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Topic A: The usage of CBRNs by non-state actors.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear defense are non-conventional tactics used in defense of when such hazards may be present. Mexico, or formally, the United Mexican states is a country that firmly believes and upholds a prudent approach to giving non-members access to CBRNs. Indeed, the increasing globalization has caused various paramilitary groups to gain notable influence over efforts taken by the international community in various territorial disputes.

Mexico, in fact, relies on CBRN defense gear donations (such as gas masks) from the United States; this is primarily used against various chemical attacks done by the prevalent and continuous threat of the drug trade. There is logical sense, a defined contextual placement, for the allocation of CBRNs to countries that are fighting against various opposing paramilitary groups. However, it would be catastrophic, if terrorists or drug cartel, gains access (thereby the knowledge to reproduce) to the CBRNs; and ended up in the wrong hands, wars and fighting will only be exacerbated and escalated – as the race to produce effective and penetrative weaponry continues.

Thus, Mexico believes that while giving CBRNs to smaller groups backed by the United Nations is a fundamentally good idea, there are still many more factors to consider, namely, the falling of weapons under the wrong hands. The usage of CBRNs should be closely monitored and regulated by the United Nations and its many member-state allies. If they should fall under the wrong hands, the weapons of mass destruction will indeed, cause mass destruction.

Topic B: Nuclear Proliferation

Mexico is proud ratifier of the *Treaty of the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* (TPNW). The TPNW is a comprehensive, legally binding, guideline, passed by the United Nations, aimed at negotiating a defined pathway to total denuclearization. Ever since Mexican ratification, the delegate of Mexico firmly believes in the preservation of international peace and security, as the ratification of more treaties mark a milestone, one step closer to achieving a peaceful world, free of nuclear weapons. Mexico strongly calls upon the rest of the committee, even the member-states who currently do possess a stockpile of nuclear weapons, to incrementally (but surely) begin the proliferation of their stockpile via nuclear disarmament. The delegation of Mexico firmly believes that denuclearization, should, and be the only method to achieve world peace and international security.

Though some may argue for the continuance of the evil stockpile, using the age-old fallacy of mutually assured destruction (MAD), Mexico strongly disagrees on multiple accounts. The first being, the inequal distribution of both opposing nuclear states. As of now, Russia is in an urgent and ever-so-prevalent conflict with Ukraine (and its NATO-backed allies). Russia's nuclear weapon stockpile amounts to roughly 12,000 nuclear warheads – 2,600 of which, are strategic, and 7,350 of which, are reserve, awaiting launch on a hairpin trigger. The United States of America, a close ally, has (though less than Russia, it is nonetheless still worrying) 9,400 nuclear weapons, 2,126 of which are strategic. Because of the sheer firepower inequality, the implicit bias of the international community shifts in favor of the nation with more nuclear weapons; thus, implementing an artificial and non-democratic control over an international organ designed to be inherently democratic. The second account is the sheer failure nuclear weapons have proved to embody in multiple points of time throughout history. France, with nuclear weapons, could not have prevented non-nuclear Algerian Liberation Forces. The correlation has become exacerbated with American trends. American nuclear weapons did not inhibit a brute North Korean task force from seizing American vessels in 1968. Nor, did American nukes did not prevent the Cambodian invasion of Vietnam in 1979, or the Iranian revolutionary guards from holding hostage US diplomats during the CIA-backed coup the same year. Finally, American nuclear weapons did not empower the US and its allies to force Iraq to retreat from Kuwait in 1990. A statistical study which examined the success of nuclear states in conventional warfare, *Nuclear Weapons and Coercive Diplomacy* (2017), indicated that out of 385 territorial disputes, the nuclear-armed countries' efforts were significantly inhibited than their non-nuclear counterparts. The driving force behind such strange correlation is the sheer lack of credibility in regards to the actual strength and invariability of the respective nuclear arsenals.

Thus, citing the strong ineffectiveness of nuclear weapons, the Mexican delegation calls on the international community for swift, immediate, and decisive actions regarding total nuclear proliferation and the establishment of a new world order – a better world without a single morsel of nuclear threat.

Works Cited

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