" India has been a Consultative Party of the Antarctica Treaty since 1983 and is also a member of  SCAR and a party to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) in 1986. In1997 she became a party to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. At present India has research stations (DakshinGangotri, Maitreyi and Bharti) in Antarctica. Becoming party to international treaty regimes, under our constitutional scheme requires effectuation at the domestic level by a national enabling legislation. While the demand and effort for a national legislation has been a long standing one, it is only recently that a Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India has submitted the draft of a national legislation on Antarctica.  The effort of this article would not be to analyse the draft act, but to look at it from the perspective of international law-to strengthen the treaty regime, bring legal certainty to various activities of India and also look at legislation of other parties to the ATS. This article is purely an academic exercise and seeks to provide a clearer understanding of India's obligations and the challenges under the Antarctica treaty regime