



# Position Paper

Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Agenda: Discussing Bioengineered Terrorism and Ways to Combat the Same

Country: Republic of India

Delegate: Ritum Prabhat

## **Introduction**

Bioengineered terrorism poses a grave and evolving threat to international peace and security, exploiting rapid advances in biotechnology for malicious purposes. The deliberate engineering or manipulation of biological agents by non-state actors has the potential to cause mass casualties, overwhelm healthcare systems, destabilize economies, and create long-term humanitarian crises. Unlike conventional weapons, biological threats are difficult to detect, inexpensive to develop, and capable of spreading rapidly

across borders, making them particularly dangerous in an interconnected world.

As the primary body responsible for maintaining global peace and security, the United Nations Security Council must take proactive and coordinated measures to address this emerging challenge. The Republic of India recognizes that while biotechnology has revolutionized medicine, agriculture, and public health, its dual-use nature necessitates strong global governance, oversight, and cooperation to prevent misuse by terrorist organizations.

## **I. India's Perspective and Relevance to the Agenda**

India, as one of the world's most populous nations and a major hub for biotechnology, pharmaceutical manufacturing, and vaccine production, is acutely aware of the risks posed by bioengineered terrorism. Any biological attack would not only threaten human life but also disrupt food security, economic stability, and regional peace.

Having faced cross-border terrorism for decades, India understands the evolving nature of asymmetric threats and the increasing role of non-traditional weapons. India firmly believes that bioengineered terrorism is not a challenge confined to individual states but a collective global threat that demands multilateral action under the leadership of the UNSC. Ensuring preparedness, prevention, and accountability is essential to safeguarding global stability.

## **II. National and International Measures Undertaken**

India is a strong advocate of global disarmament and non-proliferation. It is a responsible stakeholder in the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and maintains robust national regulations governing the handling, storage, transport, and research of biological materials. India has also invested significantly in strengthening disease surveillance networks, early-warning systems, and rapid response public health infrastructure.

During global health emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic, India demonstrated its scientific and manufacturing capacity through large-scale vaccine production and international cooperation, reinforcing its commitment to biosecurity and global health resilience. At the international level, India actively supports UN-led counter-terrorism initiatives, intelligence sharing mechanisms, and capacity-building programs aimed at preventing the misuse of scientific advancements.

India further emphasizes the importance of transparency, responsible research practices, and international cooperation to ensure that emerging biotechnologies are not diverted toward malicious ends.

## **Conclusion and Recommendations**

The Republic of India believes that combating bioengineered terrorism requires a balanced and forward-looking approach that strengthens security while preserving scientific progress. India proposes the following measures for consideration by the UNSC:

1. Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention through enhanced verification mechanisms, periodic compliance reviews, and greater international transparency.
2. Establishing a UNSC-mandated Global Biosecurity Task Force to monitor emerging biotechnologies, coordinate intelligence sharing, and assess bio-terror risks.
3. Enhancing international cooperation and information sharing among member states to identify, disrupt, and dismantle bio-terror networks at an early stage.
4. Capacity building for developing nations, including technical training, infrastructure support, and access to rapid detection and response technologies.
5. Encouraging public-private partnerships to promote ethical research standards and responsible innovation within the global scientific community.

India reaffirms its commitment to working collaboratively with all member states to eliminate the threat of bioengineered terrorism. Through collective responsibility, preventive diplomacy, and strengthened global governance, the international community can ensure that scientific advancement remains a force for peace, resilience, and human progress.

THANK YOU.