

## **POSITION PAPER FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY**

The Issues before the Committee are: 2010 NPT Review Conference: Towards General and Complete Disarmament; Water and Nuclear Technologies; and Implementing Nuclear Energy Infrastructures without Weapon Production Threats. The Republic of India is very concerned about all of the above and believes that all topics are of crucial importance for the international community to ensure protection and promotion of human security and mitigate the effects of climate change.

### **I. 2010 NPT Review Conference: Towards General and Complete Disarmament**

The Republic of India supports the International Atomic Energy Agency since its membership in July 1957 in the IAEA Board of Governors guided by the “Atoms for Peace” plan announced by US President Eisenhower in 1953 promoting nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Following up the conferences in Geneva in 1958, 1964 and 1971, India was given the ability to build its own nuclear power units thanks to the help of UK, US and Canada. We draw attention to our international fellows that when the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was discussed and opened to signature in 1968 India could not be considered as a nuclear-weapon according to the NPT’s regulation and thus was asked to give in its sovereign right if it wanted to possess such weapons. Perceiving such demand as discriminatory, India decided to reject the signature of the NPT hoping that one day negotiations would review the NPT in favor of a fairer treaty. India recognizes the crucial role of IAEA in its task of reducing the risks of nuclear proliferation and encourages multilateral agreements such as the 1961 Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA (P&I), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (NOT), the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (ASSIST), the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), the Third Agreement to Extend the 1987 Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, the Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (RCA) and the Convention on Nuclear Safety (NS). Realizing the slow progress on nuclear disarmament unlike the visible arms race, India as other emerging countries observes that the IAEA focuses more on inspections than in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy among its Member States and deplores the lack of time frame for the reduction of the number of nuclear weapons regarding the P-5 nuclear authorized countries. Having adopted a clear position regarding disarmament since its first nuclear test in 1974 and limited its number of weapons, India has always been an engaged actor proposing moratoriums based on a “no first use” policy and a time bound program of elimination of all nuclear weapons of the world at a UN Special Session on Disarmament in 1988, idea that will also be proposed by US President Obama later on. We consider the key issue today being the proliferation of nuclear weaponry in new countries like Israel and Pakistan both being in strategically geographic positions regarding the stability of Middle East and Central Asia. India being a country surrounded by Pakistan and at missile range of North Korea, another threatening country that left in 2003 the NPT, feels concerned about its security and therefore considers a possible membership regarding the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) under condition. The Republic of India believes that a reinforcement of the NPT is necessary given the behavior of Iran and to avoid another crisis such as the North Korean one, furthermore the revision of article IV of the NPT in order to avoid a misuse of this article for military purposes seems essential; moreover India believes all Member States should have similar rights especially regarding the sovereignty clause. The Republic of India as a democratic country promotes liability, transparency and effective governmental regulation to fight against terrorist actions and supports peace-building actions unlike North Korea and Iran. We express our

hopes in the IAEA as being the key to international stability regarding North Korea and Iran, two countries that should be put on top of the agenda.

## **II. Nuclear and Water Technologies**

India is dedicated to developing water and nuclear technologies by promoting an international scientific cooperation in order to implement an innovative energy management. We strongly encourage the IAEA to put an emphasis on its Major Program regarding Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science and we greet the financial effort announced in the Agency's Program and Budget 2010-2011. We call upon Member States to concentrate on water use efficiency and develop isotopic techniques such as isotopic hydrology promoted by the IAEA's film *Search for Water* screened at the International Exposition on Water and Sustainable Development (EXPO 2008). We believe in nuclear and water resources as key solutions to improve food quality and safety, livestock productivity and health and thus encourage developing States to actively participate to trainings provided by the Agency. India also reaffirms the conclusions on the role of groundwater and climate discussed in Africa at the international conference in Kampala, Uganda, and emphasizes the need for great regional and global cooperation on water resources assessment. We urge all Member States to take an active participation in the Agency's project I-WAVE (IAEA-Water Availability Enhancement), in order to develop efficient and realistic strategies concerning water resources assessment. We reaffirm the remarks formulated in the Agency's 2009 *Nuclear Technology Review* and draw attention to positive contribution of research in water and nuclear innovative technologies to the control of greenhouse gas emissions or medical techniques. India emphasizes the importance of the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) in ensuring sustainable nuclear innovation and safe nuclear energy systems and calls upon all States to become members of this project and to consult its 2009 *Guidance for the Application of an Assessment Methodology for Innovative Nuclear Energy Systems*.

## **III. Implementing Nuclear Energy Infrastructures without Weapon Production Threats**

India believes in the benefits of nuclear energy and its applications for all mankind. Recalling the demography of its own country, India developed its energy capabilities through civil nuclear programs considering that the key to alleviate misery within the Indian society was development. Bearing in mind the multiple reports of experts regarding the benefits of nuclear energy as a response to the depleting earth resources and threats to global climate, India urges regional and global actors to switch from military nuclear to civil nuclear. Convinced that nuclear power is the best low carbon emission alternative to the continuing use of fossil fuels and confident that there will be no harm for human health if the facilities are controlled by an independent specialized institution such as IAEA, India encourages the international community to reform the nuclear order and propose a report promoting such a shift for the sake of peace and a nuclear-weapon-free world.