



**ITU
MUN**

F-UNSC

STUDY GUIDE

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1. Letter from the Chairboard

Most esteemed participants of ITUMUN24,

I, as the Secretary General of ITUMUN24, welcome you all to the 7th edition of Istanbul Technical University Model United Nations. It is an honor and a pleasure to be able to present to you what we have been preparing for months and dreaming for years. My team has worked tirelessly to bring the best you have ever seen, starting with our organization to our academics.

Our objective is to facilitate proficient and elevated diplomatic deliberations, fostering valuable and constructive solutions throughout the four-day duration of ITUMUN, enriched by the collective contributions of all participants. As a delegate, your journey begins here, with the study guide prepared by our dedicated members; your most honorable chairboard.

I advise you to read this study guide thoroughly and expand your research on different perspectives; focusing on your allocated country. It is essential to bear in mind that each nation and every perspective holds significance if you are adequately prepared to engage with the agenda at hand.

You have my best wishes for success and enriching discussions during these four days of enjoyment. I eagerly anticipate witnessing the valuable contributions you'll make to our conference.

Best regards,

Zehra Akçay

Secretary General of ITUMUN24



2. Letter from the Under-Secretaries General

Dear participants,

It is our utmost honor to welcome you all to our committee, F-UNSC. We are Ege Öner, studying metallurgical engineering at Istanbul Technical University, and Neslisu Demirel studying economics at Koç University. We are proud to serve you as your Under-Secretaries General.

Since it is a futuristic committee, we have an open agenda. Although you will have more space to use your imagination and act freely, below there are some general outlines and guidelines that you need to follow. Our main topic will be to decide if Germany is going to be a permanent member of UNSC, and the usage of nuclear weapons throughout the globe. In the study guide, you will see the major parties involved in the situation and their policies. Please read them carefully and act accordingly.

Before wrapping up, we want to thank our honorable Secretary-General Ms. Zehra Akçay, and distinguished Deputy-Secretary General Mr. Atahan Akçalı for offering this spot for both of us. We hope you have as much fun as we had preparing this guide, and we're looking forward to meeting you in a few weeks! If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us before, during, and after the conference.

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Our warmest regards,

Neslisu Demirel & Ege Öner



3. United Nations Security Council

As the principal body in charge of preserving world stability, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is at the forefront of international peace and security. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was created in 1945 by the United Nations Charter and is entrusted with addressing threats to international peace, averting conflicts, and handling crises everywhere. The Security Council, which has 15 members total—five of which are permanent members with the ability to veto, is crucial in determining how international affairs are conducted.

There are 15 member states in the UNSC, with China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States being the five permanent members with veto power. Non-permanent members, chosen for two-year terms by the General Assembly, hold the ten remaining seats. A wide range of viewpoints and regional representation are guaranteed by the Council's rotating membership. Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter delineate the principal roles and authorities of the UNSC. The topic of Chapter VI is using negotiation, mediation, and other peaceful methods to settle conflicts peacefully. However, Chapter VII gives the Security Council the power to take measures, including the use of force, to preserve or restore global peace and security.

Maintenance of International Peace and Security

Whether from hostilities, acts of aggression, or other destabilizing factors, the UNSC is in charge of recognizing and resolving threats to international peace.

Peacekeeping Operations

To support the implementation of ceasefires, oversee agreements, and promote political dialogue, the Council may approve the sending of peacekeeping forces to conflict-affected areas. These peacekeeping forces are the main action mechanism of the United Nations Security Council.

Sanctions



Any state or entity that poses a threat to international peace and security may be subject to economic and diplomatic sanctions, among other measures, at the UNSC's discretion.

Referral to the International Criminal Court (ICC)

The Council has the authority to send cases to the ICC for prosecution and investigation that involve crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide.

Veto Rights and Approvals

The Security Council needs the approval of at least nine of its fifteen members, including the votes of all five permanent members, for a decision to be made. The P5 members' veto power frequently has a significant impact on how the Council acts.

Notwithstanding its importance in averting and ending hostilities, the UNSC is not without its difficulties and detractors. The international community is still debating issues like imbalances in representation, the permanent members' veto power, and the efficiency of the decision-making process.

4. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly resolved by resolution 71/258 to hold a United Nations conference in 2017 to negotiate a legally enforceable agreement that would forbid nuclear weapons and eventually lead to their complete abolition. Together with the involvement and contribution of representatives from international organizations and civil society, the Assembly encouraged all Member States to take part in the Conference. The Conference was held in New York from March 27 to 31 and June 15 to July 7, respectively. One of the most extensive bans on engaging in nuclear weaponry is found in the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Among them are commitments to refrain from creating, testing, producing, acquiring, holding, stockpiling, using, or threatening to use nuclear weapons.

The Treaty also obliges States parties to provide adequate assistance to individuals affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons, as well as to take necessary and appropriate measures of environmental remediation in areas under its jurisdiction or control contaminated as a result of activities related to the testing or use of nuclear weapons. On July 7, 2017, the

Conference at the UN endorsed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, with 122 States voting in favor, one voting against, and one abstaining. It was then made available for signature on September 20, 2017.

Article 15 of the Treaty came into effect on January 22, 2021, following the deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General on October 24, 2020. According to Article 8(2) of the Treaty, "the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the first meeting of States Parties within one year of the entry into force of this Treaty." Unless the States Parties agree differently, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall call additional meetings of States Parties every two years. The inaugural Meeting of States Parties was held in Vienna, Austria, from 21 to 23 June 2022. The Vienna Action Plan for more Treaty implementation was also endorsed at the Meeting, along with a Declaration titled "Our commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons." their departure from sovereign territory, as mandated by Treaty Article 4.

The report of the first Meeting (TPNW/MSP/2022/6) offers a record of all decisions taken at the Meeting. From November 27 to December 1, 2023, the United Nations Headquarters in New York will host the second Meeting of States Parties. You can find more details on Meetings Place. A Scientific Advisory Group with a maximum membership of 15 was created by decision 2 of the first Meeting of States Parties. The Group's broad mandate is to update States Parties on scientific and technological advancements pertinent to the Treaty, including the application of Article 4 and the risks and humanitarian ramifications of nuclear weapons as well as the broader goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The Group's members convened for its constitutive meeting on March 1, 2023, following their appointment on February 8, 2023. Visit Meetings Place for additional details regarding the Scientific Advisory Group's work.

By its resolution 72/31 of 4 December 2017, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to offer the necessary support and to provide such services as may be necessary to accomplish the obligations entrusted to him under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. The Secretary-General is designated as the Treaty's depository under Article 19. He is also tasked with the transmission to the States Parties of declarations received according to Article 2 of the Treaty and the convening of Meetings of States Parties and Review Conferences (Article 8).

5. Major Events Year by Year

5.1 Between the Years of 2023-2025

Tensions between Russia and Ukraine have been relieved, by the decisions stated in Vilnius Summit Communiqué (12 July 2023) and a temporary agreement to cease military operations neither of both sides have taken further action. On 2 January 2024 Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, and Ethiopia joined the BRICS. In addition, with tensions decreasing between Russia and Ukraine, Russia re-entered the Council of Europe by the end of 2025.

5.2 In the Year of 2026

The tension between China and the United States began to rise in the year 2026 due to the military forces that were sent by the United States to help the Republic Of China and prevent the Chinese attacks. The first military aid of the United States was deployed in 2023 followed by the second military aid that occurred in 2026. With the extra help that was sent by the United States, it had created more tension between states. Minimal threats were on the table at the time of the situation mainly towards the US.

5.3 In the Year of 2027

Between 2009 and 2014, the BRICS nations reached a consensus on a range of economic and financial matters, such as the World Bank and IMF reforms. They resolved to pursue measures of generating sufficient resources so that the IMF can increase its potential to confront all forms of crisis. They also established the BRICS Exchanges Alliance and the BRICS Interbank Cooperation Mechanism, which offer an extended credit facility in local currency. The BRICS country provided stable returns for institutional investors and a means of overseas expansion for businesses. They also addressed a few regional concerns, such as those about Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, and Iran (their nuclear program at home).

Additionally, BRICS collaborated to resolve:

- IMF reform disputes

- The fight against the trafficking of illicit drugs
 - Information and communication technologies: their necessity, application, and advancement
- The BRICS nations also aimed to establish favorable circumstances for trade without barriers.

The BRICS was created in 2010 and meetings were held occasionally. The BRICS countries also sought to create favorable conditions for barrier-free trade. The one that was on 12 March 2027 that Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia attended had changed the world. BRICS is a grouping of emerging market countries that seek to establish deeper ties between their nations and cooperate on economic expansion, including trade. The countries act as a balance against traditional Western influence, seeking to depend on each other for growing influence in the world. The aftermath of the meeting had impacted the US dollar significantly. The usage of the Dollar had decreased and other currencies had gained more value about the pact and the actions taken that are towards elevating the value of foreign currencies. While inflation had risen by %178 percent, the housing prices had gone up accordingly, affecting the cost of living crises and making life harder to keep up with. The US government was battling with the crises by raising the tax which had created a greater concern of tax evasion throughout the nation. The crises had large consequences and made The United States of America fall into an economic crisis that was inevitable to get out of.

5.4 In the Year of 2028

Germany started to build a nuclear weapon to be a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Due to the economic crises and tension with China, Germany wants to replace the United States' position in the Security Council.

5.5 In the Year of 2029

Due to the finalization of Germany's weapon, Günter 3000, the European countries held a summit in Myjarköff, Luxembourg which ended with the establishment of a declaration regarding its usage on member states. Although Germany has promised not to use their weapon against any European state they further declared that the weapon will just remain as a physical threat to the United States, and the Russian Federation objects to the declaration. As a result, tensions between Russia and Germany begin to rise.

5.6 In the Year of 2030

The head of state of China - Xioa Lui Akcali - states that the United States has acted without considering the outcomes. The head of state defined this action as a move that threatened their country's sovereignty and concluded his speech by explicitly stating that since the United States is in an economic crisis, the whole country can collapse with just one embargo coming from the Chinese Government. The news channels have been shaken by this statement and commented that China is willing to take further actions if needed.

5.7 In the Year of 2031

The Russian Federation announces that they have started to build the Anastasia Printev which is claimed to be the most powerful weapon of all time. European Countries are alarmed by the situation and currently permanent members of the United Nations Security Council have been in turmoil.

6. Focused Overview

6.1 Tensions Between the United States and PR China

The Chinese-Taiwanese conflict in Southeast Asia revolves around territorial disputes in the South China Sea and broader geopolitical tensions. The South China Sea is a strategically vital region with rich natural resources, and multiple countries claim sovereignty over various islands and features within it. This conflict involves the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Republic of China (ROC) in Taiwan, and neighboring Southeast Asian nations. The US has taken action to defend its regional allies, particularly Taiwan, and expressed concern about the territorial disputes in the South China Sea.

The US has carried out Freedom of Navigation Operations (FONOPs) to refute unjustified maritime claims. A 2016 arbitration ruling in favor of the Philippines dismissed Chinese historical claims to a sizable area of the South China Sea. In the year 2026, the tensions between the United States and the People's Republic of China were due to the military forces sent by the United States to help the Republic of China (Taiwan) and prevent the Chinese attacks. The first military aid sent by the United States of America was deployed in 2023 followed by the military aid that occurred in 2026. With the extra help that has been

sent by the United States of America, tensions began to rise. People's Republic of China's Head of State Xioa Lui Akcali has stated that this action was a move that threatened the country's sovereignty and with the economic crisis happened in the year 2027 Xioa Lui Akcali stated the People's Republic of China can collapse the whole U.S economy with one embargo. With the updates that have happened news channels have been shaken with these statements and commented that China is willing to take further actions if needed.

6.2 Tension within the Council of Europe

In the last meeting of the Council of Europe, Germany argued not to use its weapons on member states. However, this did not give enough trust to the Russian Federation, therefore they objected. After that, the Russian Federation announced that they had started the process of building the strongest weapon in the world, Anastasia Printev. The announcement highly triggered the member states of the Council of Europe, sparking a disarmament campaign which's frontiers were the United Kingdom and France.

7. Major Parties Involved

7.1 United States

A pivotal point occurred in 2026 when the United States of America offered its first military assistance to Taiwan causing a gradual but noticeable increase in hostilities between the U.S. and China. The geopolitical landscape was complexly shadowed by the strategic implications of this support, which set the stage for a sequence of significant events that would have long-lasting effects. In 2027, when the world struggled with the ripple effects of a worldwide economic crisis, the United States was particularly exposed, suffering more than any other country from the financial crisis. The financial crisis exposed vulnerabilities and reshaped the socio-economic environment of the once-financial resilient powerhouse, forcing it to face some serious consequences as its complex economic structure came apart. 2028 saw Germany become a proactive player in the global dynamics that are gradually becoming revealed. In response to the changing geopolitical landscape, Germany began the bold project of building a formidable weapon with the bold goal of gaining a permanent place in the elite group of the Permanent 5 members of the United Nations Security Council. This potentially

revolutionary move in the global balance of power was indicated by this highly consequential strategic undertaking. The United States experienced a disproportionate amount of the cumulative influence of these worldwide events, which culminated in an internal state of chaos by the start of 2031. Once a rock-solid bulwark of stability, the nation's policy formulations started to center on the necessity of holding onto its desired Permanent 5-member seat in the UNSC.

Germany's aspirations to rise to prominence loomed enormous, and the United States had to firmly reassess its geopolitical strategy to meet this tremendous obstacle. A complex conversation took place in the halls of power, one in which defending US status in the world community was directly tied to maintaining global influence.

The year 2031 proved to be a trial by fire, putting the US through its paces as it attempted to strike a precarious balance between domestic unrest, economic expansion, and the strategic need to maintain its prominent position in the world arena. The world watched with bated breath as the United States struggled with these complex issues, seeing firsthand the story of a country at a turning point in its history, attempting to balance diplomacy, power, and resiliency while pursuing a stable and significant future on the international geopolitical stage.

7.2 China

The year 2026 marked a turning point in world affairs when the United States made a military aid decision to Taiwan that drastically shifted the fragile balance in the Asia-Pacific area. Presumably motivated by geopolitical concerns, this action sent shockwaves across the complex web of international relations, especially testing the relationship between the United States and the Chinese leadership. 2030 turned out to be a turning point in Sino-American relations as the effects of this military assistance were apparent over the following years. Tensions between the two superpowers increased as a result of the U.S. intervention's severe effects. A news release that followed from the Head of State, Xioa Lui Akcali, added to the tension by adding a caustic tone to the already unstable diplomatic environment. The governments of China and the United States were on the verge of collapse in 2030 as a result of these events.

The deft dance of diplomacy gave way to an atmosphere of mistrust and hostility as both countries struggled with the consequences of their opposing objectives and actions in the international arena. At the beginning of 2031, the turmoil in world politics was a source of worry for every country, echoing through the UN Security Council's chambers. Members of the council became increasingly alarmed due to the convergence of global crises, as the consequences of the tense relationship between the United States and China loomed large over international stability.

China's strategic orientation started to take shape in this turbulent environment, shifting toward a vision of Germany having a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. This was a radical change in China's diplomatic goals as it attempted to reshape the dynamics of international governance. The desire for Germany to overtake the United States as the only powerhouse in the UNSC was indicative of a reshaping of power dynamics in reaction to the changing geopolitical context. As governments struggled to understand the complexity of a world in flux, the events that were playing out highlighted the complex interactions between power, diplomacy, and international relations.

These developments had far-reaching repercussions that would continue to impact the course of world politics in the years to come, both for the parties involved and the larger international community. They also marked a paradigm shift in the geopolitical order. In the year 2026, the U.S. sent military aid to Taiwan, and with these recent events relations between the Chinese Government and the U.S. government have been shaken. In the year 2030, an outcome from the military aid that has been sent by the U.S. government has affected the United States and Chinese relations very badly in addition to the press release that has been done by the Head of State Xioa Lui Akcali.

The U.S. government and the Chinese Government were in a very dangerous state. In the year 2031, all of the countries in the United Nations Security Council have been alarmed by the happenings all around the world. China's policy started to shape around Germany being a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and with the elimination of the United States from the UNSC as the only superpower in the whole world.

7.3 Russian Federation

With the latest events that happened in the world, the Russian Federation took the least damage out of all countries. The main event for the Russian Federation was the finalization of the weapon that was built by the German government 'Günter 3000'. In the last session of the Council of Europe, a new declaration has been declared across Europe. Because of this declaration, the Russian Federation was under threat and this declaration was objected to by the Russian Federation. Tensions between Germany and the Russian Federation began to rise. Germany's greedy behaviors were a threat to the Russian Government to be prepared for the worst. The Russian Federation announces the launch of the weapon 'Anastasia Printev' which is claimed to be the most powerful weapon of all time. Furthermore, with this project all of the countries have been alarmed.

7.4 Germany

Germany demanded to be a permanent member of the Security Council. Although Germany had no nation specifically to dislocate from the permanent 5, once the economic crisis in the US emerged, Germany sought to use this as an advantage to target and replace the USA's seat in the Security Council as a permanent member. To strengthen its claim on the USA's permanent seat, Germany revealed their greatest military achievement, a weapon of mass destruction named Günter 3000. Günter 3000 was the single strongest weapon created by man and asserted Germany's military as a dominant force to be reckoned with. Through this new weapon, Germany aimed to win and finalize the arms race taking place all over the world.

Spreading fear amongst its neighbors, the weapon invented by the Germans solicited a meeting called by Council of Europe members to protect and uphold their nations' freedom and longevity. The meeting of Myjarköff in Luxembourg ended with the council bringing forth a declaration. This declaration's key takeaway was that Germany was not to use Günter 3000 on Council of Europe members. Russia refused this proposal and tensions rose high in the Miarcoff meeting. Although Germany sought only to make itself known as a powerful nation and become a p5 member, the refusal of Russia through this dispute caused the two nations to leave the meeting of Myjarköff on hostile terms.

7.5 France

France's government has maintained its strategic calm amid recent world upheavals, showing resilience. The deployment of the powerful 'Günter 3000' has caused much concern among European countries. During the most recent meeting of the European Council, a serious statement was made in the hallowed chambers that was endorsed by every member state with the notable exception of the Russian Federation. In the year 2031, the Russian government revealed a daring weapon project that had a massive ripple effect on the geopolitical landscape of the world. This bold project had an impact that went beyond national borders and sent shockwaves across the diplomatic community. Following these historic developments, France's policy paradigm has evolved subtly, moving in the direction of disarmament as a crucial necessity for maintaining stability in the European theater.

The French administration has realized that it needs to reassess its strategic orientation and is prepared to support disarmament as a practical solution to the demands brought on by the recent geopolitical upheavals. While 'Günter 3000' continues to reverberate around European nations, France, even the diplomat, tries to spin a story of harmony and collaboration. The significant reorientation of the policy highlights a dedication to establishing a path of peace following a catastrophic weapons project, illustrative of the wisdom necessary for maneuvering through the complex web of international relations.

7.6 United Kingdom

The British government, which has proven to be incredibly strong in the face of the turbulent events that have occurred, has calmly weathered the storm. But the arrival of the formidable 'Günter 3000' has caused panic throughout the whole European continent, leading to a collective reassessment of security paradigms. During the last European Council session, the chambers echoed the serious statement that echoed through the diplomatic corridors. Surprisingly, every European nation except the Russian Federation voted in support of this historic declaration.

The solidarity exhibited in this democratic forum highlighted a common concern and resolve to confront the obstacles presented by new technological developments. The year 2031 came as a precursor to international unrest when the Russian government revealed a military project

that shocked people all over the world. Shrouded in geopolitical intrigue, this bold attempt provoked thoughtful contemplation on the delicate balance between power and security considerations that characterize the international arena. Following these significant events, the UK has started a careful review of its policy framework. There has been a noticeable change that is steering the country's position in the direction of disarmament as a necessary and practical reaction to the events that are developing in Europe.

A key factor influencing the UK's strategic stance is the realization that cooperative efforts toward disarmament may provide increased stability and diplomatic agreement. To promote cooperative security measures, the United Kingdom navigates the intricate web of international ties while the threat of "Günter 3000" and the Russian armament project looms. The country's commitment to making a significant contribution to the joint endeavor to prevent future crises and promote a more secure future for Europe and the larger global community is emphasized by the policy shift towards disarmament.

8. Characteristics of the Weapons

When Günter 3000 was produced it shocked the world, because it was the most powerful weapon in the entire world. Günter 3000, similar to the Tsar Bomb, is a hydrogen bomb as well. In the world, there is a treaty that has been written 'The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons' Germany and the Russian Federation have not voted on this Treaty mainly.

Characteristics of Günter 3000 include;

At its base, the mushroom cloud measured 50 miles in width, and at its peak, it was about 120 miles broad. It broke through the stratosphere at a height of eighty miles. Everything within 24 miles of the hit was destroyed, but 300 miles around the collision sustained significant damage, enough to destroy any major contemporary metropolis, including its suburbs.

Anastasia Printev is not finalized yet, the world doesn't know any of the characteristics of the weapon as the main information is 'it is going to be the most powerful weapon humankind will see'.

9. Conclusion

We, as your Under-Secretaries General, expect you to read the guide thoroughly since this will be your most valuable source of information. With the military aid sent by the United States to Taiwan, tensions started to rise. Following the economic crises that the United States has entered, Germany has found an opportunity to be a permanent member of the UNSC. Germany then started to build a weapon, the Günter 3000, which they told the European Union would not be used on them. With the establishment of the new weapon, disagreements in the European Union started to appear. Russia has voted against Germany, which led to a conflict between them. In the meantime, China has made an official statement that they will do everything they can to protect their country and citizens. The Russian Federation started to build a new weapon, the most powerful weapon of all time, which resulted in a conflict in the UNSC.

The points which we expect to be further discussed are firstly the position of Germany in the UNSC, the usage of nuclear weapons, and the tensions between member states. We require you to find solutions to these problems and state them in your resolution paper. Furthermore, crises will be sent by the committee board to help you find adequate solutions to these issues.

10. Points to be Addressed

- What is the future of Germany in the United Nations Security Council?
- What could be the measures taken to sustain and promote disarmament?
- What will be the stance of the United Nations Security Council regarding the permanent membership of the USA?
- What can be done to eliminate overall tension within the United Nations Security Council?
- Do the tensions within member states affect the functioning of the United Nations Security Council?
- What can be done to soothe the conflict in the Chinese-Taiwanese dispute?

Further points will be given during the committee, through debates and directives.

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