

Country: United States of America

Committee: DISEC(Disarmament & International Security Committee)

Agenda Item: Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in Russo-Ukrainian War



The United States is the world's third-largest country by land (9,147,590 km²), America's geographical location extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. This means that America spans a wide area filled with various climates, landscapes, and geographical features; Additionally, it's one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations. It is bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. USA is rich in energy resources and natural resources; Such as oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear energy, mines, water resources... Also, it has a strong production capacity in many industrial and technological sectors such as information technology, software development, space exploration, biotechnology, automotive, aviation, pharmaceuticals... These resources make significant contributions to the country's economy and industry as well as the world's. United States of America has been a prominent global power for much of the 20th and 21st centuries. America supports and participates effectively in efforts to maintain international peace and security as an active member of DISEC.

During the Cold War, the nuclear status of the United States was fatal and a decisive factor in international relations. USA was the country with the most responsibilities for spreading and protecting freedom and democracy; additionally, took responsibilities on the whole world especially West world's security. United States was the most significant NATO country against the expansionist Soviet threat. During this period, the nuclear arms race between the two key players, the United States and the Soviet Union, gained great dimension. United States became the first and only country to develop an atomic bomb during World War II, dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. This experience strengthened the United States' technological and strategic superiority in nuclear weapons. During the Cold War, both the United States and the Soviet Union collected large amounts of nuclear weapons. This situation led to the emergence of a policy of mutual nuclear security. Both countries have established a second-strike capability that could respond to a possible nuclear attack against the other. This was a strategy to maintain balance based on the concept of "mutual assurance". The United States entered into various agreements and negotiations throughout and after the Cold War aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and reducing the risk of nuclear war. (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties (START), and the Unterminated Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (INF))

Today, with the Russia-Ukraine war, the world once again witnessed the Russian menace. NATO's aid and support to Ukraine is vital for the security of all of Europe, especially Eastern Europe. For Russia to abandon nuclear threats and to achieve sustainable global security; NATO must increase deterrence and strength, each member state should actively participate in implementing and intensifying sanction. The United States is a unique country with diversity, innovation, and freedom. These are the elements that distinguish America from other countries and make it a leading world power. America's success today is based on its commitment and its ongoing effort to become an innovative and free society. America hasn't hesitated and won't hesitate to use its power and resources in order to spread democracy and freedom for upholding global peace and security.

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_bombings_of_Hiroshima_and_Nagasaki

<https://world101.cfr.org/contemporary-history/world-war/how-did-united-states-become-global-power#:~:text=With>

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States