



DISEC

*Disarmament and International
Security Committee*

Official Study Guide



AGENDA

Deliberating upon the escalation of armed conflict in the Middle East with special emphasis on regional security and arms proliferation

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Letter from the EB

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

The executive board of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) welcomes each one of you to JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2026. For many, it may be the first-ever MUN conference in your educational experience, and we strongly encourage you to go through the study guide that has been prepared as a part of the conference to get an in-depth understanding of the issues that will be discussed in committee.

However, there is a plethora of content and information available beyond the study guide. Delegates are urged to conduct external research in order to be holistically well versed with not just the agenda at hand, but also parallel geopolitical issues and individual country histories and knowledge of provided portfolios. You are expected to research, collate, list down possible points of discussion, questions, and plausible responses and be prepared to enjoy the intellectual energy in the room. At the same time it is not only about speaking and presenting but also the ability to listen, understand viewpoints and learn from each other's perspectives.

DISEC is a technical committee that requires resilience accompanied by a strong mindset and the ability to address aspects of a larger situation with utmost empathy. The agenda at hand demands a balance of traits to ensure the best outcomes. Remember that you can be a powerful delegate and still be diplomatic and respectful of member nations. The executive board strongly encourages all delegates to actively participate in the committee regardless of their prior experience, and engage in debate.

The guide includes an extensive list of key terms, delegates are requested to familiarise themselves with all the terms listed. The document also contains formats on both resolution and crisis paperwork, for the purpose of easy access. We, the executive board, ensure a thrilling experience and wish all our enthusiastic delegates the very best!

Warm regards,

Sidh Sundaram
Director

Dhairya Gulabani
Assistant Director

Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) was created as the first committee in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1945. The first committee is tasked with matters such as disarmament, global challenges and international peace threats that impact the world. DISEC attempts to find solutions to the threats against international security.

The First Committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament. It is the only Main Committee of the General Assembly entitled to verbatim records coverage. It takes into account the general principles of cooperation in maintaining international peace and security as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperation with agreements and action for cooperation, including international security, under the Charter, or in relation to the powers and functions of any other UN organ. Keep in mind that all resolutions passed by this committee are non-binding resolutions and must be formatted as recommendations to the 193 nations in the committee.

The committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva based conference on disarmament. The mandate is derived from Articles 11, 26, and 47 of the UN Charter.

The first committee sessions are structured into 3 distinctive stages:

- General Debate
- Thematic discussions
- Action on drafts

List of Key Terms

Armed Conflict:

Armed conflict refers to long-term sustained combat by organized groups, involving either states or other non-state actors.

Escalation:

Escalation in conflict refers to the increase in levels of violence, increased use of weapons and/or an increase in external state actors' involvement in a conflict.

Regional Security:

Regional security refers to the ability of a group of states located in a specific geographical area to enjoy safety and stability within their own jurisdiction; however, by having these states experience war and/or instability can negatively affect regional security.

Arms Proliferation:

Arms proliferation refers to the spread of weapons throughout the international system; most notably, the proliferation of advanced and destabilising types of weapons.

Proxy Warfare:

Proxy warfare refers to the active form of conflict wherein an outside power/international state provides support to a local actor in order to indirectly promote their own strategic interests.

Non-State Actors:

Non-state actors refer to armed organisations/groups that are not formally part of a government (e.g., militias and/or insurgents).

Humanitarian Crisis:

Humanitarian crisis refers to the widespread suffering of civilians from war, displacement or lack of access to basic resources.

Disarmament:

Disarmament is the process of reducing or eliminating weapons to facilitate the peace process and maintain security and stability.

WMDs:

Weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) refer to nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons that have the capability of/in capacity to kill large numbers of people.

The Arms Trade Treaty 2013:

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT, 2013) is an international treaty designed to regulate and assist states in controlling international trade in conventional weapons in order to prevent illicit transfers that contribute to ongoing conflict.

The Chemical Weapons Convention 1993:

The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC, 1993) prohibits the creation, stockpiling and utilizing of chemical weapons, with specific reference to Syria (means of mitigating the use of CW in Syria).

UNSC Resolution 1504:

The UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) requests/signals Member States to undertake measures to stop non-state actors from getting weapons of mass destruction, along with the methods of delivering them.

Ceasefire:

Ceasefire is a temporary agreement between parties to stop fighting so that humanitarian efforts or diplomatic negotiations can occur.

Peacekeeping Operations:

UN Peacekeeping Operations are UN-approved operations to oversee & monitor (violations of) ceasefires; Also provide safety to non-combatants.

International Humanitarian Law (IHL):

The International Humanitarian Law regulates how parties in Armed Conflict must conduct themselves and act toward Non-Combatant Civilians.

Sovereignty:

Sovereignty refers to the power of a State to exercise authority over its territory and affairs (independence from external interference).

Militarization:

Militarization is the accumulation of military force and equipment into an area that causes an increased degree of tension between/among parties in that area.

Collective Security:

Collective Security is an arrangement by which States unite together to act consequently in order to deter or respond to threats to peace.

The Treaty on the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons:

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) prevents the spread of Nuclear Weapons and encourages the use of Nuclear Power in a peaceful manner.

Nuclear Triad:

A country's ability to deliver nuclear weapons via land-based missiles, submarines, and strategic bombers

Chemical Agents:

Toxic substances used in chemical weapons, including nerve agents and mustard gas.

Introduction to the agenda

In the Middle East, the number of armed conflicts increased significantly during recent years. To date the war between Israel besides Hamas that started in October 2023 is the cause of over 55 000 Palestinian deaths and 1700 Israeli deaths. As a result of this violence, people in Gaza are leaving their homes in large numbers. In 2025 Israel or Iran participated in a direct aerial conflict for 12 days - this event is a significant increase in hostility compared to previous decades. Due to those clashes, violence is present in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq next to Yemen - those events are a demonstration that violence in one area causes the surrounding region to become unstable and creates a risk for the security of the world.

There is a further reduction in regional security because non-state actors and proxy forces are involved. When Hezbollah became less powerful in Lebanon, Shia militias used UAVs to conduct attacks in Iraq. And when the Houthis conducted strikes on shipping lanes in the Red Sea, external powers began military operations. As an example the United States besides the United Kingdom conducted operations like Poseidon Archer in 2024 & Rough Rider in 2025. It is clear from the developments that instability in the region is a direct influence on international trade, energy security and maritime safety. For those reasons, the Middle East is a central topic for DISEC deliberations.

By looking at the data, the proliferation of arms is a primary reason why the region is unstable. According to SIPRI, the amount of money spent on militaries globally is more than \$2.7 trillion in 2024 - this is the tenth year in a row that the amount is larger than the year before. Within this context, the Middle East is a region that receives many weapon systems that use advanced technology. If UAVs, missiles and conventional arms spread without control, the level of violence increases and militias become more powerful - those factors are a challenge to efforts for disarmament. By focusing on escalation, how regions stay secure and how weapons spread, this agenda creates a situation where delegates discuss sensitive and significant issues. If people participate in this session, they must address problems that relate to moral choices plus military planning under the rules of DISEC.

History of the Agenda

Over its long history, the Middle East has been one of the most heavily militarized and conflicted geographic areas anywhere in the world. A historical context of colonialism and racial or ethnic divisions, geopolitical rivalries, and religious divides has shaped a particularly turbulent and violent regional history. The three Arab–Israeli Wars (1948, 1967, and 1973) were the catalyst for the contemporary escalation of militarization across the region and the supply of advanced external military hardware from global military powers to regional states. The wars intensified resentment between Arabs and Israelis and initiated a cycle of displacement (of populations and states), insecurity, and regional arms races.

In addition, the prolonged Iran–Iraq War (1980–1988) further entrenched militarization in the region. Both Iran and Iraq received extensive external support and combined with Iran used chemical weapons against Iraq, which is a violation of international law. The 1991 Gulf War demonstrated the capacity of external military intervention to alter regional dynamics when the U.S.-led coalition targeted Iraq following its invasion of Kuwait. The resultant U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003 (provoked by the Iraqi occupation of the emirate of Kuwait [and] the U.S. desire for greater regional influence [and] strategic control over Iraqi oil reserves) further destabilized the Middle East and destroyed the state structure, creating a power vacuum that has been filled by insurgency.

By definition, external military intervention, proxy warfare, and the unregulated free flow of arms are common themes in the conflicts that have taken place in the Middle East over the past 70 years. In each case, the method and magnitude of escalation have left behind weakened state structures, predicted or created increased humanitarian suffering, and accelerated the rate of militarization. In the early 21st century, the Middle East has become a testing ground for the use of advanced weapon systems, including drone and missile systems, operated by regional and global powers competing for control and/ or influence in the region. The contemporary trajectory of these regional conflicts demonstrates how the Middle East will shape today's agenda in regard to continuing escalation of regional conflicts; the need for regional shared security; and proliferation of regional arms.

The Syrian Civil War, which began in 2011, became unique to Middle Eastern events. This undisciplined way of protesting against the government eventually became a very complex situation and involved different levels of fighting including the government army, rebel armies, and extremist organizations along with their respective foreign backing from other countries.

Various types of chemical weapons were also used and in answer to or notification of what was occurring in Syria, the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons both reported the use of these weapons (with documentation) on multiple occasions. In 2015, Russia began deploying soldiers and weapons to Syria to support its ally, the regime. The U. S. simultaneously became involved by providing air support and arms to opposition forces. With Russia supporting the regime and the U. S. providing air and ground assistance to the rebel forces, Syria essentially became a proxy war for both regimes and was not serving the interests of the Syrian people.

The rise of ISIS in 2014 added an additional layer of complexity through, among other things, access to advanced arms to opposition forces, and created a destabilized Iraq by also creating instability in Syria. Regional actors, including Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey, are now involved with competing interests, thus complicating matters even more. The humanitarian impact of the war has been incredible with millions of people displaced from their homes and hundreds of thousands of people killed.

The Syrian conflict has shown that the escalation of violence in one country can destabilize an entire region, the transfer of weapons to non-state actors undermines international disarmament efforts, and existing treaties are insufficient to address these issues as there have been multiple violations of the Chemical Weapons Convention and UNSC resolution resulting in nothing being done to hold anyone accountable which in turn undermines trust in global security institutions.

Beginning in 2014, the civil war in Yemen progressively illustrated the dangers of escalating situations through the proliferation of arms. As an example, the conflict between Houthis (or Followers of the Prophet) and the internationally recognized government drew in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and the Islamic Republic of Iran, turning Yemen into one more proxy battleground. Houthi forces utilized missiles and drones to attack Saudi Arabian infrastructure and Red Sea shipping lanes; thus, threatening both global trade and the security of the sea lanes.

The United States and United Kingdom sought to counter this threat through military operations such as Operation Poseidon Archer (2024) and Operation Rough Rider (2025). This internationalization of the conflict demonstrates that arms proliferation has led to one of the largest humanitarian crises in modern history with millions suffering from famine, disease, and displacement. Both state and non-state actors played a key role in the proliferation of arms through the use of advanced UAVs and missile systems. Yemen's civil war illustrates that regional instability can lead directly to disruptions of global energy supply and trade routes, which makes it an urgent matter for DISEC.

The civil conflict in Yemen also illustrates that the mechanisms for collective security (for example – cease-fires and peace talks) have failed. This conflict has also highlighted the need for more effective arms control agreements and monitoring of their implementation since the lack of prohibition has provided militia groups with pervasive power and has contributed to the destabilization of already weak nation-states throughout the Middle East.

The level of escalating tension in the Middle East in recent years is unprecedented. The Israel-Hamas conflict initiated in October 2023 has caused the death of more than 55,000 Palestinians and 1,700 Israelis and forced the entire population of 2.1 million Gaza inhabitants to be displaced. Direct engagement between Israel and Iran in April 2025 over twelve days marked one of the most precarious escalations the region has experienced in decades. Shia militias and proxies, like the Hezbollah, continue to threaten regional stability in Lebanon, Iraq and Syria, whilst Houthi drone and missile attacks affect international shipping in the Red Sea.

The events above, in their interconnectivity, serve as proof of how escalation in one domain triggers unstable developments in the broader theater. As a constant contributing factor to the existing volatile climate, the proliferation of arms remains a critical issue, as the total global military spending by SIPRI exceeded 2.7 trillion dollars in 2024, with a continued rise for ten consecutive years. The Middle East still receives the largest share of arms, with particular regard to advanced weapon systems, namely missiles, drones, and conventional armaments. Their unregulated spread is a powerful instrument for militias, it weakens disarmament processes and increases the probability of conflict escalation.

The historical development of militarization, proxy wars and outside intervention explain the importance of DISEC debating this agenda. By addressing escalation, security in the Middle East and arms proliferation, DISEC deals with one of the most acute global threats to peace.

Timeline of Events

Year	Event	Relevance
1948	Arab-Israeli War & Establishment of Israel	Arab Israeli conflict and emergence of the state of Israel. Displacement and militarization in the Middle East intensified with the founding of Israel
1967	Six-Day War	Six Day war between Arab countries and Israel led to acquisition of several new territories by Israel resulting in greater militarization in region
1973	Yom Kippur War	Advanced weapon technology from external powers supplied during this war
1980–1988	Iran-Iraq War	Triggers global counterterrorism frameworks like the Global War on Terror (GWOT); youth increasingly recruited into extremist ideologies.
1991	Gulf War	An international coalition came to the defence of Kuwait after its invasion by Iraqi armed forces.

Year	Event	Relevance
2003	US Invasion of Iraq	US invasion of Iraq led to de facto dismantling of the state apparatus, leading to the rise of insurgents, illegal arms trade, proliferation.
20011-2023	Syrian Civil War	Usage of chemical weapons, intervention of regional and international powers resulted in massive destabilisation and flow of advanced weaponry in region, rise of ISIS
2014	Yemeni Civil War	Houthi rebels using missiles, drones against coalition powers Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iran aided by both as proxy warfare
2015	Russian Military Intervention in Syria	Russia started intervention in Syria against regime of Syrian President.
2017	Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) Adopted	TPNW treaty banning nuclear weapons adopted by 122 members with only few states from Middle East showing interest in it
2021	UN Security Council Resolution 2601	UNSC adopted resolution 2601 protecting education in armed conflict which was relevant to the many humanitarian crisis in Middle East

Year	Event	Relevance
2023	75th Anniversary of the Arab-Israeli Conflict / Israel-Hamas War	Although established in 2002, violent activities became exacerbated beginning in 2009. Notorious for mass child recruitment, especially girls as suicide bombers and boys as fighters.
2024	Operation Poseidon Archer	ISIS begins a global online recruitment drive, including of teenagers via social media and gaming platforms.
2025	Israel-Iran 12-Day Aerial War and Operation Rough Rider	An 12-day aerial war between Israel and Iran, resulting in a wider regional conflict, is the most dangerous escalation in decades Operation Rough Rider carried out by the UK and US in retaliation for attacks in the Red Sea
2026	SIPRI Global Military Spending Report	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute(SIPRI) reports global military spending of \$2.7trn, Middle East among highest recipients

Case Studies

Syrian Civil War

Initially, the Syrian Civil War began with peaceful protests but spiraled into a complicated multifaceted battle involving the Syrian government (Assad), numerous revolutionary organisations, radical groups, multiple outside nations etc. The use by various parties in Syria of chemical weapons has broken the United Nations Chemical Weapons Convention established in 1993, resulting in strong international condemnation of the parties using chemical weapons. Military intervention by the Russian military in Syria in 2015 (as well as subsequent airstrikes by the U.S.) transformed the Syrian Civil War into a proxy conflict between the United States and Russia, while Turkey and Iran pursued their own agendas relative to the conflict in Syria. The emergence of ISIS in Syria has been an additional destabilizing issue in the region, with ISIS having provided insurgents with the means to acquire sophisticated weaponry as a result of arms trafficking, leading to millions of displaced people and hundreds of thousands more casualties. Thus the case of Syria demonstrates how arms proliferation, foreign involvement in another nation, and proxy warfare create instability in a region, while also exposing the ineffectiveness of international treaties.

The Civil War in Yemen from 2014-Present

Conflict in Yemen began between Houthi rebels and the government that other nations recognize. As the fighting continued, it involved the military forces of Saudi Arabia, the UAE & Iran. Houthi forces used unmanned aerial vehicles plus missiles so that they could hit infrastructure in Saudi Arabia and ships in the Red Sea. Because those attacks occurred, international trade was at risk. In response the United States but also the United Kingdom started military operations like Poseidon Archer in 2024 & Rough Rider in 2025. It is a fact that many people lack food and medicine, which results in millions of individuals who are hungry or ill. When the combatants deployed UAVs as well as missile systems, the wide distribution of weapons was a primary factor in the war. There is evidence in Yemen that instability in one region affects the supply of energy and the paths of trade for the whole world - but the fact that groups cannot maintain a ceasefire is proof that international systems for safety are not effective.

Past Resolutions

Resolution	Content of Resolution
Resolution 237	Addresses the aftermath of the Six-day war calls upon the government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of civilians inhabiting areas where military operations have taken place and urged the return of the inhabitants who have fled the area
Resolution 242	Withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the 6 day war
Resolution 271	Grieved at the damage caused by arson to the Holy Al asqa Mosque in Jerusalem under the military occupation of Israel recognizes that any act of destruction or profanity of the holy places and religious buildings in Jerusalem may seriously endanger international peace.
Resolution 298	Called upon Israel to change the status of the Israel-occupied section of Jerusalem
Resolution 338	Called upon all involved parties to implement an immediate ceasefire in the middle east within the next 12 hours

Resolution	Content of Resolution
Resolution 425	Called upon Israel to withdraw all military forces from Lebanese territory and cease all military action
Resolution 476 and 478	Talks about Israel's occupation over the Holy city of Jerusalem noting that Israel has not complied with resolution 476
Resolution 672	Condemns' Israel for "Violence against Palestinians" at the Haram al-Sharif/Temple Mount
Resolution 681	Deplores' Israel's resumption of the deportation of Palestinians.
Resolution 694	Deplores' Israel's deportation of Palestinians and calls on it to ensure their safe and immediate return.
Resolution 726	Strongly condemns' Israel's deportation of Palestinians
Resolution 799	Strongly condemns' Israel's deportation of 413 Palestinians and calls for their immediate return

Resolution	Content of Resolution
Resolution 904	Expressing its shock at the massacre committed against Palestinian worshippers in the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron in the West Bank, the Council called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied territory
Resolution 1073	After recalling all resolutions on Jerusalem and noting a letter from Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Arab League, the Council called on Israel to cease and reverse all acts which had resulted in aggravation in the region
Resolution 1397	The first resolution to explicitly call for a two-state solution
Resolution 1435	Demanded an end to Israeli measures in and around Ramallah, and an Israeli withdrawal to positions held before September 2000
Resolution 1701	Aimed for a ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah and called for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army
Resolution 1860	Called for the full cessation of war between Israel and Hamas

Resolution	Content of Resolution
Resolution 2334	It concerns the Israeli settlements in "Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem".The resolution states that Israel's settlement activity constitutes a "flagrant violation" of international law and has "no legal validity"
Resolution 2712	Called for humanitarian pauses and corridors in Gaza during the 2023 Israel-Hamas war
Resolution 2720	Called for increased aid for the 2023 Gaza humanitarian crisis, including the provisioning of fuel, food, and medical supplies. It also explicitly demanded the opening of all Gaza border crossings to humanitarian aid, including the Kerem Shalom border crossing and proposed the immediate appointment of a Senior Humanitarian and Reconstruction Coordinator for Gaza
Resolution 1860	Called for the full cessation of war between Israel and Hamas

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. Discuss the impact of non-state actors on regional stability and peace processes
2. To what extent can the Israel-Palestine conflict be resolved through diplomacy and peace talks?
3. How do non-state actors influence the peace process between Israel and Palestine?
4. How does the presence of non-state actors affect the humanitarian situation in Gaza and the West Bank?
5. How can the international community help support efforts to disarm militant groups in the middle east?
6. What are obstacles getting in the way of achieving a long lasting ceasefire between all parties involved in the conflict? And to what extent can they be tackled?
7. How does military support to militant groups affect regional security and are there any measures to control the military aid provided?
8. In what ways are the UN able to improve how they monitor the movement of weapons so that they can stop people from sending arms illegally to groups that are not part of a state in the Middle East?
9. As people suffer because of the increase in fighting in Gaza, Syria & Yemen, what actions are necessary to provide them with food, medicine and safety?
10. To ensure that the region stays stable for a long time, how can the UN help Iran, Israel and the Gulf states to stop competing to buy more weapons?
11. When external powers involve themselves in the Middle East, what tasks are they responsible for to stop local groups from fighting for them and to limit how many weapons are available?
12. By what methods is DISEC able to make sure that those who break disarmament treaties or Security Council resolutions face the consequences for their actions?

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory clauses:

Acknowledging Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Confident Congratulating Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Deploing Desiring Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its appreciation Expressing its satisfaction	Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fully aware Fully believing Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having considered further Having devoted attention Having examined Having heard Having received Having studied Keeping in mind Noting further.	Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming Noting with appreciation Noting with approval Noting with deep concern Noting with regret Noting with satisfaction Observing Pointing out Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Reminding Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration
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Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Operative clauses:

Accepts	Designates	Recommends
Affirms	Encourages	Regrets
Approves	Endorses	Requests
Appreciates	Expresses its hope	Resolves
Asks	Further invites	Seeks
Authorizes	Further proclaims	Strongly affirms
Calls for	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Calls upon	Further requests	Strongly urges
Condemns	Further resolves	Suggests
Congratulates	Hopes	Trusts
Confirms	Proclaims	Transmits
Deplores	Proposes	Urges

List of Key Nuclear Sites

Country	Site	Description
China	Lanzhou and Heping	Gaseous diffusion plants for uranium enrichment; now producing low-enriched uranium (LEU) for civilian purposes. Located in Gansu and Sichuan provinces
China	Koko Nor Complex	Major nuclear weapons research and development centre with facilities for high explosives, fissile component production, assembly, and testing
China	Mianyang Nuclear Fusion Facility	Nuclear fusion research facility supporting nuclear weapons design and clean energy research
Russia	Barnaul	SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launch site
Russia	Dombarovskiy	SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launch site
Pakistan	Chagai Hills (Raskoh)	Site of five simultaneous nuclear tests conducted in May 1998
Pakistan	Wazir Khan Khosa	Underground nuclear test site in the Kharan Desert
Pakistan	Golra Sharif	Uranium enrichment facility not under IAEA inspection
Pakistan	Khan Research Laboratories, Kahuta	Main nuclear weapons laboratory and missile development centre; not under IAEA safeguards

Country	Site	Description
Iran	Saghand and Gchine Uranium Mines	Major uranium ore extraction sites.
India	Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Centre	Houses the Fast Breeder Test Reactor and plutonium extraction facilities.
India	Kakrapar and Narora	Nuclear reactors capable of producing weapons-grade plutonium.
India	Pokhran	Site of India's first nuclear detonation and subsequent nuclear tests.
India	Tarapur	Large plutonium extraction plant and two U.S.-supplied power reactors under IAEA inspection.
India	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	India's primary nuclear research facility, including the Dhruva and CIRUS research reactors.

Sources to Use

The Right Sources:

1. **Official UN Websites, Articles, and Libraries**
2. **UN Ratified Sites. Eg: Aljazeera, Britannica, Amnesty International, etc.**
3. **Governmental Websites (of your country)**
4. **Websites ending with “.org” that follow fact-based reporting**
5. **Websites of NGOs (that your country is associated with)**

These sources are verified with accurate information your portfolio could use. A UN website is the most reliable as it is UN-ratified and gives you more in-depth information about your country's stance.

The Wrong Sources:

1. **Buzzfeed**
2. **Wikipedia**
3. **Quora**
4. **Websites ending with “.com” that have a vested interest**
5. **Op-ed articles**

All of the sources listed above are opinionated with the perception of the article's writers. These sources also answer questions from a person's individual knowledge domain with no proven accuracy.