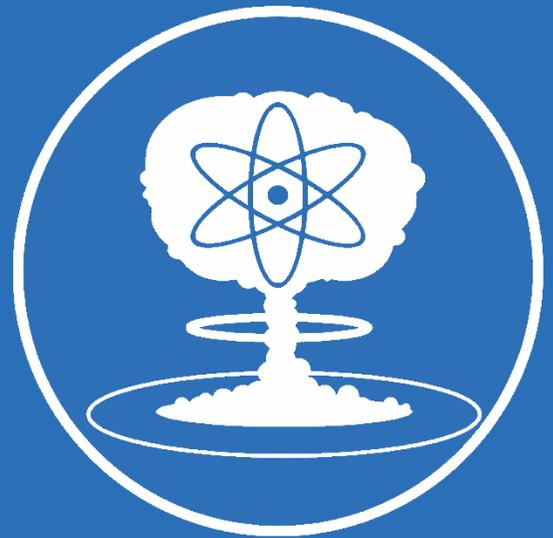


ATTACK ON THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

Background Guide
SSICsim 2017



Director:
Shanzae
Shehzad Khan

Includes:

Welcome Letter

Background

Character Guides

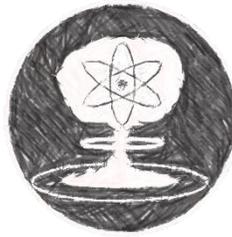
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Welcome Letter



September 1st 2016
London, United Kingdom

All mankind strives for survival.

As time passed and the world developed, different problems arose, and consequently, solutions were proposed and implemented. However, currently, we are facing a crisis that can have disastrous consequences if dealt with poorly.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is under threat and we are its only hope. India, Israel, Pakistan, and South Sudan have formed an alliance and aim to attack the credibility of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by sharing nuclear technology with each other, while persuading other states to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. They made many claims and grievances to justify their actions, which we must consider if we are to stop inconceivable calamity from striking planet Earth. Henceforth, I urge all nation states to come together in London, United Kingdom, within a few months, to discuss and co-operate with each other regarding an agreement on nuclear arsenal in the future.

Since this treaty plays a vital role in the containment of nuclear information sharing and nuclear arsenal development, you all have a massive responsibility to improve our safeguard programs, security dealings, and most importantly, to prevent massive scale wars. Considering this treaty has the highest number of signatories as compared to the other UN mandates and treaties, its impact is far-reaching and its existence is essential to foster a nuclear-free world. If the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is at risk, it automatically puts the future of nuclear arsenal and nuclear technology at risk.

This threat is not only on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, but also on the legality and the right of the United Nations in intervening into other states and their law. Hence, this threat is far greater than it seems, and as time goes by, stopping it becomes more and more vital. I believe that if we come together, we may procure solutions through diplomacy that will stand the test of time and ensure a world at peace. Whether that happens with or without nuclear weapons permitted in every state, is something I leave to you, Delegates. You all have an important responsibility to adhere to - before it gets too late.

Good luck!

Regards,

Shanzae Shehzad Khan

Director of the United Nations Security Council's Special Committee for Nuclear Proliferation
Attack on Nuclear-Non Proliferation Program Director

Introduction

This committee is the United Nations Security Council's (UNSC) Special Committee for Nuclear Proliferation, with the central purpose to discuss the threat that the alliance (between India, Israel, Pakistan and South Sudan) poses to the rest of the world.

Every country in the world, apart from these four countries, is part of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Currently, these four countries have formed an alliance and rejected the efficiency, legitimacy, and credibility of the NPT. Many of the leaders of these countries have expressed their grievances over the amount of leniency and privilege that has been given to the Permanent Five States (P5) within the UNSC. Many of the P5 have been involved in illegal nuclear information sharing within the NPT, they are allowed to have nuclear weapons and they have not implemented safeguards against non-state actors acquiring nuclear weapons. Furthermore, this alliance is contesting how the sovereignty of states is affected when the United Nations (UN) dictates their nuclear arsenal policies.

This is a crisis committee in which various different scenarios will be presented to the delegates, challenging them to effectively respond to the crises in order to secure the future of the United Nations and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The discussions within the committee will revolve around the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, correcting its flaws and discussing its credibility within the United Nations and across the world. The three main topics that will be discussed within the committee are possession of nuclear weapons, credibility of NPT, and state sovereignty.

Possession of nuclear weapons will highlight discussions surrounding who can possess nuclear weapons and whether it is necessary for states to be a part of the NPT in order to legally acquire and maintain them. Within the credibility of NPT, the delegates will be required to bring up all the flaws of the treaty and come up with solutions to prevent similar crises from happening again. Sovereignty of states will address whether the United Nations and its various committees have the right to outline nuclear laws and its application to different nation states. This topic will also highlight whether biases exist towards certain countries within the UN and who dictates the NPT policies. In these three topics and their sub-topics are vital as they emphasize the main topics to be dealt with in the committee sessions. As well, they will help in understanding the scope of potential crises.

Progression in this committee will follow the real-world setting, meaning that one hour in crisis will also be one hour in the real world. Many of the crises will be directly related to the NPT, highlighting the flaws of the treaty. Furthermore, all events leading up to one week before the first committee session will be taken into consideration. Many of the crises will be war related and delegates should expect time-sensitive crises, due to the volatile nature of the situation. It is strongly advised that delegates come prepared with their best diplomacy skills at hand.

How the United Nations Security Council's Special Committee for Nuclear Proliferation formed:

The NPT was brought into effect on March 5th, 1970ⁱ and since then it had implemented various safeguards on nuclear technology. The NPT is divided into two categories: the nuclear weapon states (NWS) and the non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS).ⁱⁱ The deal between these two parties is that the NWS agree to disarm their nuclear weapons over time and the NNWS agree to never acquire nuclear weapons and only use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.ⁱⁱⁱ However, over the years, the treaty has been violated by many states on several different levels. For example, Iran developed its nuclear program against the clauses of the NPT, North Korea withdrew from the NPT in 2003, and the United States continues to station its nuclear weapons in five NATO member states.^{iv} States such as Pakistan and India never joined the NPT and are nuclear weapon states, though they have not been formally accepted as nuclear weapon states by the UN.

On June 3rd 2015, Pakistani Foreign Secretary, Aizaz Chaudhry, claimed that Pakistan would not join the NPT because Pakistan has a right to defend itself.^{vi} India, on the other hand, wants to join the NPT as a nuclear weapon state and has previously criticized the treaty to be discriminatory towards those nuclear states that do not possess nuclear weapons.^{vii} Israel being the only country in the middle east to possess nuclear weapons has stated continuously that the resolution is deeply flawed and hypocritical.^{viii} South Sudan is the only African country that is not a signatory to the NPT. These characteristics of the four countries have caused them to form an alliance.

This alliance has the following beliefs and aims: they believe that the NPT is not a credible treaty and should not exist anymore due to various flaws. As well, they argue that state sovereignty is infringed upon when the UN decides its internal affairs on nuclear arsenal and nuclear technology. India and Pakistan also wanted to be recognized as nuclear weapon states. This committee's aim will be to settle the conflict that these four countries are bringing, as well as other conflicts that may or may not arise throughout the crisis Supporting these countries will be up to the discretion of the delegates and their respective foreign policies. This committee has four countries that are fighting against the status quo and are using the current state of the NPT as justification for their actions. The results from the actions of this alliance will be completely dictated by the delegates.

This alliance is a global threat due to the severe consequences that nuclear weapons can bring to societies. Possessing nuclear weapons always has a threat that it may be used on other countries, and the use of these destructive weapons could lead to a massive scale war. Various countries across the world take initiatives to avoid massive scale war, this committee is another initiative started by the United Nations intending to avoid a global warfare. Many predict if started, this conflict could be worse than the casualties of World War 1 and World War 2 combined, with the possibility of destroying civilizations

Three Important Issues To Consider:

Possession of nuclear weapons

Possession of nuclear weapons and the use of nuclear weapons has catastrophic effects. Delegates need to consider whether or not they are willing to spend billions of dollars on nuclear arsenal maintenance or whether a nuclear free world is their priority. An atom bomb explosion can instantaneously vaporize human flesh within a mile of the heat wave with an immediate death rate of 90%^{ix}. Apart from this 'The International Red Cross has concluded that the use of a single nuclear weapon in or near a populated area is likely to result in a humanitarian disaster that will be "difficult to address". There is currently no international plan in place to deliver humanitarian assistance to survivors in the case of a nuclear attack^x. Delegates need to understand that a nuclear bomb explosion will also burden the economy and deplete resources within a country. That would in turn strain international relations between countries involved, further undermining and weakening international treaties that promise peace and stability, e.g. the UN. It would cause a national as well as international crisis. An atom bomb anywhere in the world will have catastrophic and personal effects on all the delegates present within the committee, and the country and people that they represent.

If a massive scale nuclear war were to ensue, it would kill about 20 million people, block sunlight, cool the planet and produce climate change that has never been seen before.^{xi} Apart from this, radiation effects on inhabitants will last years after the explosion, as we have seen in Hiroshima and Nagasaki where the risk of contracting cancer has increased by 50% ever since the bombing.^{xii} Delegates within this committee need to consider that there are also long term effects of nuclear explosions that could harm future generations of their countries.

Billions of dollars are spent in maintaining and modernizing nuclear arsenal within nuclear weapon states. For example, the US spends more than \$60 billion annually and Britain plans to spend £100 billion of taxpayer money to replace it's nuclear-armed submarines with advanced versions of nuclear arsenal.^{xiii} The possession of nuclear weapons costs billions of dollars, which could instead be directed towards community service programmes, health care, education, disaster relief and other vital services.^{xiv} Furthermore, it is important to note that the scale of destruction of nuclear weapons has increased with time (since the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings), and hence the disastrous consequences may have gone beyond the comprehension of mankind. These factors need to be kept in mind by delegates when they are proposing to share nuclear technology and/or develop nuclear arms.

Possession of nuclear weapons by a state that is not recognized by the NPT is a threat to the rest of the world, as that state does not agree to stand by the safeguards of the United Nations and/or to disarm their nuclear weapons. The NPT was initially created to make sure that states besides the P5 states do not acquire nuclear weapons or develop their nuclear technology. Many states abided by the treaty, except for India and Pakistan who have nuclear arsenal, but are not recognized as nuclear weapons states. Delegates within this committee need to address the issues of which countries should be recognized by the United Nations as nuclear weapon states. As well, equally in importance is whether countries should acquire nuclear weapons or not (those that are/are not members of the NPT)

and whether possession of nuclear weapons is good or bad. Furthermore, countries also need to evaluate whether the nuclear weapon states within the NPT should be allowed to continue to develop their nuclear arsenal.

Another key issue that delegates need to address is non-state actors acquiring nuclear weapons. There are many terrorist organizations hoping to acquire these dangerous weapons. Thus, there need to be safeguards to ensure they do not acquire information that would allow them to possess nuclear technology/arsenal. The urgency of this matter is dictated by the lack of articles within the NPT that addresses the role of non-state actors and nuclear weapons.

In addition, delegates need to consider how they will respond to leaving the NPT when approached by the four countries. Since the four countries do not see the NPT as a credible treaty, they would be actively suggesting NPT member states to withdraw from the treaty. These four countries do not believe that possessing nuclear weapons is dangerous, hence, they would be willing to share information with non-nuclear weapons states that could help countries develop their own nuclear arsenal. Delegates need to have creative and diplomatic solutions to this part of the committee. They also need to decide what their foreign policy would dictate them to do in such a situation and where their loyalties lie.

Credibility of NPT

The NPT has been in effect since 1970 and has the largest number of signatories among all the treaties of the United Nations. This does not mean that it is without flaws. 'The Alliance' which is between four countries is targeting the NPT as a weak treaty and highlights the various loopholes.

A major claim that they make is regarding Article 4 of the treaty. Article 4 allows signatories of the NPT to develop nuclear technology and exchange equipment, materials, and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes^{xv}. The Alliance claims that many countries have been breaking this article, particularly the US with its new deal with India. In this deal, USA has agreed to share nuclear technology with India that would allow them to enrich their uranium. The enrichment of uranium would create the material used to make an atom bomb^{xvi}. This would drive a wedge between the signatories of the NPT and the US as US clearly violates this article. Many experts claim that the NPT was already failing in its mission to prevent proliferation. Many countries such as North Korea, Libya, Iran, and Iraq have violated the articles of the treaty while being signatories to it^{xvii}. Furthermore, what the US has done indicates that the NPT is lacking strict and precise provisions on the expected relationship between the NPT and non-NPT members. Delegates need to consider this while making directives and devising solutions. The long and short term effects of the treaty are important in assessing the credibility of the treaty.

Major discrimination exists within the NPT in regards to which states are reprimanded for violating the treaty articles and which states are not. USA has been violating terms, but has not been brought under a review board or been punished for it. On the other hand, when Iran violated the terms of the treaty, sanctions were imposed on them by the United Nations, United States and the European Union that cost Iran more than \$160bn (£110bn) in oil revenue since 2012^{xviii}.

Claims like these attack the credibility of the NPT and delegates need to negotiate new terms to make sure that the treaty is not broken and the terms of the treaty are followed. This is necessary as the Alliance aims to dismantle the NPT as they see no use of it. It is up to the delegates as to what steps they take to fix the flaws within the treaty. Forming a new treaty or fixing the existing one would be up to the discretion of the delegates.

The need for these reforms is evident with the number of states that disregard this treaty. Article 10 of the treaty allows signatories to withdraw from the treaty.^{xix} Many states can take advantage of developing their nuclear technology while they are members of the NPT and withdraw upon acquiring the nuclear arsenal. North Korea is one country that followed this path and has left an example for other states. Hence, it is vital to discuss the various articles within this treaty, specifically pertaining to their credibility, efficiency, and applicability in present day. It is strongly suggested that Delegates understand, in great detail, the flaws of the NPT and formulate solutions to address these challenges.

Sovereignty of states and the P5

Another claim that the Alliance makes revolves around the sovereignty of states within the United Nations. The Alliance is claiming that state sovereignty is infringed upon when an external body, such as the United Nations, decides the state's internal nuclear arsenal affairs. A sovereign state is a state that possesses full sovereignty over its affairs, existence, and territory and is complete in itself^{xx}. The Alliance claims that when the United Nations decides the internal affairs of states and overrules their domestic policies, then that infringes state sovereignty. State sovereignty is important because it gives recognition and legitimacy of an independent state with its values, ideologies, and laws.

The Alliance makes this claim on the basis of discrimination towards non-nuclear weapon states in the NPT. This highlights a major point of discussion for delegates: who is in control of the NPT? Which country is in power? Which country gets the most privilege?

The discrimination towards non-nuclear weapon states is evident by the fact that the NNWS are forbidden to possess nuclear weapons. The P5 justifies this claim by indicating that the NNWS 'lack the maturity to comprehend what actual use (of nuclear weapons) would entail.'^{xxi} This consequently angers the NNWS, as they are seen as immature and ignorant states who would be irresponsible with nuclear technology. This committee will review whether the justification for this claim will stand. As well, this committee will also consider whether ending this 'discrimination' is necessary.

The matter of sovereignty needs to be deliberated on a global level. It would include bodies such as the UNSC, UN, International Atomic Energy Agency and how much influence and control they have in each country's internal affairs. These institutions' justification for their actions and policies will be challenged. Delegates who support the NPT within this committee have a huge task of justifying to the Alliance that these institutions are trustworthy, effective, and bring major positive impacts to the world. This is a very crucial part of the committee as it is the make or break of the NPT, as well as the committee that has been convened for this crisis.

Country Profiles

Australia:

Australia has been treaty to the NPT since 1970. The delegate of Australia is committed to disarmament and does not encourage using nuclear weapons in natural defense policies. The delegate of Australia would support those arguments of The Alliance that focus on regulating the power of the P-5 and monitoring their disarmament policies.

China:

China is one of the P-5 states. It is recognized as a NWS by the NPT and is committed to disarmament. The delegate of China will strictly stand by the treaty's article and would be not support The Alliance. The delegate would initially not welcome any change within the NPT, but the delegate can become more flexible as the committee progresses.

Denmark:

Denmark has been part of the NPT since 1968. The delegate of Denmark will encourage other delegates to comply with the NPT and will not support The Alliance. Denmark will aim to foster positive relationships with other states within the committee and aims to make the world a nuclear free world.

France:

France is one of the P-5 states. It is recognized as a NWS by the NPT and is committed to complete disarmament. The delegate of France should be committed to ensuring peace sustains within the committee. It is also interested in maintaining friendly relations with as many countries as possible.

India:

The delegate of India will stick to its foreign policy. However, it will speak on behalf of the Alliance as well as the state of India. India is not a part of NPT and possesses nuclear weapons. India is willing to co-operate with the international community to join the NPT. It is willing to consider the option of being accepted as a nuclear weapon state. It has ties with USA and may use those to convince USA with some of the Alliance's terms.

Iran:

Iran has been a part of the NPT since 1968. It was found to be in violation of the treaty by IAEA and consequently many actions were taken against Iran to dismantle its nuclear program. The delegate of Iran would support The Alliance on the grounds that if actions were taken for its violation of the treaty, then the same actions should be taken against those countries who have violated the treaty as well.

Iraq:

Iraq has been treaty to the NPT since 1968. Over the course of the years, it has been accused of acquiring many nuclear weapon technology and weapons of mass destruction. The delegate of Iraq will consider the arguments of The Alliance, and will judge accordingly whether or not they want to join them. The delegate might be able to find common ground with those countries based on the US invasion in their home country.

Israel:

The delegate of Israel will stick to its foreign policy. However, it will speak on behalf of the Alliance as well as the state of Israel. Israel is not a part of the NPT and is rumoured to have nuclear arsenal that has not been proven.

Japan:

Japan has been part of the NPT since 1970. Japan is very keen on nuclear non-proliferation and had previously indicates its capacity to develop nuclear arms. However, Japan focuses on global disarmament. The delegate of Japan will not support The Alliance and will aim to ensure the NPT remains a strong treaty and nuclear proliferation is brought to a bare minimum.

North Korea:

North Korea joined the NPT in 1985. Among allegations by the United States of violating the treaty, it withdrew from the treaty in 2003. Since then, North Korea has been on unsteady terms with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Security Council. North Korea did possess nuclear weapons in 2003, however, it dismantled its programs following talks with the United States. Currently, it is unknown if North Korea possesses nuclear weapons. The delegate of North Korea would lean towards The Alliance during debates. However, it would attempt to harbour friendly relations with as many countries as possible. For the first two committee sessions, it would look favourably upon a program that would allow it to establish a nuclear program, retain its nuclear weapons, or further develop them. After that, it is up to the discretion of the delegate if they wish to change their policy or not.

Pakistan:

The delegate of Pakistan will stick to its foreign policy. However, it will speak on behalf of the Alliance as well as the state of Pakistan. Pakistan is not a part of the NPT and possesses nuclear weapons. Pakistan is not willing to join the NPT, but is willing to negotiate terms on behalf of the Alliance.

Russia:

Russia is one of the P-5 states. It is recognized as a NWS by the NPT and is committed to disarmament. The delegate of Russia will not support The Alliance, however, it would be open to criticize non-Alliance states for violating the NPT. Furthermore, the delegate should expect criticism on Russian violations of the treaty.

Rwanda:

Rwanda has been part of the NPT since 1975. It signed and ratified the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty. The delegate of Rwanda will not support The Alliance and will strictly stand by the articles of the NPT. It will look favourably upon discussions to improve the NPT.

Somalia:

Somalia has been part of the NPT since 1968. Apart from this, it signed the African Nuclear-Weapon Free Zone Treaty but did not ratify it. The delegate of Somalia will play a neutral role within the committee. It is up to the delegate's discretion to support The Alliance. The aim of the delegate will be disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear technology.

South Sudan:

The delegate of South Sudan will stick to its foreign policy. However, it will speak on behalf of the Alliance as well as the state of South Sudan. South Sudan does not possess nuclear weapons. They are not part of the NPT and has been convinced by India, Israel, and Pakistan to not join it. During the course of the conference, they may be swayed from its stance if they were convinced by other non-Alliance states.

Sweden:

Sweden has been treaty to the NPT since 1968. The delegate of Sweden will play a very neutral role within the committee. Sweden considers the arguments of The Alliance and non-Alliance countries and support those countries that make the most reasonable argument.

Switzerland:

Switzerland has been part of the NPT since 1969. The delegate of Switzerland will be committed to global disarmament. It will not support The Alliance and will stand by the articles of the NPT and attempt to amend the treaty to address any flaws.

The Alliance - India, Israel, Pakistan and South Sudan:

The Alliance is the forerunner within this committee. The convening of this committee is due to the threat they pose. These four countries are expected to be in consensus throughout the first two committee sessions. After that, it is up to their discretion if they wish to leave the Alliance. The delegates representing these four countries will decide - in consensus - on the nature of the Alliance and what steps they wish to take within the committee. Apart from the goals mentioned in the background guide, the delegates are allowed to come up with new and relevant claims to further the debate. These four countries are expected to make rational and factual claims based on evidence regarding the credibility of the NPT, and not make senseless arguments.

UK:

UK is one of the P-5 states. It is recognized as a NWS by the NPT and is committed to disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear technology. The delegate of UK will not support The Alliance and will remain in a persuasive nature to ensure that nuclear warheads are not launched during any crisis within the committee.

United States of America (USA):

USA is one of the P-5 states. It is recognized as a nuclear-weapon state (NWS) by the NPT and is committed to disarmament and encourages other states to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, while strongly discourages the development of nuclear arms. The delegate of USA will stand by the treaty's articles and will be open to bringing changes for improvement within the NPT. The delegate will have to show extreme diplomatic skills with other states and would be expected to come prepared to defend its country's policies for various accusations of violating the NPT. It would not support The Alliance, however, it would use its independent relation with many Alliance countries for diplomatic encounters within the committee.

Beyond the interests that each delegate desires to pursue, it is important that their utmost priority is to prevent any disastrous calamity from striking Planet Earth. It is important for delegates to understand that they need to fix the flaws within the NPT. Whether they do that by supporting The Alliance or not, is up to their discretion, if not specified above.

Furthermore, it is imperative that delegates conduct research into the history and background of nuclear proliferation of their country and other relevant countries within the committee. It is expected that they stick to their foreign policy, until and unless specified otherwise by the Dias of the committee (the Dias of the committee is at liberty to change the foreign policy of any delegate within the committee if it facilitates discussion and debate within the committee).

Committee Dynamics

This committee will function like a regular Model United Nations Committee and will follow the standard parliamentary procedure except the following:

Instead of New York, this committee is convening in London, United Kingdom.

Although the regular debate rules of procedure will be followed and decorum will be in place throughout the committee, the delegates of the Alliance will be allowed to approach the Dias together during regular debate by raising a 'Point of Personal Order' if they wish to discuss a matter in private, or if they have questions regarding the Alliance.

This committee will have representatives from various states and will also have a non-state actor named the Terrorist Organization (TO). No personal grievances or insults will be tolerated towards TO. This conference is a learning platform for all individuals involved and there will be strict actions against those individuals who create an uncomfortable atmosphere. It is important to note that this whole conference is under a hypothetical scenario.

Within the United Nations Security Council, the Permanent 5 states (P5) have veto power over resolutions. Within this committee, they will have veto power over directives. However, delegates do have the option of only one 'Special Directive.' This directive will not be subjected to the veto power of any of the P5 nations and can only be passed once during the course of all the committee sessions.

These will be the dynamics of the committee up until the conference. Changing these dynamics during the course of the committee sessions is within the hands of the Dias of the committee.

Insults and abuses will not be tolerated within this committee. There will be a fair warning, after which we will be allowed to take further action. This MUN has been convened for educational purposes - for both the Dias of the committee and the delegates within the committee. Hence, we urge delegates to come highly researched and prepared in their most professional attire for this conference. Delegates are also highly encouraged to approach the Dias if they are feeling uncomfortable with any format of the committee and we would be happy to accommodate the concerns.

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