The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York and has the honour to convey the submission by India pursuant to OP16 of Resolution 70/46 (Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices) as given below:

"India believes that Amended Protocol - II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons serves as an appropriate framework for addressing the issue of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) which is today the weapon of choice for terrorists and NSAs. We support continuing the useful work on IEDs under the CCW framework through an appropriate decision at the Fifth Review Conference of the CCW in December 2016, with a focus on addressing the threat of IEDs, while underlining that the responsibility for enforcing rule of law, including respect for international law lies with the legitimate government authority of that State Party. India believes that there is scope for enhancing cooperation among States in exchange of expertise, experience and best practices, and information sharing on countermeasures, though this should be done on a voluntary basis keeping in mind confidentiality of sensitive information. India's Centre of Excellence for training on IEDs has organized several training courses in which a number of service personnel from foreign countries have participated alongside Indian participants. Indian experts have also made regular contributions to the discussions on IEDs under the CCW framework."


United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
New York
[Attn: Ms. Jenny Fuchs]
The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York and has the honour to convey the submission by India pursuant to OP3 of UNGA Resolution 70/56 (Follow-up to the Advisory Opinion of the ICJ on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons”) as given below:

"India joined as co-sponsor of the UNGA Resolution A/Res/70/56.

2. India’s consistent support and co-sponsorship of the ICJ resolution at the General Assembly is an expression of its commitment, as underlined by the 1996 Advisory Opinion of the ICJ, to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control. India’s support for the existence of an obligation to pursue in good faith and to conclude nuclear disarmament negotiations is not based on the provisions of any particular legal instrument but is a logical extension of India’s consistent political support for nuclear disarmament.

3. India is convinced that the goal of nuclear disarmament can be achieved by a step-by-step process underwritten by a universal commitment and an agreed multilateral framework that is global and non-discriminatory. There is need for a meaningful dialogue among all states possessing nuclear weapons to build trust and confidence and for reducing the salience of nuclear weapons in international affairs and security doctrines.

4. India’s working paper CD/1816, enumerated specific steps, including reaffirmation of the unequivocal commitment of all nuclear weapon States to the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons; reduction of the salience of nuclear weapons in the security doctrines; measures by nuclear-weapon States to reduce nuclear danger; negotiation of a global agreement among nuclear weapon States on ‘no-first-use’ of nuclear-weapons; negotiation of a universal and legally-binding agreement on non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon States; negotiation of a Convention on the
complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, leading to the global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified timeframe.

5. India considers the Conference on Disarmament as the appropriate forum for the commencement of negotiations on Nuclear Disarmament through the establishment of a subsidiary body with a mandate agreed by consensus as part of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work. India has consistently supported the negotiation in the CD of a Comprehensive Nuclear Weapons Convention, and has also reiterated its readiness to negotiate a Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons, most recently in the CD Plenary on 26 January 2016."


United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
New York
[Attn: Ms. Jenny Fuchs]
The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York and has the honour to convey the submission by India pursuant to OP5 of UNGA Resolution 70/36 (Measures to Prevent terrorists from acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction) - Full Submission as given below:

"India has co-sponsored resolution A/Res/70/36 "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" to highlight the concerns of the international community with regard to WMD terrorism. International response to this threat needs to be at national, multilateral and global levels. India expresses satisfaction that this resolution has been adopted by the UNGA without a vote and supports the continued implementation of this resolution.

2. India recognizes that the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery is a major challenge facing the international community and has supported global efforts for preventing WMD proliferation. As a victim of terrorism for over three decades, we are fully cognizant of the catastrophic dangers that transfers of WMDs to non-state and terrorists could entail. Clandestine proliferation networks have led to insecurity for all and must not be allowed to reappear. The international community must join hands in eliminating the risks relating to sensitive materials and technologies falling into hands of terrorists and non-state actors. The focus on non-state actors should in no way diminish state accountability in combating terrorism, dismantling its support infrastructure or curbing its linkages with WMD.

3. India has taken steps to prohibit access of weapons of mass destruction to terrorists and non-state actors through measures at the national level as well as participation in international cooperative efforts. India has in place a well-established, stringent and effective export control system based on legislation, regulations and a control list of sensitive materials, equipment and
technologies consistent with highest international standards. With a view to supplement and complement the existing legislations, the Weapons of Mass Destruction and Their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act was enacted in 2005. It provides an integrated and over-arching legislation on prohibiting unlawful activities in relation to weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and related materials, equipment and technologies. In 2010, India enacted amendments to the Foreign Trade Act, 1992 to further strengthen the national export control system. India is committed to maintaining effective national export controls and is prepared to make its contribution as a full member of the respective multilateral export control regimes.

4. India supports enhanced international cooperation, including through the UN, IAEA, OPCW and other relevant forums to prevent terrorists from acquiring WMDs. India participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and contributed to the Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) process. We welcome the outcome of the Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington on March 31-April 1 2016. We see the NSS process as aimed at building pragmatic and purposeful frameworks setting benchmarks and standards and fostering confidence in international cooperation to supplement and not substitute the central role of existing multilateral institutions such as the IAEA. India believes that the primary responsibility for ensuring nuclear security rests at the national level but national responsibility must be accompanied by responsible behavior as well as sustained and effective international cooperation. All states should scrupulously abide by their international obligations. India published a handbook on “Nuclear Security in India” in March 2014, which was updated which was updated in at NSS 2016 as India’s National Progress Report.

5. India has made good progress on setting up a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership which will cooperate with the IAEA and other foreign partners. India has contributed 1 million US dollars to the IAEA’s Nuclear Security Fund for 2012-13 and announced a further contribution of US$ 1 million at NSS 2016. India has submitted its reports and updates to the Committee set up pursuant to the UN Security Council Resolution 1540. An Indian expert participated in the work of the 1540 Committee between 2007 and 2009. India has also expressed readiness to offer assistance to other
countries in capacity building and in fulfilling their obligations under UNSC Resolution 1540. In April 2011, India supported the UN Security Council Resolution 1977 for extending the mandate of the 1540 Committee for a period of 10 years."


United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
New York
[Attn: Ms. Jenny Fuchs]
The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York and has the honour to convey the submission by India pursuant to OP14 of UNGA Resolution 70/34 (Follow-up to the 2013 High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament) as given below:

"India supported resolution A/Res/70/34 submitted by NAM calling for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention.

2. India is convinced that the goal of nuclear disarmament can be achieved by a step-by-step process underwritten by a universal commitment and an agreed multilateral framework that is global and non-discriminatory. There is need for a meaningful dialogue among all states possessing nuclear weapons to build trust and confidence and for reducing the salience of nuclear weapons in international affairs and security doctrines.

3. India’s working paper CD/1816, enumerated specific steps, including reaffirmation of the unequivocal commitment of all nuclear weapon States to the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons; reduction of the salience of nuclear weapons in the security doctrines; measures by nuclear-weapon States to reduce nuclear danger; negotiation of a global agreement among nuclear weapon States on ‘no-first-use’ of nuclear-weapons; negotiation of a universal and legally-binding agreement on non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon States; negotiation of a Convention on the complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, leading to the global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified timeframe.

4. India considers the Conference on Disarmament as the appropriate forum for the commencement of negotiations on Nuclear Disarmament
through the establishment of a subsidiary body with a mandate agreed by consensus as part of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work.

5. India joined the statements made in the CD on behalf of G-21 in March 2014, September 2014, March 2015, June 2015, August 2015, March 2016 and May 2016 calling for urgent commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament in the CD, in particular on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction."


United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
New York
[Attn: Ms. Jenny Fuchs]
The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York and has the honour to convey the submission by India pursuant to OP3 of UNGA Resolution 70/53 (Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities) as given below:

"India supported resolution 70/53 on TCBMs in Outer Space. However it is unfortunate that a major space faring country like India was not included in the GGE on TCBMs established pursuant to resolution 65/68. In India’s view, a more representative GGE could have enhanced the content of the report. Notwithstanding its concerns about the GGE on TCBMs, India already implements a number of TCBMs- including registering space objects with the UN register, prelaunch notifications, measures in harmony with UN Space Mitigation Guidelines, participation in IADC activities with regard to space debris management, undertaking SOPA (Space Object Proximity Awareness and COLA (Collision Avoidance) Analysis and numerous international cooperation activities, including hosting the UN affiliated Centre for Space and Science Technology Education is Asia and Pacific. India has been participating in all COPUOS sessions and chaired the STSC Committee in February 2016. India looks forward to the final report on the Long Term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities.

2. India is party to all the major international treaties relating to Outer Space. India believes that this international legal framework needs to be strengthened to enhance the security of space assets for all space users and to prevent the weaponization of Outer Space. Thus, India supports the substantive consideration of the item on Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space in the CD, including negotiations in a subsidiary body as part of a Programme of Work.

3. Outer Space should be an expanding frontier of cooperative activity. This places a responsibility on all space-faring nations to contribute to international efforts to safeguard outer space as the common heritage of
humankind and preserve and promote the benefits flowing from advances made in space technology and its applications for all. India is against the weaponization of Outer Space and supports international efforts to reinforce safety and security of space based assets.

4. While universal and nondiscriminatory transparency and confidence-building measures can play a useful complementary role, they cannot substitute for legally binding instruments in this field. India shares the concerns about emerging threats to space security. However it is important that member States be given the incentive to protect their interests by investing in legally binding multilateral instruments rather than by resorting to national measures or interim and partial steps that do not fully address the concerns of all space actors."


United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
New York
[Attn: Ms. Jenny Fuchs]
No. PM / NY / 254 / 01 / 2016

31 May 2016

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York and has the honour to convey the submission by India pursuant to OP3 of UNGA Resolution 70/39 (Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices) as given below:

"India participated in the GGE on FMCT established pursuant to the UNGA resolution 67/53. India welcomes the consensus GGE Report which was circulated in the Conference on Disarmament as CD/2023. The GGE Report underlines the Treaty and its negotiation in the CD remains a priority enjoying broad international support and that CD 1299 and the mandate contained therein remains the most suitable basis on which future negotiations should commence. In our view, this was the most significant conclusion of the GGE. At the time of the adoption of the resolution 67/53, India had stated that the work of the GGE amounted to neither pre-negotiations nor negotiations on an FMCT, which should take place in the CD on the basis of the agreed mandate. The GGE Report is the result of a most thorough inter-governmental assessment of FMCT in recent years, as it brought together Governmental experts from 25 countries who brought to bear varied but enriching perspectives on various aspects of a future treaty, thus deepening our understanding of its many complexities. The Report is a valuable reference and deserves in-depth consideration and examination even though it does not bind the hands of future negotiators and is without prejudice to national positions. India hopes that the GGE report will impart momentum for the commencement of FMCT negotiations in the CD.

2. India’s position on FMCT is clear. Without prejudice to the priority India attaches to nuclear disarmament, India supports the negotiation in the CD of a universal, non-discriminatory and internationally verifiable FMCT that meets India’s national security interests. India is a nuclear weapon state and a responsible member of the international community and will approach FMCT negotiations as such.
3. India was one of the original co-sponsors of the UNGA resolution 48/75L adopted by consensus in 1993 which envisaged FMCT as a significant contribution to non-proliferation in all its aspects. India joined consensus on the establishment of an Ad hoc Committee on an FMCT in the CD in 1995 and then again in 1998. Similarly, India did not stand in the way of consensus on CD/1864 which provided inter alia for establishment of a Working Group to negotiate an FMCT and was prepared to go along even with the proposal made by Mexico as CD President in CD 2014 in February 2015.

4. UNGA Resolution 48/75 L reflected with clarity the common understanding of the basic objective of the treaty. The mandate for the proposed treaty was explicitly reflected in this resolution and reaffirmed by the Shannon Report in CD/1299 i.e. to “negotiate a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”. This mandate was also reaffirmed by the CD in 1998 and 2009 in its consensus decisions and reiterated in resolutions on FMCT in the UNGA. India does not favour reopening this mandate which offers the best prospects for commencement of FMCT negotiations in the CD.

6. India’s support for FMCT negotiations in the CD is consistent with its interest in strengthening the global non-proliferation regime that would add a measure of strategic predictability and a baseline for future global nuclear disarmament efforts. Given this objective and given the CD’s vocation, it is essential that all relevant countries participate in these negotiations in the CD and contribute to its successful outcome.


United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
New York
[Attn: Ms. Jenny Fuchs]
The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York and has the honour to convey the submission by India pursuant to OP5 of UNGA Resolution 70/36 (Measures to Prevent terrorists from acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction) - Executive Summary as given below:

"India has co-sponsored resolution A/Res/69/39 “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction” to highlight the concerns of the international community with regard to WMD terrorism. International response to this threat needs to be at national, multilateral and global levels.

2. India recognizes that the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery is a major challenge facing the international community and has supported global efforts for preventing WMD proliferation. As a victim of terrorism for over three decades, we are fully cognizant of the catastrophic dangers that transfers of WMDs to non-state and terrorists could entail. Clandestine proliferation networks have led to insecurity for all and must not be allowed to reappear. The international community must join hands in eliminating the risks relating to sensitive materials and technologies falling into hands of terrorists and non-state actors. The focus on non-state actors should in no way diminish state accountability in combating terrorism, dismantling its support infrastructure or curbing its linkages with WMD.

3. India has taken steps to prohibit access of weapons of mass destruction to terrorists and non-state actors through measures at the national level as well as participation in international cooperative efforts. India has in place a well-established, stringent and effective export control system based on legislation, regulations and a control list of sensitive materials, equipment and technologies consistent with highest international standards. India is committed to maintaining effective national export controls and is prepared
to make its contribution as a full member of the respective multilateral export control regimes.

4. India supports enhanced international cooperation, including through the UN, IAEA, OPCW and other relevant forums to prevent terrorists from acquiring WMDs. India participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and contributed to the Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) processes. India believes that the primary responsibility for ensuring nuclear security rests at the national level but national responsibility must be accompanied by responsible behavior as well as sustained and effective international cooperation. It is essential that all states should scrupulously abide by their international obligations. India published a handbook on “Nuclear Security in India” in March 2014, which was updated in at NSS 2016 as India’s National Progress Report.”


United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
New York
[Attn: Ms. Jenny Fuchs]