Table 3. Variables Affecting Missile Proliferation in Selected Countries

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	China	India	Iran	North Korea	Pakistan
Demand Side			•		
Security	 Limited deterrence Counter measures against TMD/NMD Useful instrument against Taiwan independence Regional superiority 	 Balance against China Conventional and nuclear superiority over Pakistan Primacy on Indian subcontinent 	 Competition with Iraq Ability to control the Persian Gulf 	 Regime survival Equaliser vis-à-vis superior US/ROK conventional forces Threat to US as bargaining chip 	 Deterrence against Indian conventional/ nuclear superiority
Prestige	To some extent	 Military/ technological prowess 	Very important	 Symbol of socialism Strength under difficult circumstances 	Islamic missiles?
Bureaucracy	Military-industrial complex	 Industrial-technocrat complex? Institutional advancement (ISRO) 	 Revolutionary Guard regards control of missiles as important vestige of power 	Military interests	 Military interests
Domestic Politics	Maybe; perceived US hegemony strengthens hardliners	Sustain BJP-led coalition	See above	• Strengthen the hands of the military	Civilian government needs military support
Supply Side					
Foreign policy	 Supports key allies such as Pakistan Gain political influence (e.g., Iran) 	• Not known for transfers	In exchange for missiles and missile technology	Establish and expand influence in other regions	• N/A
Commercial	Foreign currency	• Not known for transfers	• Maybe	Key source of foreign currency	 Maybe; but not known as a supplier
Military	Keep India tied down by supplying Pakistan	Not known for transfers	• N/A	Gain knowledge through recipient countries' testing and use	• Maybe (e.g., support Mujahadin guerrillas)
Bureaucracy	parochial interests of arms-export companies	• Not known for transfers	• N/A	Korean People's Army gains through exports	Not clear

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