Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 27th Annual Brigham Young University Model United Nations High School Conference (BYUMUN). As your director, I’m pleased to welcome you to this year’s Security Council. This is my second year as a member of BYU Model UN. Last year I competed in New York City at the National Model United Nations Conference by representing France on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East.

I am a junior studying Political Science with a minor in International Development. I spent this past summer working in a refugee village in Northern Thailand. My hobbies include cooking, playing the piano, reading, playing tennis and traveling. I hope to someday have a career at the United Nations or with the State Department. I look forward to assisting you throughout the conference and helping you have a memorable experience.

This year, the Security Council will address the following topics:

I. Increasing International Security through Peacekeeping Reform
II. Working for Peace through Nuclear Nonproliferation

The purpose of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security. It is a small committee in size, with only 15 members, but it has been an integral part of the United Nations since the creation of the UN Charter. Under its mandate, all decisions of the Security Council must be enforced by Member States.

This background guide will help you begin your research and have a basis for understanding the issues. However, it is not all-inclusive, so it should be used as a starting point but not your only resource. Both of our topics are very current, so staying up to date with the news will help you develop a more comprehensive view of the issues.

Please feel free to reach out at any time with questions or concerns. I'm anxious to help and I look forward to meeting you in October.

Sincerely,

Sofia Broadbent
sofi.broadbent@gmail.com
Committee History

“In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.” -Article 24.1 of UN Charter Chapter V: The Security Council1

Introduction and Background

The Security Council is the most powerful organ of the UN and an original body instituted during the creation of the United Nations Charter2. The UN Charter was drafted by the victors of WWII in order to provide a mechanism to prevent such disastrous wars from ever occurring again. The purpose of the Security Council is fourfold: to investigate situations which threaten international peace, to recommend solutions to such conflicts, to encourage other nations to provide motivation (in the form of sanctions or other punishments) for resolving these conflicts and to use military force if necessary3. The Security Council is distinct because, Under Article 25 of the original Charter, all Member States agree to follow the binding decisions of the Council4. This was decided because the Security Council holds the main responsibility for international security and peace, and its decisions need to be enforced to maintain those goals. The Council has enforcement ability through the power of Member States5.

Structure and Membership

The Security Council consists of five permanent members and 10 rotating members, the ten of whom are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. The Presidency of the Security Council rotates monthly between Member States currently on the council. The five permanent members, also called the P5, are the victors of WWII: The U.S., France, U.K., Russia, China6. The currently elected members are Angola, Egypt, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Senegal, Spain, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela, with some serving through 2016 and others finishing their term in 2017. Other countries can participate in the discussion without a vote if it relates


specifically to them. Some Member States are calling for reform of the Security Council mainly because of how its structure impacts the power of those on the Council, a large concern for non-P5 countries. The P5 countries are very powerful because they have veto power, meaning if one P5 country votes no on a resolution, the resolution doesn’t pass. Because the P5 were chosen based on the outcome of World War II, many now claim that this is an outdated measure and those with veto power should be expanded to include current influential countries, namely Germany, India, Japan and Brazil. However, disagreement on overall expansion, the future use of veto power, and which, if any, countries should be added, have prevented action from occurring.

**Security Council Impacts**

Many decisions have come from the Security Council since its beginnings, but several resolutions stand out as particularly noteworthy in the Council’s history. For example, *S/Res/1325*, adopted in October of 2000, confirmed the importance of the role of women in peacebuilding and conflict prevention. It called for actors to encourage women’s participation and be aware of gender involvement in such efforts. Another example of a particularly impactful Security Council resolution is *SC/Res/242*, passed in 1967 after the Six Day War in the Middle East. It was accepted by all Arab states, and is famous because of its call for a “just and lasting peace”. It continues to be an important reference in discussions of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is important in all decisions that the Security Council adhere to its mandate and powers given through the UN Charter. Additionally, it will use documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (A/Res/3/217), The Declaration of the Rights of the Child (A/Res/14/1386), and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/Res/51/80) in order to ensure that its decisions align with previous decisions and value human rights.

**Annotated Bibliography**


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12 Ibid.
This is the text of the UN Chart on the official United Nations website. It was drafted at the creation of the organization in order to establish the UN and it has been the cornerstone of the United Nations since the beginning. Chapter VI specifically discusses the Pacific Settlement of Disputes, explaining how Member States should act if they have a grievance to bring before the Council.


This is the website for the United Nations Foundation, an organization which strives to strengthen the connection between the UN and partner organizations such as NGOs and businesses. This page provides a basic overview of the Security Council including its history and powers.


This page provides a basic overview of the Security Council, and provides links to pages with more specific information. These pages include The Veto, Membership Elections, Peacekeeping Data, and more.


This website outlines Chapter VII of the UN Charter, providing a summary of each Article and then a link to more detail. It explains references to the Chapter, and also gives case studies for the topics.


This is part of the official United Nations website. It lists all the current members, explains which spots will be open in the next election, and provides a search for past members. It also lists all countries that have never been on the Council.


This page is a report which discusses eight issues related to the Security Council and its binding decision-making power. It explains the Security Council’s power due to the UN Charter, and details specific chapters which provide authorization to the Security Council. It analyzes questions of Security Council legitimacy and power.

This webpage explains the difficulties involved with reform of the Security Council and some of the issues being faced. It provides information on debates of representation, and outlines various ideas. It also gives a detailed list of articles and documents for more information on various aspects of the debate of Security Council membership and powers.


This website provides information about S/Res/1325, an important resolution concerning women and international peace and security. It gives an overview of the resolution and its contents, discusses coordination of implementation, and Secretary-General reports, relevant documents, and publications.


This encyclopedia page explains SC/Res/242, giving background about why the resolution was passed and what it did. It discusses the continued historical significance and its impact at the time it was signed. The page also provides links to other pages on the Security Council, the Six Day War, individual country profiles, and other actors.
I: Increasing International Security through Peacekeeping Reform

“United Nations Peacekeeping helps countries torn by conflict create conditions for lasting peace.” -UN Peacekeeping

Introduction

United Nations Peacekeeping is an instrumental part of developing peace in conflict areas throughout the world. Peacekeepers serve to, “provide security and the political and peace-building support to help countries make the difficult, early transition from conflict to peace”14. They work daily to ensure that conflict areas can become peaceful places for safe living. UN Peacekeeping follows three principles. First, there must be consent by all parties, meaning that the main actors of the conflict must desire the assistance of a UN Peacekeeping force. This principle was put in place to prevent peacekeepers from creating more conflict15. Second, peacekeepers must adhere to standards of impartiality by providing just treatment to all parties. However, the UN is careful to note that impartiality is not neutrality, and that peacekeepers should avoid neutrality by condoning violations of international norms or laws that the UN is committed to upholding16. Finally, peacekeepers are committed to the non-use of force, except when it is necessary or self-defense or defense of the mandate. The UN is clear: “UN peacekeeping operations are not an enforcement tool”17. However, sometimes peacekeepers need to use force as a last resort in order to maintain security and order and avoid more upheaval18.

Peacekeeping deals with current global issues including rule of law, security sector reform, gender and peacekeeping, protection of civilians, children in conflict, human rights and disarmament19. Today UN peacekeeping forces possess a particular importance because of their efforts to prevent “religious extremism, weapons proliferation, and organized crime”20. The current peacekeeping force includes over 100,000 uniformed personnel and over 16,000 civilian

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16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.


personnel, working with a budget of $8.27 billion\textsuperscript{21}. Funding and personnel are supplied by Member States. According to an April 2016 report, Ethiopia ranks highest in military and police personnel contributions with 8,321 people from the country serving as peacekeepers\textsuperscript{22}. As of June 2016, there are 16 active UN Peacekeeping missions on 4 continents\textsuperscript{23}.

**History of United Nations Peacekeeping**

UN Peacekeeping began in 1948, with deployment to the Middle East under the title of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. The purpose of this mission was to oversee the 1948 Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement which created the line at the West Bank, gave Israel control over some Arab towns and outlined a committee to make decisions about Jerusalem. UN peacekeepers came to ensure that the armistice was respected, and forces remain there to continue the mission. This and other first missions were only for military observation, and peacekeepers were unarmed. Now, 69 operations have been deployed in various countries throughout the world. In 1988, the UN Peacekeepers won the Nobel Peace Prize because as the Cold War came to an end, the Nobel Committee wanted to express their hope that the UN’s influence would increase on an international scale\textsuperscript{24}. Following the Cold War, peacekeeping increased dramatically after early missions saw success, and the Security Council needed forces where legal framework seemed insufficient\textsuperscript{25}.

Unfortunately, during the 1990s, peacekeeping forces were less successful at preventing conflict despite missions. These infamous missions include countries like Rwanda and the Central African Republic (CAR)\textsuperscript{26}. In Rwanda, the 1994 genocide occurred despite the presence of UN Peacekeepers. A 1999 independent inquiry concluded “that the overriding failure in the international community’s response was the lack of resources and political will, as well as errors of judgement as to the nature of the events in Rwanda”\textsuperscript{27}. In the Central African Republic, “armed groups of Muslims and Christians engaged in murderous clashes spurred by political and economic grievances. The country is now divided along sectarian lines; a historic tradition of


\textsuperscript{22} Ibid.


\textsuperscript{26} Ibid.

peaceful coexistence has been wiped away. The CAR has experienced major problems with inappropriate actions by peacekeepers. In early 2016, the UN decided to send home over 100 peacekeepers due to allegations of sexual abuse and misconduct. Similar incidents occurred in other missions such as the Congo.

In the Central African Republic, the Congo and other areas, there is a need for continued reform because peacekeepers themselves often become the culprits, attacking those they should be protecting due to corruption within peacekeepers. Many people continue to call for reform after the exposure of violence and abuse committed during peacekeeping missions and because of atrocities that still persist. It is difficult to know exactly how many incidents have occurred because record-keeping of allegations did not begin until 2006.

At the September 2015 UN Peacekeeping Summit, President Obama explained that while the majority of peacekeepers diligently do their duty, “we have seen some appalling cases of peacekeepers abusing civilians -- including rape and sexual assault -- and that is totally unacceptable. It’s an affront to human decency. It undermines the core mission because it erodes trust with communities and governments alike. It has a corrosive effect on global confidence in peacekeeping itself.” Unfortunately, prosecuting peacekeepers is difficult because it is under the jurisdiction of the home country. Due to these issues, and people now question the credibility of UN Peacekeeping forces, and many disagree about the need for UN Peacekeepers in future conflicts.

**International Framework**

In June of 2015, a panel mandated by Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon researched peacekeeping reforms to determine the future of UN peacekeeping. As a result, the panel recommended a return to the fundamental goal of peacekeeping which is to reach political solutions (although civilian safety also remains a top priority). All actions taken through peacekeeping initiatives must further this goal. Additionally, the panel’s report also calls for “an increased attention on the role of women.”

Over the last several years, the Security Council has passed several resolutions aimed at prioritizing an increase in women on the force and promoting women’s safety during conflict. S/

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28 Perito, 3.


Res/1325 advocates for increased involvement by women in the promotion of peace and security by explaining that such efforts are more successful and expansive when women are involved and that this is part of providing women with equal rights. S/Res/1794 strives to improve the UN’s response to cases of sexual violence by adequately addressing claims and giving trials when necessary, and S/Res/1888 appointed a Special Representative for the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in order to ensure that more accountability is held for misconduct that occurs.

Case Study: Women in Peacekeeping

On May 29th, the United Nations recognizes the International Day of UN Peacekeepers, honoring more than 3400 troops who have died in service. This year, many paid tribute to peacekeeping forces on social media. On their Facebook page, UN Women wrote, “We also emphasize the importance of women peacekeepers as their presence helps reduce conflict and confrontation, improves access and support for local women, and provides a greater sense of security for women and children.” Despite these truths, there remains an extreme gender gap in peacekeeping forces, and as of April 2016, out of 103,510 uniformed personnel, just 4,946 were women. That is less than 5% of the force.

In 2011, a team conducted an “Evaluation of Gender-mainstreaming in United Nations Peacekeeping Activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”. UN Women submitted a report which found many areas for improvement in the mission’s efforts to promote women’s rights. This mission is particularly noteworthy because it has a Gender Unit and a Sexual Violence Unit, which work specifically on these issues that so heavily affect women. The Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the poorest countries on Earth, and within the country, women are even more impoverished than men. The country was burdened heavily by


colonization from Belgium and remains in a constant, violent upheaval.\textsuperscript{39} Data is scarce, but estimates state that there have been more than 100,000 women raped during the violence\textsuperscript{40}. In 2006, a policy directive required “the incorporation of a gender perspective in all policies, programs and activities of peacekeeping missions and requests that gender is taken into account in the structure, resources and the budget of missions\textsuperscript{41}.

While the mission saw advancements in law and prosecution of criminals, there are many external factors that continue to influence how much can be improved. Recommendations from the evaluation include increasing the number of women in leadership positions, expanding the capabilities of the Gender Unit and Sexual Violence Unit, providing more gender training courses, facilitating better coordination between groups working on these issues and enlarging the data collection on sexual violence\textsuperscript{42}.

\section*{Conclusion}

Peacekeeping is a multilateral process that involves decision-makers in many areas. It has long been an important aspect of the UN’s ability to facilitate international peace, although over the past several decades, its effectiveness has been called into question. While most peacekeepers continue to honorably promote the values of the UN and assist in maintaining peace, the rise in sexual allegations is concerning and problematic. The Security Council must consider all angles as it examines how to appropriately address these serious issues. Great strides can be made as Member States accept responsibility and work together to find innovative solutions. As Ambassador Samantha Power stated, “Peacekeeping gets other countries to stand up, rather than stand by”\textsuperscript{43}.

\section*{Questions to Consider}

1. How can safety of civilians be increased?
2. How can the UN increase transparency of peacekeeping investigations and thus accountability?
3. How can we ensure that peacekeepers have adequate resources to fully do their job?
4. What steps can be taken to eliminate corruption within peacekeeping units?

\textsuperscript{39} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{40} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{41} Ibid.
5. How can the UN recruit more women as peacekeepers? How can the UN help strengthen public opinion of peacekeeping forces?
6. When is it appropriate for UN Peacekeeping to interfere in a sovereign nation and how can appropriateness be determined?

Annotated Bibliography

This is the official UN Peacekeeping website, and this page discusses the basics of what peacekeeping does. It explains how peacekeeping is guide and in what areas peacekeeping forces work. This page also includes links to more information on history, reform and other aspects of peacekeeping today.

This webpage outlines the three principles of UN Peacekeeping and provides detail on each principle. It explains the meaning of the principle and why each continues to be important to peacekeeping missions. It also provides related links including the UN Charter and peacekeeping mandate.

This page discusses peacekeeping issues that are faced today. It highlights 15 different challenges that peacekeeping works on. There is a section on each challenge that provides an in-depth look at that particular aspect.

This paper analyzes the current political climate of the Sahel, and how new issues continue to affect peacekeeping operations in the area. It looks at the impact of joint responses, and delves into the difficulties associated with peacekeeping at less-than-full capacity. It also mentions how these peacekeeping challenges have impacted U.S. foreign policy.

This is the official peacekeeping fact sheet, updated at the end of April 2016. It provides statistical information on personnel, finances, and current operations, including the number of fatalities in each mission. Additionally, it provides pages for each mission to read background information, the mission mandate, statistical data specific to that operation, relevant UN documents, and more.


This is the website for an organization that strives to help improve the U.S.-U.N. partnership. It provides basic information on peacekeeping and missions all over the world. It includes sections on UN Peacekeeping 101, the Value of Peacekeeping, the Future of Peacekeeping, and Active Missions.


This page on the Nobel Prize website provides an understanding of why the UN Peacekeepers received the award. It gives background on the historical context and explains the UN’s role in fostering peace at the end of the Cold War. It details the assignments that led to this award.


Part of the United Nations website, this page provides an overview of peacekeeping, including an explanation of its role, details on current and past operations, understanding how a new operation is decided, and explaining how peacekeeping is financed.


This article takes a look at sexual allegations against peacekeepers. It provides statistics on the latest information, and explains actions taken by the Secretary-General to address the issue. It also discusses an independent panel which investigated UN actions in the Central African Republic.


This page provides statistics on sexual exploitation, abuse, and misconduct of UN peacekeepers. These statistics are based on several systems, and give information on allegations that have been made. It provides an explanation of allegations and what they can mean. It also has links to more information on current action being taken, victim assistance, awareness-raising, and more.

This is a transcript from President Obama’s speech to at the UN Peacekeeping Summit which he called in September 2015. He discusses his feelings on peacekeeping, his desires for its future, and his hope for international cooperation on the challenges facing the force.


France’s Mission to the UN includes a page on peacekeeping. It details the development of peacekeeping operations, information on each current operation, and a review of operations. It also gives financial implications, discussing a famous report about peacekeeping made a decade ago.


This source is the text of Resolution 1325, a very importance Security Council Resolution discussing women. It was adopted in October of 2000, and acknowledges the connection between peace and security priorities and women’s safety. This resolution is considered landmark, and has been extremely impactful in making strides in this area.


This is text from SC Resolution 1794, which focuses on peacekeeping in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It prioritizes that situation and authorizes action in the region, also providing personnel and other assistance. It was adopted in 2007 and extended.


This source is Security Council Resolution 1882, which discusses the rights and protection of children from sexual violence. This resolution, adopted in 2009, provides important distinctions on human rights law regarding children and conflict.


Security Council Resolution 1888 was adopted in 2009, and discusses peace and security in regards to women. It discusses provisions of peacekeeping mandates and how they should include protection for women and children. It also discusses legal actions.

This is an official social media outlet for UN Women. They update regularly, posting up dates on current endeavors and memorials to operations in the past. It provides facts and figures, case studies, personal stories, photos, and more, regarding women and their situation around the world.


This source provides a table on gender statistics in peacekeeping troops. It breaks it down by mission and splits female and male numbers. It clearly shows the distinction between the percentages of men and women on the force.


This is a report made by UN Women in the situation in the DR Congo, and how peacekeeping has affected women’s rights, both within the force and for the people living there. It provides analysis and recommendations on the operations and how they can better serve to help women in the area.


This organization strives to foster the relationship between the U.S. and the U.N. This page provides basic facts and statistics on peacekeeping operations, and provides a perspective close to the UN.
Topic II: Working for Peace through Nuclear Nonproliferation

“Let us remember that you are here not simply to avoid a nuclear nightmare, but to build a safer world for all” - Ban Ki Moon, 2010 NPT Review Conference

Introduction

Currently within the Security Council and United Nations, one of the greatest debates concerns countries’ abilities to create weapons and specifically efforts to expand nuclear nonproliferation. Nonproliferation means to stop something from growing; therefore, nuclear nonproliferation is preventing the expansion of nuclear weapons, also sometimes called weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Nuclear weapons began with the Manhattan Project in New Mexico when the United States became the first country in the world to successfully detonate an atomic bomb, code name Trinity, on July 16, 1945. Since that time, there have been more than 2,000 nuclear tests conducted throughout the world. There are two main types of nuclear weapons: atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. Atomic bombs use fission which splits the atoms, while hydrogen bombs are powered by fusion which joins the atoms together. The first and only times nuclear weapons have been used on people were when the United States dropped two atomic bombs in Japan on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II, where estimates total the number of deaths at around 105,000. This marked a point in history where absolute destruction became a realistic possibility. With the power of the atomic bomb, entire cities could be almost instantaneously wiped from existence. When the U.S. committed this act, it opened discussion about the ethics and morality of such weapons.

International Framework

During the Cold War and nuclear arms race between Russia and the United States, these nations and others recognized the necessity for restraints on nuclear capabilities. This led to the 1970 creation of The Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the most important document on the subject, which was signed by 190 countries. The NPT aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to foster the peaceful uses of nuclear


energy, and to further the goal of disarmament. The treaty centers on the idea that those countries with nuclear weapons will disarm and those without will not create them, and, therefore, peace will be fostered. The treaty was last reviewed by Member States in May of 2015, and this occurs every five years to ensure continued relevance.

Another extremely important element of the international framework regarding the future of nuclear nonproliferation is the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO). The CTBTO is a group working to pass the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which would ban all nuclear explosions by every country, meaning that no nation could even test nuclear weapons. The document was negotiated during the Cold War and ratified by 164 countries, but other signatures are still needed in order to make it a reality. Because the Treaty is not yet enforced, the current structure consists of a preparatory commission which includes a “verification regime” to ensure that there are no undetectable tests and an international data center at headquarters in Vienna. Through these mechanisms, the organization works to remain actively involved in the monitoring process and demonstrate to non-signatories the importance of supporting and signing this treaty.

**Particularly Relevant Actors**

There are many key players in the nuclear nonproliferation arena who work together towards the goal of a more peaceful world. These include the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and countries known or believed to have nuclear weapons. UNODA was established in 1988 for the purpose of promoting non-proliferation and efforts for disarmament. It works with the General Assembly and other bodies to encourage dialogue and action against nuclear weapons. The IAEA has been at the forefront of the discussion on nuclear non-proliferation since its creation in 1957, by promoting safe use of nuclear power. The countries known to have had nuclear weapons are Russia, United States,
UK, France, China, India, Pakistan, DPRK, and Israel. Iran is believed to have had them. In today’s international arena, many see a country’s power and influence based on the number of nuclear weapons it holds. The P5 continue to maintain both large stockpiles of weapons and leveraging power, while countries such as India and Pakistan have built nuclear weapons in attempts to gain international respect and influence.

**Case Study: Iran Nuclear Deal**

A deal was signed with Iran in July of 2015, completing months of negotiations on the issue of Iran’s nuclear capabilities. Over the last decade, Iran has worked steadily on projects regarding parts for nuclear weapons while maintaining that all nuclear programs were peaceful. In 2015, the United States, France, China, the Russian Federation, Germany and the United Kingdom, known as the P5+1, finally agreed with Iran on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), more commonly known as the Iran Deal.

In order to understand the deal, it is important to know the individual pieces of the agreement. First, the deal decreases Iran’s nuclear facilities and alters their design to make creation of weapons difficult or impossible. Second, it will be able to continue enriching the uranium which means they will be able to use nuclear power as a source of alternate energy. Iran will also reduce their stores of uranium significantly. The United States believes that this deal will significantly expand Iran’s “breakout time”, or the time it would take them to build a nuclear weapon. The IAEA will conduct strict inspections to ensure that Iran maintains their end of the deal. For its part of the bargain, Iran will receive a removal of economic sanctions that were crippling its economy. This deal occurred in the summer of 2015, and according to most, Iran continues to uphold their promises. However, many continue to argue that Iran will break the agreement and secretly create its own nuclear weapons. This would be extremely problematic especially considering the current volatile climate in Iran’s geographic area of the Middle East. Others argue that lifting the economic sanctions is an important step in moving forward.

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61 Ibid.


Conclusion

Nuclear nonproliferation is an extremely current issue that concerns the safety of those all over the world. Because of their extreme power, nuclear weapons must be properly managed, although nuclear nonproliferation is not yet a common goal for all. The topic continues to be decisive as many countries struggle for influence amidst conflict throughout the world. It is important that dialogue continues to occur, particularly within the Security Council as it works to foster international security. It is up to the Member States to determine the role nuclear weapons will play in maintaining international peace and security.

Questions to Consider

1. What will it take to put the CTBTO into effect?
2. How can individual Member States, regardless of nuclear holdings, play a part in the effort for nonproliferation?
3. What are the next steps to reach a point where nuclear weapons no longer threaten international peace?
4. How should countries with large stores of nuclear weapons deal with these stockpiles?

Annotated Bibliography

This page provides the dictionary definition for the word “nonproliferation”. It is described in both a broader and specific context. It also provides an example of how to use the word, the first-known use of the word, pronunciation, and popularity.

This website provides extremely detailed information on the Manhattan Project and the creation of the first atomic bomb. It provides information on events, people, places, processes, science, and other resources, and gives a timeline with details about the events. It is an educational resource for people to learn more about this time in history.

This is the U.S. State Department’s page on the NPT. It provides a background and overview, and has a video of Secretary Kerry’s recent remarks on the subject. It also includes the full text of the treaty, information on the review process, and links to more information about related topics.

This page provides information including fact sheets and briefs on nuclear testing. It was updated earlier this year, and gives statistics about nuclear tests which have been conducted. It includes a chart which illustrates the tests performed by each country.


This is the website for one of the most important groups concerning nuclear non-proliferation. The page discusses the NPT, its contents and where it could lead. The website gives information on the organization, its work and scientific resources. It also provides access to a news centre and publications on relevant topics.


This page discusses last year’s NPT review conference, where Member States came together to discuss updates to the Treaty. It provides information on the stances of various countries, background on the conference, statements from representatives, the speaking list, and more. It also includes links to a text of the Treaty, information on the UN and disarmament, disarmament issues, and other resources.


This page provides historical background, legal resources, country profiles, and more concerning the CTBTO. In terms of historical background, it gives a detailed timeline of events regarding the creation of the treaty.


This is the text of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which aims at full outlawing of all nuclear weapon use and testing. While working towards this goal, they support disarmament. This page also includes a section on the status of the Treaty, which provides information on Member States and the date of their signature.


This page explains the organization which supports the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. It also explains some of the history behind the treaty and why the organization believes that it is so important. It also gives an introduction to the CTBT and discusses why it has yet to become law. The page also includes information about the Preparatory Commission’s headquarters, verification mechanisms, and inspection activities.

This website provides information and statistics on the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It gives historical background and discusses the consequences of this action. It includes tables that illustrate casualties in different ways, and gives a detailed background on the history and impacts of the bombings and how to understand the science behind them.


This page provides background information on the organization of UNODA. It explains their purpose and how they accomplish it, and details the goals they work to promote. This page provides links to a spotlight, update, information on WMDs, conventional arms, regional disarmament, and special sessions on disarmament. It also includes a site index.


This is the information page for the IAEA. It provides information on employment, the Secretariat, Director General, history, conferences, and more. Every topic is linked to another more page that gives details on that item.


This article provides an interactive world map that gives information on which countries have nuclear weapons. It shows country-by-country details including number of tests, number of nuclear weapons, and a history of their involvement in nuclear weapon-making.


This is the full text of the JCPOA, also known as the Iran Deal. It outlines in extreme detail the agreement between the P5+1 and Iran. This agreement lifts economic sanctions from Iran in exchange for Iran curbing their nuclear program and instituting limitations.


This NPR article provides detailed and analytic information on the JCPOA and its effects. It discusses consequences, and notes things that could happen in the future. It provides links to the text of the agreement, discussion and interviews about the deal, and a fact sheet.

This BBC article provides an in-depth, scientific explanation of what the Iran deal agrees upon, and how it will work. It explains the science behind nuclear weapons, and how this poses potential difficulties in maintaining the agreement in the future. It also provides a map of Iran’s nuclear facilities, photos of production, and quotations from various experts.


This article explains the recent update to the Iran deal which occurred when German intelligence claimed that Iran was breaking the terms of the JCPOA. The article explains reactions by other countries to this news.