



The Model Conference Global Security Issues

Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Bratislava



Modelová konferencia Bezpečnostná sekcia

Fakulta medzinárodných vzťahov, Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave

Dear *Forum for the 21st century*,

The Republic of India is pleased to be part of the conference on Global security issues. We want to express full support towards solving new occurred problems in the global world situation. After studying the draft given by the Forum for the 21st century we would like to put forward the position of India to mentioned topics.

The Republic of India is opened to support and to take part in solving the issues of collective security and global situation in the 21st century.

In the section *Notes*:

- The Republic of India agrees with the Forum for the 21st century that the global security environment has after the Second World War markedly changed. During the period of more than sixty years emerged in the world scene new economic powers and from the former colonies accrued new independent states. According to these facts there is a great need of change also in the field of the United Nations, as they are one of the biggest players.
- India considers new security challenges mentioned by the Forum to be the most serious ones. Challenges such as the energy security, environmental security, information security, food and water security, piracy, drug trade, international terrorism, religious extremism and fundamentalism impact India in an extensive size as well.
- It is fact, that in the last decade the non-state actors are becoming more and more active an international relations. India deprecates terrorism and organized international crime groups. In the last year India noticed more than 707 victims of terrorism and the statistics show that this year the number will be even higher.
- India supports Forum in the attitude that private security and military companies are one of the most controversial among the non-state actors in international relations.
- India has signed and ratified both the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention and despite the fact that the number of weapons of the mass destruction has decreased India is still observing if they do not fall into wrong hands.

India is already self-sufficient in reactor design and construction. The main reason India cites for not signing the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty is that China is one of the nuclear haves. India has resisted the idea of joining the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty also because the treaty is both flawed and discriminatory.



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In the section *Proposals*:

- The Republic of India is one of the biggest states in the world. Despite the hard times in the past is becoming a dominant economic power and is getting to the first positions in the modern technologies. Therefore Indian government thinks that India should get also a chair in one of the principal organs of UN dealing with international security affairs, in the Security Council of UN. In the opinion of India, the reorganization of the Security Council is necessary because the world has undergone major changes since the world body was founded in 1945 and there are credible nations around who should be in it. As a result of this opinion, India is pressing for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council and has asked the five permanent members to "revise" their concepts on basic reforms of the world body to reflect current global realities. As a result of this act, India was elected as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.
- As far the crime question is mentioned, the cyber crime is a deep problem in India. India occupies the fifth place in the world. The human trafficking and child sex tourism is a great problem in India as well. Therefore India proposes two ways how to deal with this problem, first is trying to prevent and second is to defend the victims.
- Talking about the weapons of mass destruction regulation India has already proposed and consequently has agreed together with Pakistan to confidence-building measures that cover peripheral issues such as providing an annual listing of some of their nuclear facilities and establishing hotlines between their military directors general and between their diplomats. India hopes, that this will help India and Pakistan to begin implementing confidence building measures to ameliorate expected destabilizing aspects of their future nuclear force modernization. Speaking of NPT, the option available which serves the interests of both India and the NPT is to maintain the status quo although on the upcoming 2010 NPT Review Conference the discussion in this issues will be held. Till that time India remains outside the treaty while following the principles and norms of the NPT.