



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.

Positions of India:

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The Republic of India fully agrees that there should be a reform of the international security's institutional framework, most notably in the UN Security Council.

India is one of the founders of United Nations and has been from the beginning by forming of this framework. India has also contributed to the success of the UN's operations, to add more than 55 000 Indian residents has served in peacekeeping missions of UN.

The designed reform must be based on the consensus of the whole international community and must reflect the current state of international political and economical relations, distribution of power. This reform should also increase the effectuality and decisionmaking process in the field of global security.

The Security Council is considered to be the most important institution of the global security framework. Therefore there must be represented every continent, both developed and developing countries and it must depict the new power distribution.

The Forum for the 21st century has stated two proposals of the reform and India is opened for the second variant. The permanent representatives with the power to veto should be joined by the African Union, Arab League, ASEAN, European Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organization plus the newly risen powers Brazil, India and South Africa.





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Due to the globalisation, the concept of security and the security environment has completely changed. States have to protect themselves not only in the sphere of national threat as it used to be, but also in the international sphere. The traditional concept of security and aggression must be redefined.

There are new types of issues dealing with security such as terrorist attacks, radicals, organized international crime, drug trade, human trafficking, money laundering, emergence of non-governmental actors, new types of weapons of mass destruction and their dealing, nuclear weapons and pirates. What is more, energy security, information security and food and water security has to be taken into account.

India proposes two ways how to deal with the problem of human trafficking and child sex tourism, which are also being very relevant issues for India to deal with. At first the problem must be prevented and then consequently the victims must be defended.

India expresses the same attitude that the fight against international terrorism should not spill over into hostility against any particular religion and definitely not transform into Islamophobia.

India also agrees with the statement that states should come up with a common strategy to deal with these for most of them newly emerging problems. The recommendations of the Forum to effectively communicate, assist and cooperate, share information and data and subsequently to create some kind of constitution of an „early warning system“. India considers this to be one of the first steps to predict attacks to a nation's sovereignty. What is more, speaking of human rights defending, the Republic of India agrees that if there are any visible evidences, such actions are to be immediately reported to the Security Council.

- 3

So it can be distinctly seen, that India is doing her best and is active in dealing with problems of peacekeeping and opened to do more also in the field of developing global crisis management which could be used also in the case of natural or industrial disaster. India is also opened to provide to the Forum her experts to use them for conflict prevention, post-crisis rehabilitation.

- 4

The Republic of India possesses one of the largest territories in the world and is very active in maintaining friendly relations with the most of countries. India develops various bilateral issues, including economic cooperation, connectivity, security and energy.





In order to everlasting peace and unalterable friendship makes Republic of India afford to make the cordial relations in the whole world last.

India assists Nepal in national defence and military preparedness and both nations tolerate each other's security. India Parliament declared that any aggression against Bhutan would be seen as aggression against India. India also gives Maldives security grid and together with Australia and United States has with Japan a security pact. India also committed its military assets to protect Qatar and Oman from external threats.

What is more India has a military cooperation with Russia in case of attacks, signed a treaty with Burma and Myanmar. What is more India has established diplomatic relations with its rival from the times of Cold War, with Israel and has increased cooperation in military and intelligence ventures and after the rise of Islamic terrorism in both countries has generated a solid strategic alliance with Israel, too.

India has strengthened relations with United States, China and in economical issues with developing countries in South America, Asia and Africa, especially with Brazil and Mexico.

- 5

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 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.

When talking about weapons of mass destruction, India and her rival Pakistan have together agreed on 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 diplomats. India hopes that this will help for both countries to establish confidence.

The main reason why India cites for not signing the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty is the possible threat from China. The second reason for resisting this idea is the treaty is both flawed and discriminatory.

