

POSITION PAPER

NAME OF THE DELEGATE: Jia Tokas

COMMITTEE: United Nations General Assembly

COUNTRY: India

AGENDA: Reducing Nuclear Danger



It is no second doubt about the nuclear weapons are the deadliest weapon on Earth and world has seen its devastating impact in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan in 1945. As per arms control association in 2021 there are around thirteen thousand warheads present globally. India is committed towards reducing nuclear danger and have taken many steps towards it.

In 2020, India sponsored two resolutions which are adopted by the First Committee of United Nations General Assembly - 'Convention on the Prohibition of the use of Nuclear Weapons' and 'Reducing Nuclear Danger' under the 'Nuclear weapons' cluster. These resolutions manifest India's commitment towards the goal of nuclear disarmament.

India pledges a No First Use (NFU) Nuclear policy and promote use of technology for betterment of society and humanity. India joined (International Atomic Energy Agency) in 1957. As of 2019, India has put 26 reactors under IAEA safeguards. Also, India joined the IAEA Response and Assistance Network (RANET) in January 2020.

India is part of many groups which restrict the proliferation of missiles and missile technology. India become part of MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime) in 2015, Joined Wassenaar agreement in 2017 and become 43rd member of Australia Group in 2018.

India signed many UNODA treaties such as Geneva Protocol, Chemical Weapons Convection, Moon Treaty, Outer Space Treaty, Partial Test Ban Treaty, Sea Bed Treaty, and the International Convection for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.