



CONFRONTING IRAN'S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS: A SIMULATION

background guide

POLI / INTL 361

December 2023

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
What is the JCPOA?.....	4-5
What is the Conference on Disarmament?.....	6
Stages of the simulation.....	7-8
Resolutions: (still) your most valuable tool.....	9
Resolutions: how to write them.....	10-11
Resolutions: what to do with them.....	12-13
Simulation roles.....	14
Schedule of events.....	15-16
Logistics.....	16
Paper requirements.....	17-18
A word on sources.....	19-25
Addendum: “Conference Rules of Order”.....	26-27

Welcome to our third simulation, “Confronting Iran’s Nuclear Ambitions”! This guide outlines vital details about the simulation. Read it carefully so that you are fully prepared. We promise: this will make the simulation more productive and enjoyable!



The simulation involves two activities: the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and the Conference on Disarmament. You will serve as a delegate to one of these bodies. Read on to learn more!

What is the JCPOA?

The JCPOA stands for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action agreed upon by the P5+1, the European Union (EU), and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Finalized on July 14th, 2015, it sought to prevent the development of a militarized nuclear capability by Iran while allowing for the use of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes. Through the parallel “Roadmap Agreement”, the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) assumed responsibility for monitoring Iran’s compliance with the terms of the JCPOA.

The first significant fissure in the agreement formed in May 2018, when the United States withdrew from the JCPOA, citing the nondisclosure of an alleged prior covert nuclear weapons program. The Trump Administration



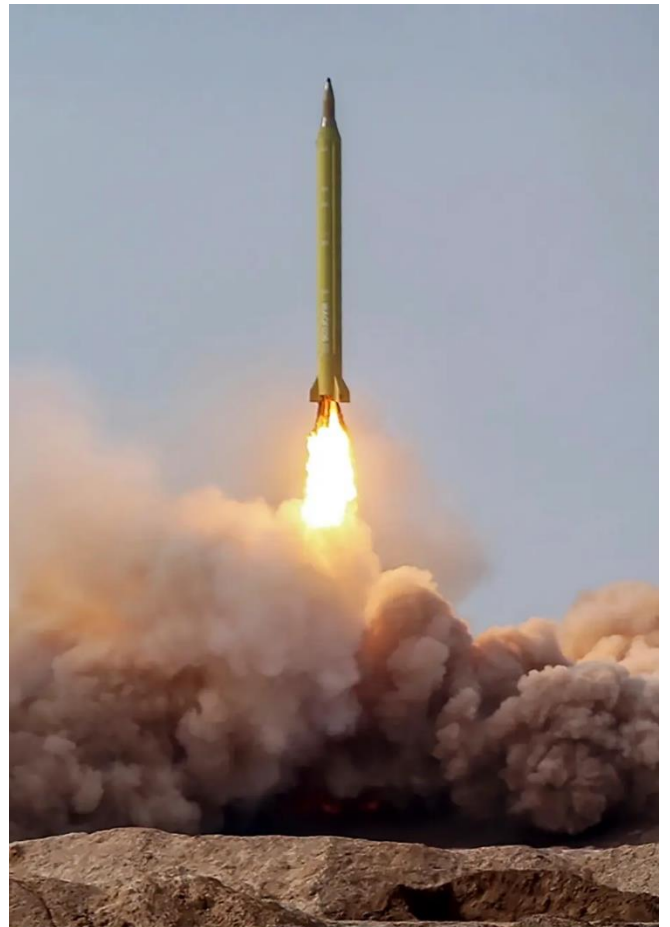
The JCPOA was signed in 2015 by Iran, China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and the European Union.

restored sanctions against Iran while expressing a desire to negotiate a new deal.

The next serious blow came on January 5th 2020, when Iran announced it would no longer comply with the limitations of the JCPOA. This decision came hard on the heels of the airstrike that killed Iranian general Qassem Soleimani at the Baghdad International Airport a few days prior, though it also followed violations of the agreement during the previous year.

Currently, the JCPOA remains in limbo. Iran has signaled a willingness to revive the agreement conditioned on changes in US policy: namely, lifting sanctions and revisiting the limits imposed on Iran's nuclear program under the original terms of the JCPOA. Though talks have continued among the interested parties, the Biden Administration's position appears to be hardening while provisions of the JCPOA expire. Of note, the United States implemented new sanctions in October 2023 aimed at Iran's ballistic missile and drone programs.

Meanwhile, heightened tensions in the region amplify concerns over the impasse and Iran's nuclear ambitions.

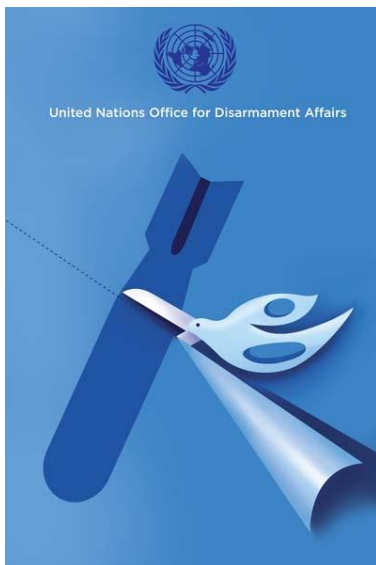


What is the Conference on Disarmament?

The Conference on Disarmament (CD) brings together 65 member states under the auspices of the United Nations to negotiate arms limitation and disarmament agreements. The Conference was formally charged in 1978 by the Tenth Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly.



The Conference meets annually at the United Nations Office at Geneva over the course of 21 weeks. Its mandate is to address arms limitations and disarmament generally, but weapons of mass destruction - including but not limited to nuclear weapons - is its main focus. Though the CD is not a party to the JCPOA negotiations, addressing Iran's nuclear ambitions is certainly consistent with this mandate. Could the CD become the new locus of activity?



Stages of the simulation

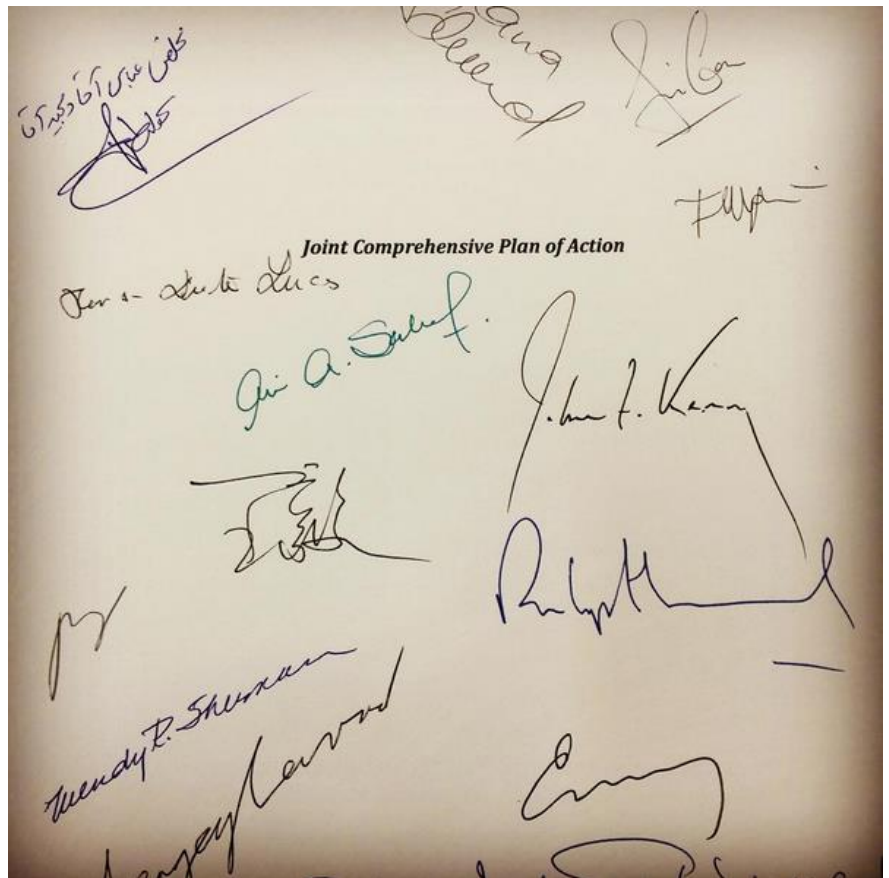
The simulation divides according to two distinct forums: the JCPOA negotiations (JCPOA-N) and the UN Conference on Disarmament (CD). Delegates will participate in *only one* of the two forums. However, some countries may have representatives in both, in which case there should be some degree of consultation and coordination between the two delegations on the margins of meetings. Keep in mind as well that the lead negotiator on the JCPOA is the principal authority and can pass along instructions to the delegation in the Conference.

Note: the JCPOA negotiations are **not** formally linked to the CD. Each forum can pursue independent agendas even if they conflict with each other. Additionally, the CD may try to influence the JCPOA-N, but the CD has no direct authority over the JCPOA. For the purposes of our simulation, both JCPOA negotiations and the CD feature Iran's nuclear ambitions as the main item on their respective agendas, and the CD is an interested party in the JCPOA-N. Therefore, the simulation has baked in opportunities for some degree of information exchange while the two bodies are at work.



The **Conference on Disarmament** will operate like a parliamentary body comprised of delegates from participating countries, all of whom are members of the United Nations. The Conference is chaired by a rotating president. Currently, Egypt holds the presidency, and the delegate from Egypt will oversee the management of business before the Conference during its upcoming session. The president retains voice and vote, which is another way of saying they can participate in discussions and vote on measures before the Conference. The **JCPOA-N** will function differently. Made up of the P5+1, the EU, and Iran, the body is smaller and does not work according to parliamentary rules. The multilateral negotiations occur less formally, as do discussions between the interested parties. The delegates to JCPOA may opt to select a chair from one of its members to help guide group discussions. (The chair will retain voice and vote during the meetings.)

Both the CD and JCPOA-N have **objectives** that fit their respective purposes. The CD is charged with arriving at a common position on Iran's nuclear ambitions and the optimal response of the international community, perhaps even a plan of action that supersedes the JCPOA. Meanwhile, the P5+1, the EU, and Iran will try to breathe new life into the JCPOA, or head in another direction altogether. Ultimately, at the end of day two, the CD should have at least one resolution in hand, while the P5+1, EU, and Iran should (ideally) have a framework that either replaces or improves upon the JCPOA.



Though the CD is limited to discussing disarmament, Iran does not have to be the sole focus of discussions. Delegates can (and maybe should?) look for linkages.

Resolutions: (still) your most valuable tool

For this simulation, **resolutions** will be the primary outcomes of both the JCPOA negotiations and the Conference on Disarmament. Each body should work within its mandate to propose plans of action in this format.



The JCPOA negotiators will work against the backdrop of the 2015 agreement. Delegates to the JCPOA negotiations should familiarize themselves with the agreement and then use it as a launching-off point for revised or entirely new agreement. Both the UN and other participating states have copies available for review online.

Resolutions are **written statements of intent** representing the will of those who sign on in support. They are action-oriented by nature because they articulate some sort of proposal that addresses an issue or issues. The content of any resolution is up to the delegates who draft and negotiate them based on their policy preferences. This suggests that the practical work of each body involves sharing ideas about what should be done and then looking for common ground. As the simulation will demonstrate, it is no easy task because of the variety of particular interests involved.

The first step is to generate a **draft resolution**. As the name implies, a draft resolution is a working document penned by one or more delegates. It is then circulated among the other delegates as the starting point for substantive discussions. Clearly, the author of the draft wants to see the draft adopted with minimal changes, but changes should be expected if not welcomed when the author tries to build a majority. This can be especially challenging for delegates who come from countries who are not as influential as others. Regardless, the challenge of achieving broad agreement should not stop any delegate from trying to influence outcomes by producing and circulating draft resolutions, and then forging a majority from like-minded states.

Resolutions: how to write them

You might ask: what goes into a draft resolution? There are two things to keep in mind. First, resolutions follow a certain structure and, second, there is a generally accepted writing style. We'll touch on each in turn.

Typically, there are **three sections to a resolution**: the heading, the preamble, and the operative section. Much like a conventional paper you've written for your classes, the **heading** identifies the body responsible for discussing and later voting on the resolution, the topic, and the signatories. For our purposes, the body applies to either the committee or the plenary; the topic depends on the issue area addressed by the resolution; and the signatories are the delegates who endorse discussing the resolution. (FYI: you do not have to have helped draft a resolution to be a signatory. In fact, you don't even have to agree with it. Being a signatory merely means you think the draft is worthy of formal consideration by the body.) Next is the **preamble**, which outlines reasons why the body is addressing the topic and how the CD or other bodies - i.e., the United Nations General Assembly - have addressed the topic previously (if at all). Last is the **operative section**. As the name suggests, here we find the specific recommendations and/or actions that will be taken. Arguably, the operative section is the most important part of a resolution because it translates the will of the body into some sort of outcome. This is where Parliament goes from talking about an issue to doing something about it.



To an outsider, the writing style will probably seem unusual. The resolution's preamble and operative section are effectively a single sentence broken down into separate clauses. Each clause begins with either a preambulatory phrase (you guessed it...for the preamble) or an operative phrase (for the operative section). A quick Google search will turn up frequently used preambulatory and operative phrases, but here are a few examples of each:

Preambulatory phrases	Operative phrases
Affirming	Accepts
Bearing in mind	Authorizes
Deeply concerned	Calls upon
Fully believing	Condemns
Having examined	Designates
Noting with deep concern	Invites
Recalling	Proclaims
Taking into consideration	Recommends
Welcoming	Requests

Aside from using the proper style, draft resolutions should be clear and concise. Avoid the temptation of trying to accomplish too much in a single preambulatory or operative clause. Instead, keep clauses tightly focused on a single point or idea.

The other stylistic details to keep in mind involves capitalization and punctuation. Preambulatory and operative phrases are both capitalized. Affirming becomes AFFIRMING; Accepts becomes ACCEPTS. The rest of the clause follows standard rules, otherwise. Regarding punctuation, each preambulatory clause ends with a comma, while each operative clause ends with a semi-colon except for the final clause, which ends with a period. These are no small considerations because **a draft resolution can only be formally discussed if it aligns with the rules governing style and structure**. The president of the Conference will refuse to allow a vote on a resolution if it is out of compliance.

Resolutions: what to do with them

Though delegates should begin the simulation with ideas for resolutions in mind, they should not arrive in committee with draft resolutions already prepared. Instead, the first order of business ought to involve discussion of the issue before the committee. During the discussion, delegates should try to identify shared interests and preferred outcomes. This sort of convergence is fertile ground for collaboration on a draft resolution, at which point delegates may caucus together and begin to iron out details and brainstorm solutions. Of course, not every delegate will find others with identical preferences, and there may be certain points that cannot be negotiated. In these circumstances, delegates may opt to write draft resolutions independently. This is a perfectly acceptable path to take, though delegates should keep in mind the benefits of collaboration to build a broad base of support.

Once a draft resolution has been prepared, it must be formally presented to the body. The author or chosen representative of a group of authors must be recognized by the chair, at which point they will read the draft resolution. If another delegate supports the resolution, they can then motion to adopt it. If this motion is seconded, then the body will formally debate it. The debate should involve reasons why the resolution should be adopted, reasons why it should not, and questions other delegates might have about the draft. During the debate, delegates can also propose amendments, or changes to the draft. Amendments can come in two forms: friendly and unfriendly. Friendly amendments are changes that the author(s) of a draft resolution agree with; unfriendly amendments, as the name indicates, are not supported by the author(s) of the draft resolution. Friendly amendments can be immediately implemented without need for a vote. By contrast, unfriendly amendments must be formally voted on and require a majority in order to be folded into the draft resolution.

To propose an amendment, a delegate needs to be recognized by the chair to speak, at which point they should offer their proposed change in language consistent with the structure and style described above. The author(s) of the draft should be given the chance by the chair to respond, indicating whether they agree with the proposed change.

After sufficient opportunity to debate the draft resolution, a delegate can call the question - which is another way of saying, 'enough talk, let's vote!'. If another delegate does not believe debate should end, they can ask to continue, but this requires a majority vote in favor of extending debate. Should no one disagree with ending the debate or if there is minority support for extending debate, then the body enters formal voting. No more changes can be made, and there is no further discussion. The chair or vice-chair should re-read the final version of the draft, including all amendments, at which point the chair calls for a vote. If a simple majority of delegates vote in favor, then the draft resolution passes.



Simulation Roles

You will have two choices to make about your role in the simulation. First, what body do you want to join: the Conference on Disarmament or JCPOA negotiations? Second, what country do you want to represent? The following list details the available options for each body.

Conference on Disarmament (one delegate each)

Australia	Indonesia	Republic of Korea
Belarus	Islamic Republic of Iran	Russian Federation
Brazil	Iraq	South Africa
Canada	Israel	Sweden
China	Japan	Syria
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Kazakhstan	Türkiye
Egypt (presidency)	Kenya	Ukraine
France	Nigeria	United Kingdom
Germany	Norway	United States of America
India	Pakistan	Uzbekistan

Hot Take: When researching your role, think comprehensively about what's at stake. Yes, Iran's nuclear ambitions is the starting point, but you can also consider nuclear proliferation generally - as is regional stability, production and trade of raw materials (e.g., uranium), even great power politics and the influence of the United Nations.

JPCOA Negotiations (one delegate each)

China
France
Russia
United Kingdom
United States

Germany

European Union

Islamic Republic of Iran

Simulation roles will be selected during class on November 13th. If you are not in attendance, your role will be assigned based on whatever is available.

Schedule of events

Our simulation runs for two weeks, with stages arcing across the two weeks according to the following schedule. Try to make the most of every second. Believe it or not, once activity picks up, you'll find yourself watching the clock. So, do your best to arrive on time and immediately head into the activity assigned for the day and time.

Session	Event	Time	Objectives
December 4 th	JCPOA-N Meeting	4:00-6:40 pm	<p>Delegates should deliver opening remarks (5-10 minutes each) outlining key policy positions and concerns.</p> <p>Following opening remarks, delegates should engage in open discussion. Delegates may opt to caucus on the margins of the open discussion.</p> <p>JCPOA-N will select one delegate to brief the Conference on Disarmament at 6:00 pm.</p>
	Conference on Disarmament	4:00-6:40 pm	<p>The Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament will deliver opening remarks charging delegations with their main objectives for the meeting.</p> <p>Following opening remarks, delegations will engage in open discussion during which they will debate the path forward for curbing Iran's nuclear ambitions.</p>
<p>*** By the end of the first day, each body should have at least one proposal under formal consideration. (Use the Collaborations tool on our Canvas website to develop and share drafts.) ***</p>			

December 11 th	JCPOA-N Meeting	4:00-6:30 pm	<p>Delegations resume open discussion, focusing on proposals circulating after day one.</p> <p>JCPOA-N will select one delegate to brief the Conference on Disarmament at 5:00 pm.</p> <p>Delegates should push for final agreement on proposals starting at 6:00 pm. Signatures must be obtained by 6:30 pm, and outcomes must be communicated to the Conference.</p>
	Conference on Disarmament	4:00-5:45 pm	Delegations resume open discussion, focusing on resolutions circulating after day one.
		5:45-6:15	Delegates motion on resolutions under consideration. Formal debate begins.
		6:15-6:30	Voting takes place on resolutions.
<p>*** The JCPOA-N and the Conference on Disarmament return to room 2107 at 6:30 for final remarks. ***</p>			

Logistics

We will utilize our normal classroom (2107), an adjacent classroom (2104) for the simulation, and nearby public spaces for the simulation. As a rule, the **Conference on Disarmament** will be held in room 2104, while the **JCPOA-N** will meet in 2107.



Paper requirements

Your paper is a tool to help you prepare and excel during the exercise. Successful papers will demonstrate a command of the issue through careful research while resolving the prompts covered on the next page.

Everyone must submit a paper prior to the start of the simulation. **The official due date and time is December 4th at 3:00 pm. Papers must be uploaded to Canvas in a Word-formatted document.**

If you have questions, ask sooner rather than later, and make sure to apply feedback from other papers to this submission. **Professors Burdett and Newmann are both resources for this simulation.**

Additional details:

- Papers must be 5-6 pages (roughly 2000-2500 words), double-spaced with one-inch margins, using a 12-point Times-Roman font.
- You must use *at least* 10 unique, reputable sources. None of the assigned readings for the class count toward the 10-source minimum, though you may use them. Wikipedia and other like encyclopedias are not viable sources either.
- Your sources must be properly cited, and you must attach a properly formatted bibliography to the paper. (The bibliography does not count toward the page total or word count limits.)
- MLA in-text citations is the required citation format. Note page numbers when available. When page numbers are not available, note the best location identifier (e.g., section heading) and the website.
- The first page should be a coversheet with key identifying details: your name; the date; your parliamentary group; your national party; your committee; and the topic assigned to your committee. (The coversheet does not count toward your page total.)

Structure your paper according to the following three sections and address the prompts in your narrative:

I. General Background

Provide a general history of Iran's nuclear program and how the international community has tried to address it. Focus especially on Iran's efforts to develop nuclear weapons and its consequences for stability in the Middle East. (Devote roughly 40% of your paper to this section.)



II. What is your country's policy history?

Explore how your country has engaged the issue of Iran's nuclear program. Other possible topics include your country's policy preferences regarding: stability in the Middle East (relating to Iran's influence); nuclear proliferation; trade and development of nuclear technologies/raw materials. We also **strongly** encourage you to identify the key regional/global organizations your state belongs to, and whether these affiliations impact your policies toward Iran. (This section should make up roughly 40% of your paper. You may attach a list of membership affiliations as an appendix that does not count toward your page limit.)



III. Sketch out a plan of action for the simulation: what do you want to see happen? What strategies will you employ in your forum? Who are your natural allies? Which states will you try to work with? (Address these questions in the remaining 20% of your paper.)



A word on sources

No matter what body you're sitting on, you will need to conduct background research as well as research into current events and viewpoints. You should be able to accomplish both objectives primarily - if not exclusively - using the internet. Keep in mind, though, that not every source is a reputable source. Use your judgment. However, if you are unsure, follow up with us for advice.

We chose topics for the simulation that are widely discussed and 'in the news'. You should have no trouble finding reliable sources for background on Iran's nuclear ambitions and the international community's response. To help launch your research, we include an extensive list of journals and think tanks which produce materials in related fields and on related subjects.

This list is just a starting point. You should try to tinker with search terms involving key words related to the topic and your role. Google, [Google Scholar](#), and VCU's library are worth using as you branch out to learn more. In addition to modifying search terms, you should also consider using advanced searches and adjusting the dates so that you'll only receive links and references to recent sources.

Many of these sources will allow you to read articles for free. Other articles may be behind a paywall. If that is the case, try searching for the article through the [VCU Library](#) search engine.



Bottom line:

Don't be intimidated by unfamiliarity with the JCPOA or the UN's Conference on Disarmament. Tap into the skills you've acquired writing and research papers for other classes. Take initiative. Be creative. Inform your role.

Some worthwhile sources include, but are not limited to:

Interdisciplinary/General Journals on the Middle East

[British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies](#)

[Contemporary Arab Affairs](#)

[Domes: Digest of Middle East Studies](#)

[Journal of Palestine Studies](#)

[MERIP-Middle East Report](#)

[Middle East Journal](#)

[Middle East Policy](#)

[Middle East Quarterly](#)

[Middle East Report](#)

[Palestine-Israel journal of politics, economics, and culture](#)

[Washington Report on Middle East affairs](#)

General International Security journals

Arms Control Today (arms proliferation and nuclear weapons)

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists (same as Arms Control Today)

Nonproliferation Review

The Washington Quarterly (policy-oriented)

Foreign Affairs (policy-oriented)

Foreign Policy (policy-oriented)

Foreign Policy Analysis (academic)

The National Interest (policy-oriented)

Survival (policy-oriented)

Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (policy-oriented)

The American Interest (policy-oriented)

Orbis (half policy; half academic)

Journal of Strategic Studies (half academic; half policy)

International Security (academic)

Security Studies (academic)

International Affairs (London-based academic)

World Politics (academic)

Journal of Conflict Resolution (academic)

Armed Forces and Society (academic on civil-military relations)

General International Security journals (cont'd):

Journal of National Security Law and Policy (legal)
 National Security Law Journal (legal)
 Harvard Law School National Security Journal (legal)
 International Organization (academic)
 Texas National Security Review (policy)
 Georgetown Journal of International Affairs (academic)
 Millennium (academic)

Online Journals

[War on the Rocks](#) (online; shorter academic and policy articles)

[Just Security](#)

[Lawfare](#)

[Arms Control Wonk](#)

[Blogs of War](#)

[Cipher Brief](#)

[Harvard Law School National Security Journal](#)

[Institute for the Study of War](#)

[Journal of National Security Law and Policy](#)

[Over the Horizon](#)

[Texas National Security Review](#)

[The Strategy Bridge](#)

[Unredacted](#)

Think Tanks

[Brookings Institution](#): Non-profit organization that watches over world political trends and also includes many former government officials

[Council on Foreign Relations](#): The most prestigious non-profit organization that examines foreign affairs and national security. It publishes the journal *Foreign Affairs*

[International Crisis Group](#): This is the best thing that exists on current international crises.

[Rand Corporation](#): US government funded think-tank, but its reports are designed to analyze government policy, not justify it. (In other words, it is honest analytically).

Think Tanks (cont'd)

American Enterprise Institute (AEI): leans conservative, but is not too ideological

Arms Control Association (ACA): Non-profit organization that watches over world military trends; it has a decidedly pro-arms control attitude

Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (BSCIA): The Kennedy School of Government (Harvard University) does some of the best analyses of international affairs and national security and publishes the best journal on international affairs, *International Security*, which can be accessed online through the VCU online journal systems.

Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs: Focuses on Human Rights issues.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: One of the biggest and best. It is a non-profit organization, which studies international affairs and has a huge number of programs. It sponsors scholarly research on everything from non-proliferation to building civil society. See the list of "Programs" on the home page.

Carter Center: Former President Carter established this Center to examine international issues, host conferences, and mediate international conflicts.

Cato Institute: Right of center think tank that conducts research on foreign policy, national security, and economic policy, as well as domestic political issues.

Center for American Progress (think tank with links to the Democratic Party)

Center for National Policy (non-partisan center which does some national security work)

Center for Non-proliferation Studies (CNS) at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, which is one of the best sources on information on the spread of weapons of mass destruction

Center for Strategic and International Affairs (CSIS): attached to Georgetown University. It produces reports on national security, and is filled with ex-government officials

Think Tanks (cont'd)

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger: A center-left organization that focuses on US and international nuclear weapons policy.

Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO): Columbia University's compilation of papers, journals, web sites, and other resources on international affairs. It's not a think tank itself, but collects information from think tanks, government, and other academic circles on international affairs and national security. You may need to use your VCU password and login to get into this system. It has a specific link to **Working Papers** from various think tanks and scholarly institutes.

Council for a Livable World: Center-left in its ideology and focuses on ways to reduce the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and reign in US defense expenditures and deployments.

Federation of American Scientists (FAS): Non-profit organization that watches over world military trends.

Global Security.Org (excellent resources for international diplomatic, military, and political issues)

Heritage Foundation: Right of center think tank that conducts research on foreign policy, national security, and economic policy, as well as domestic political issues.

Hudson Institute: Center-right think tank that conducts research on foreign policy, national security, and economic policy, as well as domestic political issues.

Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA): Non-profit think tank that does a lot of work for the US government on national security issues. Much of its research is available online.

Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis (IDSA): A think tank that looks at many international security issues, particularly east and South Asia. It is an Indian institute based in New Delhi.

International Republican Institute (Republican Party-affiliated organization that analyzes world affairs and supports programs that help nations make the transition to democracy)

Institute for Security Studies: (Based in several nations in Africa - Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, and South Africa)

Think Tanks (cont'd)

National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (Democratic Party-affiliated organization that analyzes world affairs and supports programs that help nations make the transition to democracy)

National Endowment for Democracy: A private, non-profit organization that is funded by the US Congress. Its goal is to foster democracy around the world through programs and research

National Security Archive: This is a non-profit organization that gets the US government to declassify documents relating to US foreign affairs (through Freedom of Information Act requests) then makes those documents available to the public. Some are available online. All are available at the Archive itself (In George Washington University's library. You can contact the Archive and make an appointment to go there.) Some are also available to purchase in sets.

Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC): Non-profit organization that watches over world military trends

New America Foundation (centrist think tank that looks at domestic and international issues)

Nixon Center: Non-Profit organization that studies foreign and national security policy, leans toward republican ideas

Nuclear Threat Initiative (non-profit, non-partisan group that analyzes and lobbies on nuclear proliferation issues)

Project for a New American Century: New think tank that espouses and develops neoconservative views.

Project on Defense Alternatives (center-left)

Henry L. Stimson Center: Non-profit organization that watches over world political and military trends, in particular United Nations peace operations

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI): Non-profit organization that watches over world military trends

Western States Legal Foundation: A pro-arms control group watching over US defense expenditures and deployments and their impact on the public among other things.

Think Tanks (cont'd)

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars: Supports scholarly research on a number of international topics. In particular, its Cold War International History Project provides support for scholars using declassified documents to understand what was really going on in Washington and Moscow during the Cold War.

Union of Concerned Scientists: Center-left in its ideology and focuses on ways to reduce the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and reign in US defense expenditures and deployments.

United States Institute for Peace (USIP); Funded by the US Congress, it is a non-partisan organization that sponsors and published research concerning conflict prevention and conflict resolution

Addendum: “Conference Rules of Order”

The **Conference Rules of Order** help regulate interactions between members of an organization during formal meetings. The rules are simple and must be used during our simulation for the Conference on Disarmament phase. (The ConDisarm Rules are not required for the JCPOA because the work in this forum largely involves negotiating outcomes in a less formal environment with fewer actors involved.)

The Basics:

- The president of the Conference has the sole authority to call a meeting to order, recognize members to speak or make motions, oversee a vote, and recess a meeting. The president can also call members back for important business.
- Delegates cannot speak during debate or discussion unless recognized by the president. The president can also cut off a delegate if their contribution is deemed to be out of order or irrelevant to the matter under discussion.
- Delegates should raise their tent cards if they wish to be recognized by the president.
- If more than one delegate wishes to speak, the chair will start and then manage a speaking list.
- Delegates can caucus quietly during a meeting, but they may be asked to leave by the president if their conversation is deemed disruptive.
- Delegates may submit draft resolutions for considering during general discussion. After the resolution has been read aloud by the sponsoring delegate or delegates, the president will ask if there is a motion to adopt the resolution. Any delegate can so motion. To continue, the motion must be seconded by another delegate, at which point debate begins. The debate shall continue until (a) a delegate ‘calls the question’ or (b) the president ends debate due to time considerations. (When a delegate calls the question, debate will end unless an objection is made immediately and a majority of the delegates agree to continue debate.)

- Delegates may submit amendments to the resolution during debate. Friendly amendments - i.e., amendments agreed to by the sponsor of the resolution - do *not* require a vote. Unfriendly amendments must be voted on. No motion is required to consider amendments during debate.
- Upon conclusion of debate, the president will call for a vote according to three options: for, against, abstain. A record of the vote will be kept by the chair.
- The Conference returns to general discussion upon the conclusion of a vote.
- There is no limit to the number of resolutions proposed or voted on by the Conference.
- Resolutions that are not in the proper format cannot be considered. The president's ruling on eligibility is final, though the president must provide a clear explanation of the reasons for this decision.

Any updates to or modifications of these rules will be provided to participants prior to the start of the simulation.