

INDIA'S DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION POLICY

Shaping the Nuclear Doctrine

- ① Indian world view based on our historical experiences, independence movement and the vision of the founding fathers of modern India.
- ② Political will to maintain strategic autonomy.
- ③ Development of Capability to safeguard national interest.

India's Disarmament Initiatives

- 1954 ◎ Stand still agreement for halting nuclear explosions and discontinuance of production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons, pending more substantial agreement.
- 1956 ◎ Cessation of all explosions of nuclear weapons, prohibition of use of fissionable material for military purposes and prohibition of transfer of fissionable material from civilian to military stocks.
- 1965 ◎ A Treaty to Prevent the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
- 1978 ◎ Call for prohibition of use of nuclear weapons pending nuclear disarmament.

Contd...

India's Disarmament Initiatives

- 1982 ⦿ Call for a freeze on production of nuclear weapons and related fissionable materials.
- 1982 ⦿ Negotiating an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.
- 1988 ⦿ Action Plan for Ushering in a Nuclear-Weapon-Free and Non-Violent World Order.
- 1999 ⦿ Call for De-alerting of Nuclear Arsenals.
- 2002 ⦿ Addressing the Threat of Use of Weapons of Mass Destruction by Terrorists.
- 2006 ⦿ Working Paper on Nuclear Disarmament

Working Paper on Nuclear Disarmament - 2006

Steps towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World

- ⦿ Reaffirm the unequivocal commitment by all NWS to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.
- ⦿ Reduce the salience of nuclear weapons and security doctrines.
- ⦿ Reduce nuclear danger, including the risk of accidental nuclear war, by de-alerting nuclear weapons to prevent unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons.
- ⦿ Negotiate a global agreement among NWS on “no first use” of nuclear weapons.

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Working Paper on Nuclear Disarmament - 2006

Steps towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World

- ① Negotiate a universal and legally binding agreement on non-use of nuclear weapon against NNWS.
- ② Negotiate a Convention on the complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
- ③ Negotiate a Nuclear Weapons Convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and on their time bound destruction, leading to the global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons.

India's Nuclear Doctrine

- ⦿ Building and maintaining a credible minimum deterrent.
- ⦿ A posture of “No First Use”: nuclear weapons will only be used in retaliation against a nuclear attack on Indian territory or on Indian forces anywhere.
- ⦿ Nuclear retaliation to a first strike will be massive and designed to inflict unacceptable damage.
- ⦿ Non use of nuclear weapons against non nuclear weapon state.

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India's Nuclear Doctrine

- ⦿ However, in the event of a major attack against India, or Indian forces anywhere, by biological or chemical weapons, India will retain the option of retaliating with nuclear weapons.
- ⦿ A continuation of strict controls on export of nuclear and missile related materials and technologies, participation in the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty negotiations, and continued observance of the moratorium on nuclear tests.
- ⦿ Continued commitment to the goal of a nuclear weapon free world, through global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament

Nuclear Weapon States

<u>Country</u>	<u>Year of first nuclear test</u>
USA	1945
Russia (formerly USSR)	1949
UK	1952
France	1960
China	1964
India	1974 (PNE) & 1998
Pakistan	1998
Israel	...
North Korea	2006

Non-proliferation Related Export Control Regimes

<u>Regime</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Set up in</u>
Zangger Committee	To control exports of equipment or material especially designed or prepared for processing, use or production of special fissionable materials.	1971
Nuclear Suppliers Group	Expansion of the Zangger lists and enhanced controls on exports of nuclear materials and related equipments and technologies.	1975
Australia Group	Prevent proliferation of materials or equipments that can contribute to chemical or biological weapon programmes.	1985

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Non-proliferation Related Export Control Regimes

<u>Regime</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Set up in</u>
Missile Technology Control Regime	Prevent proliferation of rocket and missile systems, especially those capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction as well as related materials, equipments and technologies.	1987
Wassenaar Arrangement	Control exports of conventional arms and dual use goods and technologies having military applications.	1996

India – A Sui Generis Position

- ⦿ Long standing policy that a nuclear-weapon-free-world enhances India's security and also global security.
- ⦿ Only nuclear weapon state to declare commitment to the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free-world as part of its doctrine.
- ⦿ Only nuclear weapon state whose weapon programme grew out of a civilian nuclear programme.
- ⦿ Unique demonstration of nuclear restraint between demonstration of capability in 1974 and becoming a nuclear weapon state in 1998.

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India – A Sui Generis Position

- ⦿ Commitment to non-proliferation despite not being a party to the NPT.
- ⦿ Waiver granted by Nuclear Suppliers Group in 2008 permitting international co-operation in the civilian nuclear field.

Thank You