



INDIA भारत

STATEMENT BY INDIA FOR THE THEMATIC DEBATE ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF THE 80th UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24 OCTOBER 2025

Chair,

In an increasingly turbulent global security environment, India reaffirms its commitment to disarmament & arms control instruments on conventional weapons.

As a party to its 5 protocols, India is committed to the humanitarian principles enshrined in the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

The Amended Protocol-II strikes a balance between humanitarian concerns arising from landmines and the legitimate defence requirements, particularly of States with long borders. India has fulfilled obligations under the Amended Protocol-II, inter-alia, related to the non-production of non-detectable mines, as well as rendering all anti-personnel mines detectable.

The Amended Protocol-II also serves as an appropriate framework for addressing the issue of IEDs, which are often deployed by terrorists and illegal armed groups. Having fought the menace of IEDs, India accords high priority to IED threat mitigation and victim assistance.

Chair,

As an original signatory to Protocol V, India is deeply aware of the grave humanitarian concerns caused by the explosive remnants of war.

“India for Humanity” initiative has organized over 30 limb fitment camps, with over 15,000 artificial limbs fitted in the last few years in various countries. The prosthetic limb, popularly known as “Jaipur Foot”, has gained recognition worldwide for its efficacy, safety and cost-effectiveness.

India highlights the need for efforts by all States in sharing new technologies, which can be deployed for removal or deactivation of Explosive Remnants of War.

Chair,

The CCW provides a common platform to review, and to meaningfully respond, to the challenges arising from the evolving new technologies applicable to armed conflict in the 21st century.

The deliberations on regulating LAWS under the GGE have highlighted challenges posed by them, and facilitated a deeper understanding of characterization, possible restrictions and measures.

India believes that the Guiding Principles and previous reports of the GGE, contain a very powerful norm that the emerging technologies in the area of LAWS are not exempt from restrictions contained under IHL.

India remains committed to the fulfilment of the current mandate of the GGE which is to “consider and formulate set of elements of an instrument without prejudging its nature” and underlines that issues with regard to LAWS should be discussed within the framework of CCW, instead of any parallel process.

Chair,

India supports the UNPoA on small and light weapons (SALW) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and continues to work actively against illicit arms trade that exacerbates terrorism. India has also worked closely with UNRCPD Kathmandu to increase regional awareness and formulate steps to combat illicit SALW trade.

India played an active role in the adoption as well as in furthering the work of the Global Framework for through-life management of conventional ammunition. An Indian expert has been engaging constructively in the Technical Review Board (TRB) of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) and has contributed to its ongoing refinement. Women AATOs (Ammunition and Armament Technical Officers) from Indian Army have been actively engaged in UNSAFERGUARD training events to promote the GFA (Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management) and enhance capabilities of Member States.

As a member of the Wassenaar Arrangement, India remains committed to work towards further strengthening global non-proliferation architecture in the area of conventional weapons and related dual-use goods and technologies.
