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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

NPT- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

NWS- Nuclear Weapon States

NNWS- Non-Nuclear Weapon States

NWFZ- Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone

IAEA- International Atomic Energy Agency

JCPOA- Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

## **WELCOME LETTER FROM USG**

Most honored participants of KADIKOYMUN'20

I sincerely welcome you all to the first conference of KADIKOYMUN'20 which will take place between 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of February. My name is Muhammet Sezai Ince, studying as junior in Kadikoy Anatolian Imam Hatip High School, and I would like you to know that it is a privilege for me to be you esteemed delegates' Under-Secretary-General of Security Council.

This year, the Security Council holds the issue of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which first signed in 1968, by the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and 58 other countries. The Security Council could be studied by seeking the policies of signing countries, the nuclear activities of North Korea, Iran, India, Pakistan and others and the previous treaties (like the UN Resolution 1718, 1874 and the others).

Speaking of KADIKOYMUN'20 simulation, the honorable delegates will represent the diplomats of UNSC countries in 2020 -the date of next review conference of NPT- will debate about the NPT and will add some other necessary articles to this treaty.

In conclusion, I would like to thank our Secretary General Ahmed Emin Aslan, for giving me the opportunity of participating in this first conference of KADIKOYMUN'20 and his leadership to both academic and organization team members. I would also like to thank the whole organization team, for allowing this conference to happen and for all contributions they did to make this conference to be real. And lastly, I would like to thank you delegates for participating to this conference.

I am looking forward to meeting with you all dear delegates and hoping this conference to be both fun and beneficial to you delegates.

If you have any questions about this conference, you can reach me via the e-mail address as follows.

With my best regards,

Muhammet Sezai  
Ince

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## **INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL**

The Security Council has 15 members. Five of these members have permanent seats which consist of People's Republic of China, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Russian Federation. Non-permanent members are elected by the UN General Assembly. Three non-permanent positions are accorded to the African regional bloc, one position to the Eastern European region, and two to each the Asia-Pacific region, the Latin and Central American region and the Western European Region. Under the charter of the UN, the Security Council is the only UN organ with the power to issue binding decisions, which all member states must agree to heed and to implement.

The Security Council's primary responsibility is to react and ideally prevent threats against international peace. Peacekeeping has become a major aspect for UN, and by the extension, the Security Council's work and currently the UN have over 100.000 peacekeepers, with 14 active missions and a budget of over six billion USD.

## **INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC**

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons' technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. The NPT represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States.

Opened for signature in 1968, the Treaty entered into force in 1970. Since its entry into force, the NPT has been the cornerstone of global nuclear non-proliferation regime. With 190 States parties, including the five nuclear-weapon States, the Treaty is the most widely adhered to multilateral disarmament agreement.

## **THE HISTORY OF NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY**

From the beginning of the nuclear age, and the use of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, it was understood that the nuclear weapons could cause States to divert the use of nuclear power. Thus, the problem of preventing such diversions became a central issue in discussions on peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Some efforts which were aimed to create an international system providing all states to have

control and access to nuclear energy under appropriate safeguards were begun in 1946, but were terminated without the success of this objective in 1949, due to the political differences between the major powers. After the termination, States like US and Soviet Union started to build their stockpiles.

In 1953, the president of United States –Dwight D. Eisenhower- stated in his “Atoms For Peace” proposal that an international organization shall be established to disseminate peaceful uses of nuclear technology, while guarding against development of weapons capabilities in additional countries. His proposal resulted in the establishment of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1957 which was charged with dual responsibility of promotion and control of nuclear technology. In 1958, IAEA technical assistance activities started and in 1961, a temporary safeguards system for small reactors put in place. This system was replaced with a system including larger installations and, after some years, was expanded to involve additional nuclear facilities. Recently, to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of the IAEA safeguards system, some efforts have been culminated by the IAEA Board of Governors.

The thought of nuclear non-proliferation was becoming stronger in United Nations. This thought was addressed in 1957, strengthened in the early 1960s. Signing a treaty to uphold nuclear non-proliferation as a norm of international behavior had been clear in the mid-1960s. Final agreements were resulted in a Treaty which would inhibit the proliferation of nuclear weapons, enable co-operation for the peaceful uses of nuclear technology and further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament. The article X in the Treaty was determining the date of a conference which was going to be held 25 years after the Treaty’s entry into force and in

which the States would decide whether the Treaty should continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. By extension, the conference was made in May 1995 and States parties to the Treaty agreed to continue to the Treaty indefinitely –without any objection- and decided the review conferences should continue to be held every 5 years.

At the 2000 review conference, all 187 Governments -including five nuclear weapon States- agreed to 13 practical steps for the systematic and progressive disarmament of the world's nuclear weapons. At the 2005 review conference, States could not agree on a final document, so this conference was considered to be a failure. In 2010, States parties adopted a 64-point action plan to move forward. However, their fulfillment of this plan in particular the disarmament requirements, is so far significantly lacking. Here is a short timeline of the nuclear activities.

-August 1942

### **Manhattan Project established in US**

The United States sets up the Manhattan Project to develop the first nuclear weapon.

-16 July 1945

### **US conducts first ever nuclear test**

The United States tested a 15-20 kilotonne nuclear weapon south of Socorro, New Mexico. Radiation levels around the site remain 10 times as high as natural background radiation.

-6 August 1945

### **US drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima**

The United States detonates a uranium bomb over Hiroshima, Japan killing more than 140,000 people within months. Many more later die from radiation-related illnesses.

-9 August 1945

### **A second bomb is dropped on Nagasaki**

The United States explodes a plutonium bomb over Nagasaki. An estimated 74,000 people die by the end of 1945.

-24 January 1946

### **UN calls for elimination of atomic weapons**

In its first resolution, the UN General Assembly calls for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and sets up a commission to address nuclear weapons.

-29 August 1949

### **Soviet Union tests its first nuclear bomb**

The Soviet Union explodes a nuclear weapon code-named "First Lightning" in Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan, becoming the second country to develop and successfully test a nuclear device.

-3 October 1952

### **UK tests nuclear weapon in Australia**

The United Kingdom conducts its first nuclear test at Montebello Islands off the coast of Western Australia. It later conducts a series of tests at Maralinga and Emu Fields in South Australia.

-1 November 1952

### **US tests the first hydrogen bomb**

The United States detonates the first hydrogen bomb at Enewetak Atoll in the Marshall Islands. It is 500 times more powerful than the Nagasaki bomb.

-1 March 1954

### **US conducts massive "Bravo" test**

The United States detonates a 17-megaton hydrogen bomb, "Bravo", at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific Ocean, contaminating a Japanese fishing boat, Lucky Dragon, and residents of Rongelap and Utrik.



-1 December 1959

### **Nuclear tests banned in Antarctica**

The Antarctic Treaty opens for signature. It establishes that “any nuclear explosion in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited”.

-13 February 1960

### **France tests its first nuclear weapon**

France explodes its first atomic bomb in the Sahara desert. It has a yield of 60–70 kilotons. It later moves its nuclear tests to the South Pacific. These continue up until 1996.

-30 October 1961

### **Largest ever bomb test conducted**

The Soviet Union explodes the most powerful bomb ever: a 58-megaton atmospheric nuclear weapon, nicknamed the “Tsar Bomba”, over Novaya Zemlya off northern Russia.

-5 August 1963

### **Partial Test Ban Treaty opens for signature**

A treaty banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater is signed in Moscow, following large demonstrations in Europe and America against nuclear testing.

-16 October 1964

### **China conducts its first nuclear test**

China explodes its first atomic bomb at the Lop Nor testing site in Sinkiang Province. In total, China conducts 23 atmospheric tests and 22 underground tests at the site.

-14 February 1967

### **Latin America becomes nuclear-free**

A treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons in Latin America, the Treaty of Tlatelolco, is signed at Mexico City. Parties agree not to manufacture, test or acquire nuclear weapons.

-1 July 1968

**Non-Proliferation Treaty opens for signature**

Under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, non-nuclear-weapon states agree never to acquire nuclear weapons, and the nuclear-weapon states make a legal undertaking to disarm.

-18 May 1974

**India conducts first nuclear test**

India conducts an underground nuclear test at Pokharan in the Rajasthan desert, codenamed the "Smiling Buddha".

-6 August 1985

**South Pacific becomes nuclear-free**

The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty is signed at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands. The treaty prohibits the manufacturing, stationing or testing of nuclear weapons within the area.

-30 September 1986

**Israel's nuclear programme revealed**

The Sunday Times publishes information supplied by Israeli nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu, which leads experts to conclude that Israel may have up to 200 nuclear weapons.

-10 July 1991

**South Africa joins Non-Proliferation Treaty**

South Africa accedes to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The government claims to have made six nuclear weapons and to have dismantled them all.

-15 December 1995

**Southeast Asia becomes nuclear-free**

The nations of Southeast Asia create a nuclear-weapon-free zone stretching from Burma in the west, the Philippines in the east, Laos and Vietnam in the north, and Indonesia in the south.

-11 April 1996

**Africa becomes a nuclear-free zone**

Officials from 43 African nations sign the Treaty of Pelindaba in Egypt establishing an African nuclear-weapon-free zone and pledging not to build, test, or stockpile nuclear weapons.

-1 June 1996

**Ukraine becomes a nuclear-free state**

Ukraine becomes a nuclear-weapon-free state after transferring the last inherited Soviet nuclear warhead to Russia for destruction. Its president calls on other nations to follow its path.

-24 September 1996

**Total nuclear test ban opens for signature**

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty opens for signature at the United Nations. China, France, the United Kingdom, Russia and the United States all sign the treaty. India says it will not sign the treaty.

-27 November 1996

**Belarus removes its last nuclear missile**

Belarus turns its last nuclear missile over to Russia for destruction. It joins Ukraine and Kazakhstan as former Soviet republics that have given up all their nuclear arms.

-May 1998

**India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests**

India conducts three underground nuclear tests, its first in 24 years. One is a thermonuclear weapon. Later in May, Pakistan tests six nuclear weapons in response to India's tests.

-9 October 2006

**North Korea conducts nuclear test**

The North Korean government announces that it has successfully conducted a nuclear test.

## **THE VIOLATING STATES OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY**

States like Russia and the United States of America have further violated the NPT by their efforts to upgrade and diversify their nuclear weapons. The United States has also developed a new type of nuclear warhead called “Reliable Replacement Warhead” by extension to viability of its nuclear arsenal. India, Pakistan, Israel and North Korea cannot be regarded as nuclear weapon states. Except North Korea, none of them signed the treaty ever and North Korea announced its withdrawal from the NPT in 2003. Iraq initiated a secret nuclear program under Saddam Hussein before 1991. Iran and Libya have pursued secret nuclear activities in violation of the treaty’s terms, and Syria is suspected of having done the same. All those countries are in violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

## **NUCLEAR WEAPON ACTIVITY PROBLEMS WITH SOME COUNTRIES**

### **The United States of America**

As it is already known, the United States was the first country to manufacture nuclear weapons and is the only country to have used nuclear weapons in combat, with the separate bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, during the World War II. Now the US possesses 46%-47% of world’s total nuclear warheads stockpile. As of 2017, the US had an inventory of 6800 nuclear warheads, but according to New START treaty between Russia and the US, the amount of deployed nuclear weapon warheads will be decreased by half.

### **Russian Federation**

Although Russia has not yet attacked to any country with a nuclear weapon, Russian Federation possesses 47%-48% of world's nuclear weapons stockpile. But Russian Federation will also decrease its deployed nuclear weapon warheads stockpile by half, according to the New START treaty, as will the United States.

### North Korea

North Korea was estimated to possess approximately 10-20 nuclear warheads and the fissile material for 30-60 nuclear weapons by January 2018. Also, there is an uncertainty on the fissile material stockpile and production of this country, but on the uranium enrichment side, North Korea is estimated to have 20-40 kilograms of plutonium and 250-500 kilograms of highly enriched uranium. The estimated annual fissile material production is enough for 6-7 nuclear weapons. It is unclear about the capital city of Korea, Pyongyang, that whether the city uses the centrifuge facility which was unveiled in 2010 to produce highly enriched uranium or not. By extension, North Korea is estimated to have 20-100 nuclear warheads depending on the rate of its stockpile growth and technological improvements.

While the slowly deepening crisis in the NPT might not be apparent to all, public anxieties have been heightened in recent years by the increased salience of nuclear threats. In 2017, the threat of nuclear use seemed to increase significantly due to the escalation of tensions between the USA and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, North Korea) following the latter's intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) tests. This was one of the primary reasons for moving the

Doomsday Clock to 'two minutes to midnight' in the January 2018 statement by the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

Although the development of a North Korean ICBM had been anticipated for many years, it triggered a change in the US assessment of the North Korean threat. According to North Korea's leader, Kim Jong Un, the entire US mainland was within range of the new missiles, sending a 'serious warning' to the USA not to attack North Korea.

Regardless of the actual capability of North Korean ICBMs, about which there are still doubts, their strategic potential increasingly affects global and US, rather than just regional, threat perceptions. This is in spite of the fact that, like other nuclear-armed states, North Korea views its nuclear capabilities first and foremost as a deterrent. Rather than deterring the USA, however, its new capabilities initially seemed to stimulate US President Donald J. Trump's administration's interest in developing US military options for conducting preventive strikes against North Korea's missile launch sites. As several commentators warned, any resort to counter-force options could have disastrous consequences given North Korea's conventional military capabilities and the vulnerability of South Korea in any confrontation with its neighbour.

However, largely due to South Korean efforts, US-North Korean dynamics were reversed in 2018. At the 12 June summit, Trump and Kim Jong Un committed themselves to ambitious goals that have long evaded diplomatic efforts, notably the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the provision of US security guarantees to North Korea. An apparent divergence of views regarding the practical implementation of these goals, however, has since highlighted the risk of regression to the previous negative dynamics.

Iran

In the 2000s, the revelation of Iran's clandestine uranium enrichment program raised concerns that it might be intended for non-peaceful uses. The IAEA launched an investigation in 2003 after an Iranian dissident group revealed undeclared nuclear activities carried out by Iran. In 2006, because of Iran's noncompliance with its NPT obligations, the United Nations Security Council demanded that Iran suspend its enrichment programs. In 2007, the United States National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) stated that Iran halted an alleged active nuclear weapons program in fall 2003. In November 2011, the IAEA reported credible evidence that Iran had been conducting experiments aimed at designing a nuclear bomb until 2003, and that research may have continued on a smaller scale after that time.

On 1 May 2018 the IAEA reiterated its 2015 report, saying it had found no credible evidence of nuclear weapons activity in Iran after 2009. As of February 2019, the IAEA certified that Iran was still abiding by the international Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action of 2015, however, in July 2019 the IAEA stated that Iran had breached the agreement. Iran has since further breached the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

### Syria

It is unclear to the IAEA whether the Syrian-North Korean nuclear cooperation continues, but is believed to have begun in 1997. Syria has not also yet adequately cooperated with the IAEA to clarify the nature of the destroyed facility and procurement efforts that could be related to a nuclear program.

## **CURRENT SITUATION OF NPT**

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty faces many problems, generally due to the permanent tension between nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states. The two most daunting challenges which NPT is facing are disarmament and non-proliferation. Although the number of nuclear weapons has fallen since the peak of Cold War, NNWS argue that the disarmament of NWS is not happening fast enough. This tension will undoubtedly have significant impact on non-proliferation effects.

Another tension between nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states is that NNWS do not welcome the improvements of nuclear weapons. Many NNWS believe that the development of new delivery systems and qualitative improvements to arsenals constitute modernization. According to non-nuclear weapon states, such upgrades suggest that the NWS have no intention of getting rid of their nuclear weapons in the foreseeable future.

But there are also some good progresses made, too. A treaty signed on April 8<sup>th</sup> 2010, named 'New START', between the United States and Russia which includes further limitations and reductions of strategic offensive weapons entered into force in 5 February 2011. Under the New START provisions, the two sides must reduce the number of deployed strategic warheads delivery vehicles within seven years of the treaty's entry into force.

Yet, over the past years, US and Russian officials have raised a host of issues that they said prevented extension in the treaty's current form. President Trump has called New START a "bad deal," even though it isn't (the US currently has 155 more deployed strategic launchers than Russia, and the treaty has forced Russia to lower the warhead loading on some of its missiles). Similarly, President Putin has complained that



Russia can't verify that denuclearized US launchers can't be returned to a nuclear role again, even though the treaty doesn't require irreversibility and the launchers have been converted in accordance with procedures that Russia agreed to when it signed the treaty.

## **NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES**

The establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ) is a regional approach to strengthen global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms and consolidate international efforts towards peace and security. Article VII of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) states: "Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories ".

### **JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action)**

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) is a detailed, 159-page agreement with five annexes reached by Iran and the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) on July 14, 2015. The nuclear deal was adopted on July 20, 2015. Iran's compliance with the nuclear-related provisions of the JCPOA will be verified by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) according to certain requirements set forth in the agreement. On May 8, 2018, President Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the JCPOA and reinstate U.S. nuclear sanctions on the Iranian regime. Retaliating against US sanctions, Tehran declared it will scale down its commitments under the JCPOA, which leaves its future in doubt. For regional neighbours (namely Israel and Saudi Arabia) that see Iran as a threat, the JCPOA is almost as dangerous for them as a nuclear Iran.

## BLOC POSITIONS

### North America

Although the US has showed resolutions opposing to the illegal weaponry trade and has reduced its nuclear weapons by 1550 deployed nuclear warheads and 700 launchers in 2018 due to resigning the New START Treaty with Russia, it also demonstrated resolutions opposing to the prohibition of nuclear technology. This shows that the US wants to maintain its own military stockpile for deterrence. In addition, despite the fact that Canada is a big supporter of humanitarian assistance, it remained absent from talks on disarmament in recent months.

### European Union

Nuclear disarmament is one of the most sensitive issues in European Union. But, the Member States disagree in this matter, which is why most EU officials and politicians prefer not to talk about it. The UK and France categorically refuse to join the talks about the total elimination of their arsenals. Though, some EU countries like Sweden, Austria, Denmark and Ireland joined the “Humanitarian Initiative”, a group of states that aims as a swift reduction of nuclear weapons. Especially the Austrians would prefer to prohibit them with no further delay and most states outside EU agree with them. Most of the Humanitarian Initiative members are not a member of NATO, so it is easier for them to show their commitments to denuclearization. Not all of them are calling for an immediate ban, though.

## Asia

Both Central and Southeast Asian States approved Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NFWZ). The problems in Asia are with NWS (China and Russia), who do not show any sign of giving up their nuclear arsenals, and the current problems with North Korea, who is not even a signing country of NPT.

## Africa

The entire Africa continent –including the islands states- are good supporters for nuclear disarmament. A NWFZ area is established in Africa by the Treaty of Pelindaba, also known as The African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty.

## Middle East

The Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone is a longstanding, United Nations-driven proposal to prohibit nuclear weapons in Middle East, but it has not been yet implemented because of the opposition coming from Israel.

## NATO

NATO's policy about nuclear weapons is deterring. NATO says it is committed to arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, but as long as nuclear weapons exist, it will remain as a nuclear alliance.

## ABOUT THE RESOLUTION

So, as you see, the Treaty of Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation is not in a good situation. As mentioned before, the NPT faces many problems, such as the continuing nuclear activities of North Korea and Iran, the tension between the Nuclear Weapon States and non-Nuclear Weapon States etc. So, all participants are advised to generally focus on these problems which are mentioned in this Study Guide.

The first issue that should be included in the resolution is what the delegates ought to do about the tests of North Korea. As you know, the Resolution 1718, 1874, 2087 and so on had only been made due to the tests, launches etc. of North Korea. So, the delegates should be negotiating about this problem first.

The second issue that should be included in the resolution is the improvements of nuclear weapons in countries such as Russia and the US. If the tension between NNWS and NWS continues, this will probably cause a new world war in which the nuclear weapons will be used. The effects of nuclear weapons are already known, which can be seen in the examples of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The third issue that should be included in the resolution is the nuclear weapon activities of Iran. As you know, the president of the USA, Donald J. Trump announced on 8 May 2018 that the USA would withdraw from

the JCPOA and reinstate U.S. nuclear sanctions on the Iranian regime. Also the tension between the US and Iran has further increased because of the death of Suleymani and the shot down of Ukrainian plane, so the delegates must find a solution about this growing danger.

## **FURTHER USEFUL INFORMATION**

All United Nations Security Council delegates are advised to look for their countries policies. This is because you should know how your country acts about this topic, does your country like to be a leader, or does it prefer to follow other countries ideas, is it gentler and more peaceful or more likely to be a strategist? These are the important information that you should know about your country.

This Study Guide will get you informed about the past actions and the current situation of NPT, but it will not be enough for you delegates to be ready for the conference. What you need to do is to search for your countries' policies and make further research about the problem. Before the conference, you should have some opinions about the problems like the New START treaty, the nuclear activities of North Korea and Iran, and other lackings of the treaty so that you can suggest some solutions in the sessions. Remember, you should discuss about the problems for the solutions, so you also need to be aware of the problems.

During the sessions, being active is crucial. If your country stays passive during the sessions, that might mean two things, either that country has

nothing to say because it doesn't have a good command of subject, or your country does not agree with the topic that is being negotiated in the session, that's why all of the countries need to demonstrate their opinions, thoughts or their policies about the subject.

## **GLOSSARY**

**Disarmament:** a process in which a country or group gets rid of some or all of its weapons.

**Proliferation:** a very quick increase in the number of something.

**Divert:** to send someone or something somewhere different from where they were expecting to go.

**Disseminate:** to spread information or ideas

**Diversify:** If a business diversifies, it starts making new products or offering new services.

**Initiate:** to make something begin

**Covert:** done in a secret way

**Implement:** to make a law, system, plan, etc start to happen or operate

**Constitute:** to be or form something

**Consolidate:** to make sure that you become more powerful, or that success and achievements continue strongly

**Retaliate:** to do something bad to someone because they have done something bad to you

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