 participating governments** and the NSG Guidelines are implemented by each member in accordance with its national laws and practices.
- **The NSG takes decisions by consensus.**

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