



## CHINA



*The changes to your GPR are updated based on the following rules:*

- +1: if India has a higher NW Count than Pakistan.**
- +1: if India's NW Count is greater than or equal to yours.**
- +1: if the U.S. increases its NW Count without you also increasing yours.**
- +1: if Russia increases its NW Count without you also increasing yours.**
- +4: if you suffer a terrorist attack.**

Note that each increase is considered separately, e.g. if the first two conditions are fulfilled for a given round, your GPR increases by two. Once the GPR table has been updated and any sanctions have been imposed, the next round begins with negotiations about NW Counts. The specific rules for changing your GPR are not known to any other country, but you are free to share part or all of them with other countries during the diplomacy stage.

*Policy Brief and Strategic Considerations:*

As China, you are a quickly growing economic power and are of great interest to powerful states such as the U.S. as well as smaller states rising in the Asian region. Of the five recognized nuclear weapons states under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (the U.S., Russia, China, France, and U.K.), you possess the smallest nuclear stockpile. You adopted a “no first use policy” in 1964, meaning that you have pledged not to use nuclear weapons as a means of warfare unless first attacked by your adversary. As you strive for global prestige, the U.S. is a geopolitical concern, especially given the U.S.’s close relationship with India and your well-known alliance with Pakistan (it is known that you helped Pakistan achieve its nuclear capability). Russia is also competing for regional hegemony.

Look over the rules carefully and think about your goals before beginning talks. One concern is India possibly overtaking your dominant position in the region. Another issue to discuss is whether further support of Pakistan in its dispute with India is in your best interest (it may indeed be). You are starting with the third highest NW count so consider your chance of being hit by a terrorist attack in the first round if global stockpiles are not reduced. Your goals need to be accomplished through both negotiation and careful managing of your weapons stockpile. Remember when negotiating that you can try to get a third party to put pressure on a target country.



## INDIA



*The changes to your GPR are based on the following rules:*

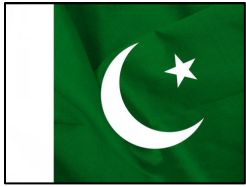
- +1: if China increases its NW Count.**
- +1: if Pakistan has a higher NW Count than you.**
- +1: if the sum of Pakistan's and China's NW Counts exceeds Russia's NW Count.**
- +4: if you suffer a terrorist attack.**

Note that each increase is considered separately, e.g. if the first two conditions are fulfilled for a given round, your GPR increases by two. Once the GPR table has been updated and any sanctions have been imposed, the next round begins negotiations about NW Counts. The specific rules for changing your GPR are not known to any other country, but you are free to share part or all of them with other countries during the diplomacy stage.

*Policy Brief and Strategic Considerations:*

You are one of the three countries participating in this simulation that has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (along with Pakistan and North Korea). After conducting nuclear tests in 1998 (which the US imposed sanctions on you for; these were lifted in 2001), you declared a “no first use” policy. You have also been working on building a credible minimum deterrent policy (maintaining the fewest number of nuclear weapons that will discourage a nuclear strike against you). You signed the Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative with the U.S. in 2008, which promises the sale of U.S. nuclear technology to India in return for India’s advocacy of nonproliferation and maintenance of strict controls over India’s nuclear technology. Russia has also contributed significantly to your nuclear, defense, and industry sectors even when no other country was willing to provide aid. Pakistan is your chief military rival and maintains a comparable nuclear arsenal.

Look over the rules carefully and think about your goals before beginning talks. One concern is keeping pace with Pakistan’s arsenal; if Pakistan does proliferate, you should consider following suit. Another key goal is preventing China, a chief economic rival, from becoming the singular dominant force in Asia. Russia is your ally, so keeping the balance of weapons in Russia’s favor is in your interest. You are starting with the lowest NW Count (tied with Pakistan at 1) but keep in mind the possibility of a terrorist attack if global stockpiles do not decrease. Your goals need to be accomplished through both negotiation and careful managing of your weapons stockpile. Remember when negotiating that you can try to get a third party to put pressure on a target country.



## PAKISTAN



*The changes to your GPR are updated table based on the following rules:*

- +1: if India's NW Count is greater than yours.**
- +1: if your NW Count is greater than or equal to China's NW Count.**
- +1: if India's NW Count is greater than China's NW Count.**
- +4: if you suffer a terrorist attack.**

Note that each increase is considered separately, e.g. if the first two conditions are fulfilled for a given round, your GPR increases by two. Once the GPR table has been updated and any sanctions have been imposed, the next round begins with negotiations about NW Counts. The specific rules for changing your GPR are not known to any other country, but you are free to share part or all of them with other countries during the diplomacy stage.

### *Policy Brief and Strategic Considerations:*

As Pakistan, you are one of the three countries participating in this simulation that has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (along with India and North Korea). Your country's nuclear program dates back to the mid-1980s, when strong support from China allowed you to develop your first nuclear weapon. Currently, your relationship with Russia is friendly and China remains one of your strongest allies, while India is a country you have tense relations with. You conducted nuclear tests in 1998 (just weeks after India conducted nuclear tests close to the border of Pakistan), for which the U.S. imposed sanctions on you (the sanctions were lifted in 2001). Your officials have indicated that they will maintain an arsenal size necessary for minimum nuclear deterrence, keeping only the minimum number of nuclear weapons that can deter an attack from an adversary. Officials have also said that your country will increase the size of its arsenal if India releases plans to do the same. While you have stated a "no-first use against non-nuclear-weapon states" policy, you have not stated a similar policy for nuclear-armed states.

Look over the rules carefully and think about your goals before beginning talks. It may be in your best interest to keep pace with India's nuclear program, considering your history. China is your ally so, as the smaller, less economically powerful country in the alliance, you do not want China to question your growing nuclear power. You are starting with the lowest NW count (tied with India at 1) but keep in mind the possibility of a terrorist attack if global stockpiles do not decrease. Your goals need to be accomplished through both negotiation and careful managing of your weapons stockpile. Remember when negotiating that you can try to get a third party to put pressure on a target country.



## RUSSIA



*The changes to your GPR are updated based on the following rules:*

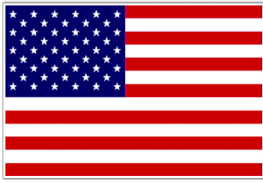
- +1: if Pakistan's NW Count is greater than India's NW Count.**
- +1: if any country (except for the U.S.) has a higher NW Count than you.**
- +1: if the U.S. increases its NW Count without you also increasing yours.**
- +1: if China increases its Weapon Count without you also increasing yours.**
- +4: if you suffer a terrorist attack.**

Note that each increase is considered separately, e.g. if the first two conditions are fulfilled for a given round, your GPR increases by two. Once the GPR table has been updated and any sanctions have been imposed, the next round begins with negotiations about NW Counts. The specific rules for changing your GPR are not known to any other country, but you are free to share part or all of them with other countries during the diplomacy stage.

*Policy Brief and Strategic Considerations:*

As Russia, you must delicately balance diplomacy in order to move toward disarmament. Your nuclear program has long been in lockstep with that of the U.S., and you hold the second largest nuclear stockpile. The former Soviet Union declared a "no first use" policy in 1982, but you rescinded the policy in 1993. You recently signed the New START treaty with the U.S., agreeing to reduce your nuclear stockpiles in tandem. While Russo-Chinese relations are good, China's encroachment upon your sphere of influence in the region is a valid concern. Russia and India have historically maintained a strong friendship. You are working to encourage disarmament in Pakistan, although any interactions with Pakistan should take into consideration your relationship with India and the U.S.

Look over the rules carefully and think about your goals before beginning talks. You have a strong friendship with India and any actions by Pakistan that might threaten India would be cause for concern. The issue of disarmament is complex: although you have signed the New START treaty, you also do not want to be overshadowed as a regional power. With the second largest NW count at the start, consider your probability of being attacked in the first round if global stockpiles are not reduced; this is further incentive for global reduction. Your goals need to be accomplished through both negotiation and careful managing of your weapons stockpile. Remember when negotiating that you can try to get a third party to put pressure on a target country.



## UNITED STATES



*The changes to your GPR are updated based on the following rules:*

- +1: if Pakistan's NW Count exceeds two.**
- +1: if any country has a higher NW Count than you.**
- +1: if Russia increases its NW Count without you also increasing yours.**
- +1: if China increases its NW Count without you also increasing yours.**
- +4: if you suffer a terrorist attack.**

Note that each increase is considered separately, e.g. if the first two conditions are fulfilled for a given round, your GPR increases by two. Once the GPR table has been updated and any sanctions have been imposed, the next round begins with negotiations about NW Counts. The specific rules for changing your GPR are not known to any other country, but you are free to share part or all of them with other countries during the diplomacy stage.

### *Policy Brief and Strategic Considerations:*

As the U.S., your nuclear arsenal is the largest and you have a definite interest in reducing global weapons stockpiles. You recently signed the New START treaty with Russia, an extension of your Cold War truce to simultaneously decrease your massive nuclear stockpiles. In 2005, you announced the U.S.-Indian Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative, agreeing to provide nuclear energy and weapons technology in exchange for India improving its security and nonproliferation efforts. Nominally, you are also an ally of Pakistan and have offered military and economic aid, and you strongly support peaceful dialogue between India and Pakistan; however, the relationship has been strained recently. Lastly, China is a rising regional hegemon that could threaten your influence in the Eastern hemisphere.

Look over the rules carefully and think about your goals before beginning talks. While negotiating for global weapons reductions, strive to maintain your status as a geopolitical superpower. You also have an interest in keeping Pakistan's stockpile in check. With the largest NW Count at the start, consider your probability of being attacked in the first round if global stockpiles are not reduced; this is further incentive for global reduction. Your goals need to be accomplished through both negotiation and careful managing of your weapons stockpile. Remember when negotiating that you can try to get a third party to put pressure on a target country.







