



Vol. 6, Issue 1, 58-63, 2019

Journal of Exploratory Studies in Law and Management

ISSN: 2375-9887

jeslm.worldofresearches.com

Nuclear Terrorism as A Serious Threat to National and International Security

Parisa Konarang*

M.A of International Relations, Shahreza Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahreza, Iran

ABSTRACT

Nuclear terrorism is a serious threat to national security, so it is laying the groundwork internationally to create security to counter the threats of this technology. The present study raises the question of what the international law system has thought about the nuclear issue and continues to focus on identifying past trends and understanding the direction of the international community in the future in the field of law. Core elements of nuclear safety law based on well-known international law sources, including existing treaties and multilateral treaties, at the regional, international and transnational level, mutually enhanced and adopted by international organizations. The effectiveness and effectiveness of international organizations focused on the United Nations in this process have been examined. In this research, it has been attempted to accurately and substantially analyze the process of international law and the dimensions of nuclear terrorism in order to improve the existing capacities of international law in this field, based on existing research findings. There have also been many vacancies in international law.

Keywords: International Law System, Nuclear Terrorism, International Organizations, Arms Control, Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban.

INTRODUCTION

Nuclear terrorism is the newest and most dangerous form of terrorism, and although it still does not weigh heavily on human beings and governments, it has raised concerns among the international community (Harzenski, 2002; Laqueur, 2017). Nuclear terrorism or the use of nuclear weapons and materials against individuals. Either governments, or they involve illegal acts against nuclear materials and facilities, and in any case, radioactive materials or weapons and nuclear facilities, or are subject to crime or a means of committing a crime. For this reason, international documents refer to nuclear terrorism. There is only violence it is not or is not a threat to governments or individuals, and refers to the steps previously taken, including the acquisition, acquisition, sale, trafficking and use of radioactive materials and nuclear weapons, and even their request. The intermediary of these preliminary acts, in comparison with, or threatening to commit, terrorist acts involving physical and financial violence, attempts to prevent terrorists from accessing radioactive materials and nuclear weapons and to preventing nuclear security (Bunn, Malin, Roth, & Tobey, 2016; Gale & Armitage, 2018; Levi, 2009).

Nuclear terrorism, of course, is not far from substantially terrorism itself. Nuclear terrorism is actually the terror created by a nuclear substance or device. For example, if a terrorist person or

* . Corresponding Author: parisa.konar@gmail.com

To cite this article: Konarang, P. (2019). Nuclear Terrorism as A Serious Threat to National and International Security. *Journal of Exploratory Studies in Law and Management*, 6 (1), 58-63.

Nuclear Terrorism as A Serious Threat to National and International Security

group uses nuclear material or means to intimidate the public and achieve political ends, it can be said that nuclear terrorism has come to pass (Burnett, Miley, Bowyer, & Cameron, 2018; Medalia, 2007, 2013; Venturini, 2014).

Considering the devastation that a nuclear war may bring to humanity, and therefore the need for all-out efforts to avert the danger of such a war and to take action to safeguard the security of the population and the belief that the proliferation of nuclear weapons The risk of a nuclear war will increase dramatically, and it can be said that such weapons will have a significant impact on the creation and supply of nuclear terrorism that will undoubtedly provide insecurity at the international level. Due to the destructive nature of nuclear weapons and the dire consequences of accidents at nuclear facilities, there is always the fear that the host country will suffer irreparable damage if nuclear facilities or destructive measures are taken at these facilities (Morales, 1994). In addition to the multilateral conventions under the United Nations system, several regional agreements have entered into force to combat international terrorism, all based on the principle of extradition or trial (Perkovich, 1998).

It has to be said that in many cases, due to the classification of information and knowledge of radiation materials, many of the memorandums do not contain all the necessary elements to deal with nuclear terrorism because the inclusion of certain components can even be used to steal knowledge even in conventions. Nuclear use and subsequent terrorist abuses. Many experts and nuclear knowledge holders believe that cooperating with other countries in the form of safeguards and knowledge sharing with other countries is essential if they are to contribute to the fight against nuclear terrorism in international safeguards and departments. It has taken action in this area to make joint decisions on nuclear terrorism. However, the analysis of the provisions of global resolutions and protocols illustrates the fact that most of the provisions intended to combat nuclear terrorism are more in the way of countering the dissemination of nuclear knowledge than terrorism, and this in turn renders the provisions of the resolution ineffective. And global declarations are in the said territory (Mian & Nayyar, 2010; von Hippel & Mian, 2015).

Lack of attention to standardization and security of access to the process of procuring / producing / maintaining and deploying first-to-fifth generation nuclear technologies is also one of the major issues that has attracted the field of nuclear terrorism and the possibility of theft and transportation and Radio luminescence can be a tempting factor in the hands of nuclear terrorists, and it is increasing day by day as international consensus to fill security gaps is less prominent in international relations and related protocols (Shah, 1993).

A realistic look at what nuclear terrorism has done in the minds of public opinion shows that if we do not completely ignore the danger of this ominous phenomenon, it is one of the agendas that magnifying and indexing nuclear terrorism is one of the agendas. And it's the superpower media issues in the global arena that are themselves the creators / producers and practitioners of nuclear science and deadly weapons in this sector (Sloan & Anderson, 2009; Wright-Neville, 2010). In other words, what is at stake is the terrorism of nuclear terrorists at the center of the psychological operations of some international actors that have, on one hand, endangered the psychological security of the international community and on the other. Su gives terrorists the opportunity and the unambiguous message that the nuclear arena can also be an opportunity to create terror among nations and governments. It may not be an exaggeration to call the stream / highlight / spiral induction of silent media gatekeepers a form of non-peaceful radiolucent media as a kind of nuclear media terrorism and to aid such radio / television / multimedia activities. On the path to realizing the will and wishes of some terrorists who are wreaking havoc on world powers (Thackrah, 2013).

MULTIPLICITY OF GOVERNMENTS' CONDUCT ON THE DIMENSIONS OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM

A closer look at the focal points of nuclear terrorism clearly shows that nuclear terrorism is an intertwined political concept internationally used by power holders as a negative battle with competitors. Nuclear terrorism can hardly be traced back to the complexities of the relationships and illegitimate interests of some political powers and actors in international relations (Ackerman & Potter, 2008). In fact, from the standpoint of nuclear terrorism, it is not a cause but a result of a process calculated by actors and holders of influential powers in global relations.

In other words, terrorism is sometimes regarded as retaliatory or countervailing in terms of its influence and influence from one ideological point of view and from another viewpoint. Nuclear terrorism shapes but is a valuable look at the thinking that redefines this action, which is why it is sometimes considered one action by one or more of the global powers of terrorism, whilst the same action in the nuclear field by others (Cutter, Richardson, & Wilbanks, 2014; Weiss, 2015). It is considered to be a right and terrorism is not basically interpreted, which is why in conventions this is also the case. It creates a kind of dualism or plurality in the behavior or behavior of governments.

MEDIA ROLE OF MAJOR POWERS IN HIGHLIGHTING NUCLEAR TERRORISM

While the international consensus for filling in the security gaps from this perspective is less evident in international relations and related protocols. A realistic look at what the field of nuclear terrorism has done to the masses and the public if we do not completely ignore the danger of this ominous phenomenon, but the fact is that magnifying nuclear terrorism issues is one of the tasks and issues of superpower media in the global arena (Litwak, 2017). It is itself an inventor, producer and practitioner of nuclear knowledge and deadly weapons in this sector.

In other words, what is at stake is the terrorism of nuclear terrorists at the heart of the psychological operations of the media of some international actors that, on the one hand, have instigated this threat, have affected the psychological security of the international community, and on the other Su gives terrorists the opportunity and the unambiguous message that the nuclear arena can also be a real opportunity to create terror among nations and governments (Cronin, 2003). It may not be an exaggeration to call the flow of media, non-peaceful radiation-related technology into a kind of nuclear media terrorism, and the aid of such radio, television, press and multimedia activities as the streaming, highlighting, induction of silence, and the kind of gatekeepers of the media. On the path to fulfilling the wishes of some terrorists to know that water is pouring into the mills of world powers (Morgan, Lanham, Frankenstein, & Carley, 2017; S. D. Sagan, 2000).

THE IMPACT OF UNFAIR ACCOUNTING ON CONVENTIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL LAW SYSTEM

Unfair relations at conventions and secure margins for many international actors are in fact a deliberate and ineffective breach of measures that could lead to the effect of global agreements that secretly and openly call into question the legitimacy of international law. An analysis of the text and indicators of the World Conventions and Protocols illustrates the fact that most of the ratified governments and nations so far endorsed by the global system have been included and rarely can be found where underground organizations and actors. The key is to make nuclear terrorism mandatory right. What is seen from the treaty clauses is more focused on internationally-

Nuclear Terrorism as A Serious Threat to National and International Security

structured governments and governments, and has very little in common with actual terrorist groups and activists.

Interestingly, there have been occasional violations in the field of nuclear terrorism by countries that have either initiated international conventions or treaties or acted as observers or enforcers of regulation, which may be due to other or less fruitful causes. Painting is the work of consensus around the world (Merom, 2017; S. Sagan, Waltz, & Betts, 2007). The ability to interpret and double or multiply the provisions of certain resolutions issued in such a way that virtually escapes or attributes any conspiracy to any country in the field of nuclear terrorism, and sometimes deals with one or more simple cases. Or makes the complex time-consuming.

CONCLUSION

This research seeks to answer this key question. What arrangements has been made by the international law system on the issue of nuclear terrorism?

According to the rules of international law and international conventions, the acquisition and sale, purchase and sale of nuclear material and nuclear weapons in a way that is related to nuclear terrorism is considered a crime and requires a strong enforcement guarantee to counter this crime and prosecution. And the extradition of those who carry out terrorist acts using the Materiel Act must be made in accordance with the rules of the international system and international conventions; This backwardness is an international necessity.

Addressing nuclear terrorism in international documents, and the policy and legislation of countries, before the actual realization of such terrorism expresses two essential points: first, the promotion of national and international policy and security, and the second, the retraction of the law.

In the first instance, it is inevitable to anticipate nuclear terrorism as a serious threat to national and international security. Because the prevalence and variety of terrorist acts always carry the fear that terrorists will be equipped with more dangerous weapons, including radioactive materials and nuclear weapons, for their purposes. Preventive measures in this area, such as the anticipation of domestic and international regulations and the strict protection of nuclear weapons, are not only wise but also necessary. Therefore, the bitter experience of using nuclear weapons in his mind requires that he take all precautions and prevent terrorists from obtaining weapons of mass destruction before any incident resulting from nuclear terrorism. Became a collective. These measures are fully effective in maintaining nuclear security and at the highest level of national and international security.

But beyond this seeming decline, one can observe the rule of law and freedom. Predicting a crime before committing it to the outside world is corrupt and unwise. In addition, adopting preventive measures, ratifying international conventions, and requiring states to incorporate the provisions of these conventions into domestic criminal law is a way to secure criminal rights. This is because criminal law, both nationally and internationally, is based on past practices, not future behaviors and if future criminalization is to be pursued, it is more in the service of political sovereignty and national security than security. Individual and social welfare.

In the conflict between freedom and individual security with national security, national security must be ensured if individual security is not intertwined with political interests and interests, whereby individual security is guaranteed. However, freedoms are limited. Therefore, the adoption of pre-crime conventions and regulations and the criminalization of pre-crime, in particular, justify any possible actions that could cause a humanitarian catastrophe.

More than half a century after the United Nations was founded, a review of its nuclear disarmament and nuclear weapons performance provides clear indications of the great power's

influence in shaping it. This situation played a marginal and blatant role for the United Nations during the Cold War and led to the quantitative and qualitative expansion of nuclear weapons, continued the threat of nuclear threat, and ultimately the UN mission in maintaining peace and security. It put the international at risk.

At first it seemed that the new post-Cold War international situation had provided the opportunity to make up for the shortcomings of the past. Nuclear is still a long way off. Post-Cold War efforts have focused solely on preventing further proliferation.

Undoubtedly measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, if non-discriminatory and universal, will be a fundamental step towards a safer and threat-free world. However, in practice this is not the case, and the powerful governments, and at the top of them, nuclear states, by formulating treaties such as a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests and the prohibition of the production of fissile materials, seek to prevent the proliferation of these weapons and thus to monopolize their weapons. Keep the nuclear.

Nuclear governments' efforts and emphasis on countering the proliferation of nuclear weapons instead of a genuine and comprehensive effort to dismantle and completely eliminate nuclear arsenals on the one hand and their widespread efforts to strengthen the Security Council's role in this regard has made use of its powers under the provisions of the United Nations Charter to non-nuclear-weapon states.

Such an approach could be a justification for expanding the interference of major powers in other countries, intensifying the excuse and shaping to prevent non-nuclear states from accessing the materials, equipment and technical know-how necessary for peaceful use of nuclear energy. Finally, it undermines the role of the UN General Assembly as the main body of the United Nations on disarmament issues.

The Nuclear Terrorism Convention extends the framework of international law to counter terrorist threats. To this end, the treaty provides the legal basis for international cooperation aimed at preventing terrorists from obtaining WMDs that exploding can have disastrous consequences in a society. The Convention against Nuclear Terrorism fully defines the actions of nuclear terrorism, encompassing a wide range of objectives, including nuclear power plants and nuclear reactors.

REFERENCES

- Ackerman, Gary, & Potter, William C. (2008). *Catastrophic nuclear terrorism: a preventable peril*: Oxford University Press Oxford.
- Bunn, Matthew G, Malin, Martin Benjamin, Roth, Nickolas James, & Tobey, William H. (2016). Preventing nuclear terrorism: Continuous improvement or dangerous decline?
- Burnett, Jonathan L, Miley, Harry S, Bowyer, Theodore W, & Cameron, Ian M. (2018). The 2014 Integrated Field Exercise of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty revisited: The case for data fusion. *Journal of environmental radioactivity*, 189, 175-181.
- Cronin, Audrey Kurth. (2003). Behind the curve: Globalization and international terrorism. *International security*, 27(3), 30-58.
- Cutter, Susan L, Richardson, Douglas B, & Wilbanks, Thomas J. (2014). *The geographical dimensions of terrorism*: Routledge.
- Gale, Robert P, & Armitage, James O. (2018). Are we prepared for nuclear terrorism? *New England Journal of Medicine*, 378(13), 1246-1254.
- Harzenski, Sharon. (2002). Terrorism, a history: stage one. *J. Transnat'l L. & Pol'y*, 12, 137.
- Laqueur, Walter. (2017). *A history of terrorism*: Routledge.
- Levi, Michael A. (2009). *On nuclear terrorism*: Harvard University Press.

Nuclear Terrorism as A Serious Threat to National and International Security

- Litwak, Robert S. (2017). Recalibrating Deterrence to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism. *The Washington Quarterly*, 40(1), 55-70.
- Medalia, Jonathan. (2007). *Nuclear Weapons: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty*.
- Medalia, Jonathan. (2013). *Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: Background and current developments*.
- Merom, Gil. (2017). Israeli perceptions of the Iranian nuclear threat. *Political Science Quarterly*, 132(1), 87-119.
- Mian, Zia, & Nayyar, AH. (2010). Playing the nuclear game: Pakistan and the fissile material cutoff treaty. *Arms Control Today*, 40(3), 17-24.
- Morales, Pedraza. (1994). Disarmament after bipolarism: A programme for the 1990s. *Disarmament*, 17(2), 32-48.
- Morgan, Geoffrey P, Lanham, Michael J, Frankenstein, William, & Carley, Kathleen M. (2017). Sociocultural Models of Nuclear Deterrence. *IEEE Transactions on Computational Social Systems*, 4(3), 121-134.
- Perkovich, George. (1998). Nuclear proliferation. *Foreign Policy*, 112(Autumn, 1998), 12-23.
- Sagan, Scott D. (2000). Rethinking the causes of nuclear proliferation: Three models in search of a bomb. *The coming crisis: Nuclear proliferation, US interests, and world order*, 17-50.
- Sagan, Scott, Waltz, Kenneth, & Betts, Richard K. (2007). A nuclear Iran: Promoting stability or courting disaster? *Journal of International Affairs*, 60(2), 135-150.
- Shah, Prakash. (1993). Nuclear Non-Proliferation Implications and the NPT Review: An Indian Perspective. *Strategic Analysis*, 16(2), 139.
- Sloan, Stephen, & Anderson, Sean K. (2009). *Historical dictionary of terrorism* (Vol. 38): Scarecrow Press.
- Thackrah, John Richard. (2013). *Dictionary of terrorism*: Routledge.
- Venturini, Gabriella. (2014). Test bans and the comprehensive test ban treaty organization *Nuclear Non-Proliferation in International Law-Volume I* (pp. 133-158): Springer.
- von Hippel, Frank, & Mian, Zia. (2015). Policy and Technical Issues Facing a Fissile Material (Cutoff) Treaty. Chapter 14: Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI (United States).
- Weiss, Leonard. (2015). On fear and nuclear terrorism. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 71(2), 75-87.
- Wright-Neville, David. (2010). *Dictionary of terrorism* (Vol. 2): Polity.