ATTACHMENT 1

EMBASSY OF INDIA

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India – U.S. Relations: A General Overview

The barbaric terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on September 11, 2001 have proved to be a defining event in US relations with the rest of the world, including India. It has shifted the dynamic of US foreign policy discourse and has reinforced the growing solidarity and understanding between India and the United States as they jointly strive to combat the menace of international terrorism. The Bush Administration has acknowledged India as a major power and has repeatedly signaled its intention to build further upon recent progress in bilateral relations. President Bush's invitation to Prime Minister Vajpayee to visit Washington on 7-9 November 2001 is to be seen in this context.

Bilateral interactions

The visits to India in March 2000 by President William Jefferson Clinton and to the US in September 2000 by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, only the second occasion in the history of India-US relations when reciprocal summit visits have taken place in the same year, provided an opportunity for both countries to open a new and qualitatively different chapter in their bilateral relations This objective was reiterated by the two leaders both in public statements and private conversations during the visits.

The pace of bilateral engagement since the assumption of office of President Bush has been unprecedented. External Affairs Minister & Defense Minister Jaswant Singh visited Washington twice, in April and October 2001. On both occasions, he was received with great warmth by President Bush. He also met Vice-President Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice. Apart from a range of bilateral issues, discussions focused on the aftermath of the September 11 incident and its implications for India-US relations and the situation in India's neighborhood.

Principal Secretary to PM and National Security Adviser Brajesh Mishra also visited Washington twice in June and September. During the latter visit, he met with National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, Deputy Secretary of State Armitage, besides key Senators and Congressmen. While discussions during the earlier visit centered on the new strategic framework and the forthcoming Agra summit between India and Pakistan, the latter visit focused on the September 11 tragedy.

The visits in May 2001 of Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage to India and Foreign Secretary Chokila Iyer to Washington were useful opportunities to cover ground on a wide range of bilateral and multilateral issues The US welcomed our reaction on May 2 to the new US strategic framework outlined by President Bush the previous day. We reacted positively to those elements of the strategic framework that were consistent with our own policy and outlook, namely, the movement away from the Cold War security architecture based on Mutually Assured Destruction and the promise of unilateral reduction of the arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons We have at the same time emphasized the importance of a process based on consultation and cooperation

Strategic Convergence

The statement by Secretary of State Colin Powell at his Senate confirmation hearing in January that India has the capacity to keep the peace in the Indian Ocean and its periphery was a telling indication of how the new Administration viewed the potential for a partnership with India in the region The terrorist attacks against the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington on September 11, 2001 have brought our common concerns on this issue to the forefront of our bilateral interaction. President Bush and other members of his Administration have expressed deep gratitude for India's offer of full support to the US campaign against terrorism. The US has assured India that it values a longer-term strategic partnership anchored in our common values and driven by the congruency of our common interests.

Cooperation in Counter-terrorism

Following the attack against the US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998 and the hijacking of anJndian Airlines aircraft to Kandahar in December 1999, India and United States set up a Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism at the senior official level. Three meetings of the Joint Working Group have been held so far in February 2000, September 2000 and June 2001. A Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance between the two countries was signed between Home Minister L. K Advani and Secretary of State Colin Powell during the latter's visit to Delhi on 16-17 October 2001.

The US has clarified that its campaign against terrorism would target all terrorist groups including those active against India. The US has also unreservedly condemned the attack on the J&K Legislature in Srinagar on October 1. While the Harakat-ul-Mujahideen has been on the State Department's list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations since 1997, both the Harakat and Jaish-e-Muhammad have recently been included in the list of individuals and terrorist organizations maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of Treasury.

Trade

Trade between India and the United States has shown a healthy growth in 2000 with India's exports increasing by almost twenty five per cent over the level of the previous year. Bilateral trade now stands at around US$15 billion. Software exports account for another US$3 billion (approximately). USTR Mr Robert Zoellick became the first member of President Bush's Cabinet to visit India in August 2001.

Removal of Economic Restrictions

President Bush on September 22, 2001 issued Presidential Determination No. 2001-28 using the authority granted to him by Title IX of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2000 (Sec 9001) to waive the application of the Glenn Amendment to India thus restoring the status quo ante May 1998 The Entities List published by BXA in June 1998 has been drastically pruned. The processing of applications for export to the few remaining entities has also been changed from 'presumption of denial' to 'case-by-case' basis.

Defense Cooperation

Both countries have agreed to resume the dialogue on defense cooperation. The then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Henry Shelton visited India on 18 and 19 July 2001, when it was agreed to revive the institutional dialogue that was suspended in the wake of the Pokhran tests A meeting of the revived Defense Policy Group is likely to be scheduled soon. A US team in the area of search & rescue visited India in August. A similar team in the area of disaster management is to visit shortly.

Science and Technology Cooperation

A Joint Statement of Intent to establish an Indo-US S&T Forum was signed in December 1997 in New Delhi. An Agreement on setting up a Science and Technology Forum was concluded during President Clinton's visit in March 2000. Two Roundtables respectively were held during the visits to India of President Clinton in March 2000 and to the US of Prime Minister Vajpayee in September 2000.

A joint statement on cooperation in energy and environment was issued by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh and then Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in Agra in the course of President Clinton's visit to India. A Joint Working Group, set up within the framework of the statement's intent, held its first meeting in Washington at the end of July 2000. Informal consultations have also taken place between the two countries in the areas of climate change and the Kyoto Protocol.

Indian American Community

The 1.7 million-strong Indian American community in the US provides a strong bond between India and the US It is notable in the San Francisco-Los Angeles, New York-New Jersey, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Atlanta, Miami-Orlando-Tampa and the greater Washington D.C area While the first wave of Indian immigrants to the US in the 1960s and 1970s were professionals like doctors, scientists and engineers, recent trends show substantial diversification of skills. Indian Americans have organized themselves into a large number of associations and organizations mainly on the basis of language and, occasionally, profession. With increasing wealth particularly from the IT and biotechnology sectors, the community has been playing an increasingly active role in the political field A significant manifestation of the growing political consciousness and influence of the Indian American community is the emergence of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian Americans which now boasts of a strength of 130 in the House of Representatives, the largest single-country Caucus in the House Both the Caucus and the Indian American community have emerged as major players in the effort to break with the past and firmly align the policies and interests of the world's two largest democracies.

CP-03-0004

ATTACHMENT 2

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

CHAIRMAN

January 10, 2003

Dr. S.P. Sukhatme
Chairman
Government of India
Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
6th Floor, Niyamak Bhavan
Anushakti Nagar, Mumbai - 400 094
India

Dear Dr. Sukhatme:

I am writing in response to your letter of December 11, 2002, in which you acknowledge my proposal to meet with you early in 2003 to begin discussions on the approved five nuclear safety topics. I am pleased to accept the dates you propose for my visit (February 24-28, 2003) as well as the site visits to Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) and the Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC).

I plan to arrive in New Delhi on Saturday, February 22, and will spend Monday, February 24 in calls on various Indian Government offices, including with you if you will be in the city that day. However, recognizing that the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) offices are in Mumbai and because I believe it would be beneficial for some initial technical-level discussions to scope out the details of the NRC-AERB nuclear safety projects, I propose sending a three-person delegation directly to Mumbai to start the discussion on February 24. I would fly to Mumbai on the morning of February 25, when we could meet to review the outcome of the technical team's discussions and confirm the next steps in advancing the NRC-AERB nuclear safety dialogue. I am also requesting an appointment with Dr. Kakodkar, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). I would be available for site visits to TAPS and BARC on Wednesday and Thursday, February 26 and 27. Of course, this is a tentative itinerary, and I welcome your suggestions.

Mr. Kevin Burke, Senior International Relations Officer, Office of International Programs will be the NRC point of contact for my visit, and is available to work with your staff to make arrangements. He can be reached via phone at (301) 415-2317, via fax at (301) 415-2395, or via e-mail at <kdb@nrc.gov>. The contact at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi is Dr. Eugene Bae, Second Secretary for Science, Technology, Environmental and Health Affairs. Dr. Bae can be reached by phone at (11) 419-8220.

I look forward to our meeting in February, and to the renewal of cooperation between our two programs.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Meserve

No. CH/AERB/USNRC/2002/ December 11, 2002

Dear Dr. Meserve,

I thank you for your letter of November 13, 2002, a fax copy of which was received on November 14, 2002. I was informed that the original hard copy was also mailed. However, it has not reached us although nearly one month has elapsed.

Thank you for accepting our invitation to visit India so that we can re-start a dialogue between AERB and NRC on issues concerning safety. I have noted the five topics which you have suggested for our discussion. We had suggested three more topics and I hope these can be added on later.

With regard to your visit to India may I suggest that it could extend over 4 or 5 working days. We would arrange discussions, presentations, meetings and visits to nuclear facilities. Tentatively, I would propose the equivalent of two days of presentations and discussions with the staff of AERB, and a visit to Tarapur, which is about 3 hours drive from Mumbai to see the operating nuclear power station(TAPS 1 & 2) and the on-going construction work for the two 540 MW PHWRs(TAPP 3 & 4). We would also arrange a visit to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Mumbai. The details will be worked out once we are agreed on the broad structure of the programme of the visit.

After talking to my colleagues here it appears that the last week of February 2003 would be the most suitable from our point of view. May I suggest February 24 to 28, 2003 as the dates for your visit? There would be two week ends- one before and one after the dates suggested. Either one could be conveniently utilised for a little bit of sightseeing.

My colleagues and I are looking forward to your visit. We are hopeful that the resumed dialogue will enhance the cooperation between the two regulatory bodies and strengthen the friendly ties between our countries.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely

(S.P. Sukhatme)

Dr. Richard A. Meserve
Chairman
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington D.C. 20555-0001
U.S.A.

Fax No. 001-301-415-1672

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

CHAIRMAN

November 13, 2002

Professor S. P. Sukhatme
Chairman
Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
6th Floor, Niyamak Bhavan
Anushakti Nagar, Mumbai 400 094
India

Dear Chairman Sukhatme:

I am pleased to inform you that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has recently completed consultations with the Department of State regarding the scope and guidelines for the proposed resumption of the nuclear safety dialogue between the NRC and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). Accordingly, I am now able to accept your invitation to visit India to re-initiate the dialogue. In accordance with the guidance received from the Department of State, our initial discussions can address potential NRC-AERB cooperation in the following five topical areas:

1. Fire safety
2. Design (modifications and backfit)
3. Symptom-based emergency procedures
4. Risk-informed performance-based regulations
5. Procedures for reactor operating license renewal and periodic safety review

I look forward to productive discussions with you and your colleagues on these topics in India at a convenient time early in the coming year. I would also be pleased if site visits could be arranged to appropriate nuclear facilities in India, particularly those that might be involved in activities related to the proposed topics for discussion.

With regard to funding NRC's cooperative activities with AERB, it is important to recall that NRC is a full-fee recovery agency in accordance with our legislative mandate, and therefore external funding must be secured for NRC to conduct international projects. While it is not essential to reach a final decision on the source in the U.S. or in India for funding NRC's participation prior to my visit, I will wish to discuss this matter during our meeting with the aim of reaching agreement on an appropriate means for funding NRC's long-term activities in support of our renewed dialogue.

To proceed with making the final arrangements for my visit, I suggest that your staff contact Ms. Janice Dunn Lee, Director of NRC's Office of International Programs at (301) 415-1780 or by e-mail at <JDL@NRC.GOV>. Her office will be able to provide you with all necessary assistance.

I look forward to the opportunity to work with you to re-initiate the NRC-AERB nuclear safety dialogue.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Meserve

ATTACHMENT 3

The Indian **EXPRESS**

Thursday, January 09, 2003

Front Page

Mishra emerges as pointman for ongoing dialogue with US

SHISHIR GUPTA

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 8: National Security Advisor and Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister Brajesh Mishra is all set to emerge as India's key interlocutor with the US in the ongoing dialogue on critical issues of nuclear technology, space and hi-tech cooperation.

According to highly-placed sources, Mishra has been designated as the principal interlocutor for interactions with US Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage and Deputy National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley.

Also, he will remain in constant touch with his US counterpart Condoleezza Rice. This step was taken in consultation with External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha and Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal.

The government wanted as interlocutor "a man who could take political decisions" on the so-called trinity issues rather than a senior bureaucrat. The assessment is that the US policy towards India will be largely guided by Armitage and Hadley, who they feel are focussed on, as well as favourably disposed towards, India. (US Secretary of State Colin Powell is seen to be more involved in firefighting global crises for the Bush administration and Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has Iraq on his mind.)

It was Armitage who arm-twisted Pakistan President General Pervez Musharraf into giving a commitment to "permanently" end cross-border infiltration and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure at the height of India-Pakistan tensions last June.

Sources said that Mishra was the obvious choice as he has the weight and clout to push the Indian mandate with the US State Department besides having the ear of Vajpayee.

He met Hadley while the US official visited New Delhi last month The name of Minister of State for External Affairs Digvijay Singh was considered by the South Block but he was apparently found to be not clued in to these sensitive issues.

Singh is no longer a favourite of the South Block, particularly after he went on record that Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee would attend the now-postponed SAARC summit in Islamabad. Deputy National Advisor Satish Chandra was also a candidate for engaging his US counterpart but it was ruled out as Hadley has a larger profile and handles Washington's policy on issues such as defence exports, dual use technology besides security.

New Delhi is keen on having an intensive engagement with the US on the trinity issues even though it is fully aware of the strong non-proliferation lobby in the State Department.

Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal is expected to meet his US counterpart Under Secretary (Political) Marc Grossman in Washington in the first week of February.

He will also meet Under Secretary (Global Affairs) Paula Dobriansky and Under Secretary (Export Administration) Kenneth Juster.

The MEA has also asked for a meeting between Sibal and Armitage. For sometime now, India has been suggesting to Washington that the Indo-US ties on sensitive issues should not be kept hostage of the Cold-War era and the P-5 club South Block has conveyed to Washington that it is about time the bilteral relationship went past non-proliferation regimes that are discriminatory towards India.

It has pointed out that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) is not from developed to the developing countries but from certain developing countries pooling their resources

North Korea and Pakistan shared their resources once they had the nuclear and missile technology from China.

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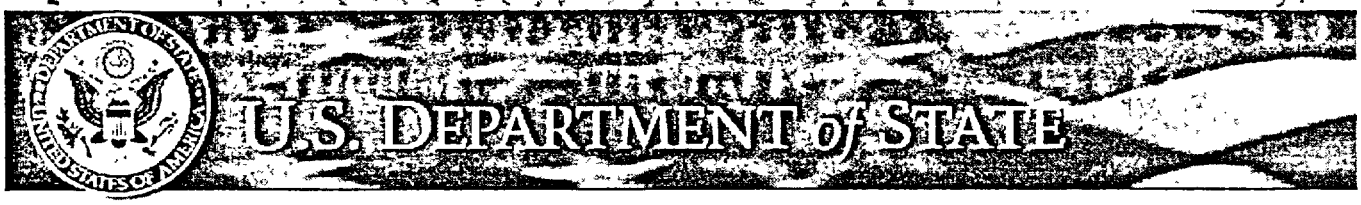
ATTACHMENT 4



Transforming US-India Relations

Christina B. Rocca, Assistant Secretary for South Asian Affairs
Remarks to Confederation of Indian Industry
New Delhi, India
May 14, 2002

As Prepared for Delivery

Thank you for those kind words, Bob. We in Washington know how fortunate we are to have you here as American Ambassador to India You are doing a superb job and you personally have done so much to push this bilateral relationship forward.

Distinguished members of the Confederation of Indian Industry, Ladies and Gentlemen. Thank you for asking me to speak to this distinguished gathering I am pleased to have this opportunity to talk to you about the transformation in relations between the United States and India. Our two democracies are working together more intensely than ever before to make the world freer, more peaceful, and more prosperous.

From the start of his Administration, President Bush has sought a global approach to US-India relations to engage India on the whole range of issues that currently confront the international community. No matter what the issue, whether it is counter-terrorism, national defense, global climate change, international commerce or preventing HIV/AIDS, the President has looked to India as a partner.

The most topical area of this partnership is in our military to military relations, and these offer an impressive illustration of the way in which India-US ties are moving from the discussion stage to active cooperation.

Today, not far from Agra, Indian paratroopers and American special operations forces are participating in their largest-ever joint army and air exercise since India's independence. Although I love Agra, and fondly remember my first visit there, I certainly do not envy our soldiers and flight crews their first visit in this heat

The specific goal of the exercise is to conduct joint parachute training and mutual familiarization with small arms But the larger, long-term goal is much more ambitious, and is based on strategic, diplomatic and political cooperation as well as sound economic ties. Military to military cooperation, long a subject of discussion between us, is now producing tangible progress towards this objective. Indian and US military forces are now actively developing the capability to work together effectively Such cooperative activity between military organizations is a normal aspect of relations between friendly countries and I anticipate more such exercises to follow Agra.

Even though this joint exercise is an important milepost, it is only the latest indicator of the impressive growth in military cooperation between India and the United States. The US and Indian navies have also conducted exercises and US Navy ships have made seven port visits in the past few months.

The Defense Policy Group was revived in December and will hold its second meeting next week, on May 21. It provides the framework for planning and coordination for our military relationship Within that framework, other bodies, such as the Executive Steering Groups for the Army, Navy and Air Force and functional working groups have discussed technological and research and development cooperation, sales and licensing issues and peacekeeping cooperation

The defense supply relationship between Indian and America has been notable in that it involves the private sector as well as government. I was pleased to see that CII, our National Defense Industrial Association and the US India Business Council co-hosted a day of important interaction between our defense industries.

Furthermore, our armed services are determining areas of mutual interest in basic research for military purposes and identification of areas for joint work in future defense system development.

In late April, we capped all of this activity with the visit of Assistant Secretary of State Lincoln Bloomfield. He was in New Delhi to begin a formal political military dialogue that, along with the visit to Washington by India's Chief of the Army Staff, will help both our countries better appreciate each other's national goals and military strategies as well as coordinate our defense trade.

The growing military relationship is one important element of the far broader process of transformation occurring between our two countries in the areas of strategic and technical cooperation. But there are others The communiqué issued at the end of the November Summit meetings between President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee in Washington commits both countries to expanding the scope of our defense-related ties, strengthening our collaboration regarding President Bush's new strategic framework, resuming cooperation on civilian nuclear safety and in space science. The Administration remains committed to these goals, and will continue to seek creative and productive ways to implement them

Nonproliferation remains an important item on our bilateral agenda, which we are addressing through cooperation and mutual understanding One area in which there is great scope for cooperation is on export controls. We have already had a series of expert-level discussions and conducted training for Indian customs officials This cooperation should expand over time, encompassing dialogue, information sharing, training and other assistance We are confident that the Indian government shares our concerns about preventing the spread of sensitive technologies since the diffusion of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and missiles pose a serious threat to the security of both our countries

India and the US are also working together to stimulate bilateral high technology commerce and are discussing several ideas toward that end We have agreed to the resumption of three nuclear safety-related projects The chairman of India's Space Research Organization has met in the US with American counterparts to expand civilian space cooperation on areas such as weather, migration and communications.

Over the past several months, the US and India have built a vibrant relationship in the war against terrorism This began immediately after the September 11 attacks on the United States, when Prime Minister Vajpayee and other Indian leaders offered their help ungrudgingly and generously. This offer was a splendid act of solidarity with the American people at a time of urgent need.

South Asia is a key front in the global war on terrorism And India has been a vital ally in the campaign to destroy the al-Qaida organization, extract it from its safe havens and end its predations against the Afghan people Dismantling the structure of extremism and terror must go hand in hand with addressing and eliminating its root causes Achieving these goals in South Asia has involved diplomatic efforts on many fronts

The diplomatic cooperation between India and America in pursuit of these goals has been unprecedented in our relationship. We have worked together in the UN to build support for UNSCR 1373 and the India-sponsored Comprehensive Convention Against International Terrorism. Our cooperation has contributed to the arrest of hundreds of terrorists around the world. The United States and India have moved in unison to strangle the financial assets of terrorists and well over 100 nations have issued blocking orders and frozen assets used to finance their attacks.

Moving from diplomatic efforts against terrorism to the more practical aspects of our struggle, I am pleased that US-India counter-terrorism cooperation is rapidly maturing. The US-India Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism predates 9/11 and continues to expand and deepen. Convening for the fourth time in January, the US and India broke new ground across the full range of counter-terrorist efforts including intelligence sharing, training, terrorism finance and money laundering, border security, and cyber-terrorism

On broader law enforcement issues, we also are steadily increasing the number of our joint activities. We signed a new bilateral treaty last October providing for cooperation and mutual legal assistance, that makes it easier for American and Indian law enforcement agencies to tackle international crime

As the two top centers of development of computer software in the world, India and the US are natural partners in another front of the war against terrorism – cyber terrorism Just over two weeks ago our two countries held their first formal consultations on how to combat new emerging threats to our critical national infrastructures. The talks involved representatives of government agencies as well as academic experts and marked the start of a regular interaction on cyber security. Our professional-level dialogue, conducted, from here on, through the new US-India Cyber-Security Forum, will be continuous as we work to protect both Indian and American societies from the threats of cyber attack. We will hold the next JWG in Washington in July.

The success of the Bonn Conference that established an interim government in Afghanistan owes much to US-Indian cooperation. Working together, American and Indian negotiators convinced Afghan participants to reach agreement on the Bonn Accords But Bonn was just the beginning Afghanistan will require constant and intense international attention and support in order to overcome the legacy of more than 20 years of violence.

Accomplishing this task will be exceedingly difficult for the Afghans, even with outside help India-US collaboration will play a crucial rôle in meeting the challenge of restoring stability in Afghanistan. India, like the United States, has been a major contributor of relief and reconstruction assistance for that blighted country

An even greater challenge, and one I anticipate with real optimism, is to repeat our mutually supportive diplomatic efforts for all of South Asia, the adjoining regions of Southeast Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East, and the world as a whole, including close cooperation within the UN system The United States and India remain co-chairs of the Community of Democracies and will continue to work together to promote democracy throughout the world. Our collaboration can only make the world a safer and more just place.

The pace of our engagement on the economic front has also picked up Since January, we've seen visits by senior USG officials from the Departments of Treasury, Energy and Commerce and from the Environmental Protection Agency During the same period, Ministers Sinha and Mahajan and other cabinet rank officers of the Indian Government have been in the United States for productive discussions with their counterparts. We look forward to enhancing these kinds of interactions under the framework of the US-India Economic Dialogue, which the President and Prime Minister reinvigorated last November. With the active participation of our respective private sectors, the Economic Dialogue can and will play an important role in helping us realize the enormous potential of our economic relationship.

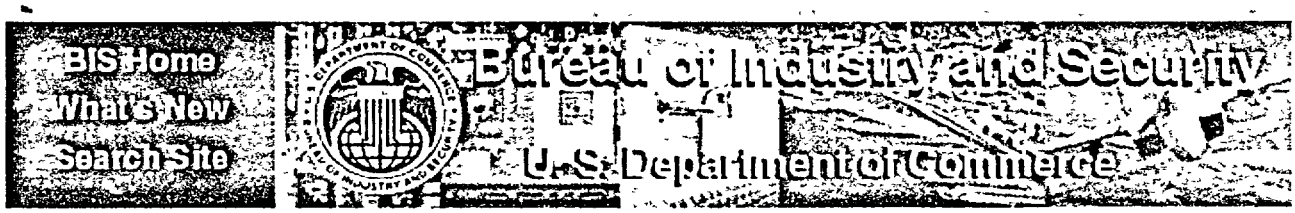
Our partnership extends from the macro level of politics, economics and diplomacy to the community level where HIV/AIDS has become a growing problem Here, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) supports two major bilateral projects and is planning to incorporate HIV prevention into other activities.

It is clear that our two countries have embarked on a new and more productive course in bilateral relations This is a change that supports the interests of us both The United States is committed to move rapidly and decisively toward even greater cooperation in this partnership of equals. I believe Indians are also excited about the transformation of our relationship as it demonstrates your country's assumption of ever-greater responsibilities as a major power in the region and in the global arena

The US-India relationship is entering an exciting phase, a period of transformation which, if properly managed, can bring great benefits to both our countries This will require constant attention and hard work. I think India and the United States have demonstrated their willingness to do this hard work, to overcome difficulties and keep our eyes on the benefits for us both I am confident that together we will succeed

Thank you.

[End]



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For Immediate Release
November 13, 2002

U.S.-India Joint Statement on High Technology Commerce

During his November 12-13 visit to Delhi, U.S. Under Secretary of Commerce Kenneth I. Juster led a senior United States Government delegation for a high technology commerce dialogue with an inter-ministerial Indian delegation led by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal. Under Secretary Juster also called on the External Affairs Minister, the Defence Minister, the Minister of State for Space, and the National Security Advisor.

The two delegations agreed to take concrete steps to pursue the commitment between Prime Minister Vajpayee and President Bush during their November 2001 meeting to stimulate bilateral high technology commerce towards realising their goal of transforming India-U.S. relations.

The U.S. delegation reviewed with its Indian counterpart the current state of bilateral high technology trade, including trade in U.S. controlled "dual-use" items. The two sides recognised the improvement in this area and pledged to think boldly and creatively about steps that could be taken to further enhance high technology trade in a way that reflects their countries' new relationship and common strategic interests.

The two Governments agreed to create an India-U.S. High Technology Cooperation Group, comprising senior representatives of relevant departments of both countries. The Group would expeditiously work towards developing a new statement of principles governing bilateral cooperation in high-technology trade that broadly advances our relationship in this area, including addressing ways to increase trade in "dual-use" goods and technologies.

The delegations reaffirmed their countries' shared commitment to and common interest in preventing proliferation of strategic goods and technology. They decided to further enhance their export control cooperation.

The Indian delegation welcomed the U.S. offer to host the Group's meeting in early 2003 in Washington D.C.