

A Study on Biological Weapons and International Law

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Abstract: *Following the breakup of the Soviet Union and resulting decline in fear of nuclear war, attention has shifted to other threats that remained in the background during the superpower confrontation. Fear of biological warfare uniquely fits the new evolving world. International instability characterizes the post-Cold War world. Additionally, the demise of the Soviet Union created a vacuum in American policy perceptions. With no great power great, American attention has focused on rogue states and international terrorist organizations. Furthermore, unlike nuclear weapons, biological weapons are relatively inexpensive and easy to conceal. States unable to afford an atomic weapons program can still develop this "poor man's atom bomb." Non-state actors such as international terrorist organizations, domestic hate groups, and millennial cults can procure ingredients necessary to create homemade biological weapons.*

Keywords: Biological weapons, International law, Convention, Soviet Union, United States

I. INTRODUCTION

With Boris Yeltsin's 1992 disclosure of the presence of a Soviet hostile natural weapons program during the 1970s and 1980s, and the 1995 Tokyo metro sarin nerve gas assault, concerns expanded over the danger of organic war. Looked with the developing danger presented by these weapons of mass devastation, different recommendations have risen to counter natural fighting. Discussion centers around the relative expense and estimation of preventive measures. Because of the significant expense of healing measures and the vulnerability of their viability, a few analysts like these measures to the 1950s development to give reinforced hideouts as an answer for the danger of atomic war. The new Protocol may in the long run obtain confirmation and review highlights from those contained in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

Natural weapons are unpredictable frameworks that disperse illness making living beings or poisons mischief or murder people, creatures or plants. They by and large comprise of two sections – a weaponized specialist and a conveyance component. Past projects have developed rockets, bombs, hand explosives and rockets to convey organic weapons. Notwithstanding worries that natural weapons could be created or utilized by states, ongoing mechanical advances improve the probability that these weapons could be obtained or delivered by non-state entertainers, including people and psychological oppressor associations. There were likewise a few misleading complaints of organic weapons use, featuring the trouble in separating between normally occurring ailment, mishaps, and conscious use.

Legitimate controls on natural weapons advanced contemporaneously with current improvement of the weapons. , and National Defense University. , and Be that as it may, since this commitment still just applied to gatherings to the Convention, states shaped no broad principle of worldwide law before World War I. The BWC is presently the essential lawful instrument controlling organic weapons, approved by 141 countries.

The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the primary multilateral demilitarization settlement forbidding the improvement, creation and amassing of a whole classification of weapons of mass obliteration, was opened for signature on 10 April 1972. The BWC went into power on 26 March 1975. The Second Review Conference (1986) concurred that the States Parties were to actualize various certainty building measures (CBM) so as to counteract or diminish the event of ambiguities, questions and doubts and so as to improve worldwide co-activity in the field of tranquil natural exercises. The CBMs were extended by the Third Review Conference (1991).

The main aim of the paper is to study control of biological weapons and International law.

OBJECTIVES

- To study biological weapons.
- To study about the attempts to control biological weapons.
- To study about the biological weapons convention, 1972.
- To study about the awareness of biological weapons.
- To study public opinion on biological weapons is subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

International instability characterizes the post-Cold War world. Additionally, the demise of the Soviet Union created vacuuming American political perceptions. (Dominika 2015)

With no great power great, American attention has focused on rogue states and international terrorist organizations. Furthermore, unlike nuclear weapons, biological weapons are relatively inexpensive and easy to conceal. (Jr. and G. 2002)(Jr. and G. 2002(Jr. and G. 2002; Anuradha 1999)(Jr. and G. 2002; Anuradha 1999)

These measures go from expanded criminalization of acts going before the utilization of organic weapons to remedial estimates, for example, natural fiasco preparing for first reaction therapeutic staff and amassing of anti-infection agents. (H 2016a)(H 2016a)

Because of the significant expense of healing measures and the vulnerability of their viability, a few analysts like these measures to the 1950s development to give reinforced hideouts as an answer for the danger of atomic war. (H 2016b; Nystuen, n.d.)(H 2016b; Nystuen, n.d.)

The option in contrast to creating corrective measures requires fortifying universal standards in regards to the advancement and utilization of organic weapons. (Parks and Hays Parks 2005)(Parks and Hays Parks 2005).

The United States has driven an activity to reinforce the Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC) of 1972 through production of a Protocol The proposed Protocol, scheduled for finish before the finish of 1998, would make more grounded instruments to screen state authorization of existing settlement commitments. (Koblentz 2011)(Koblentz 2011)

Practically any infection causing living beings, (for example, microscopic organisms, infections, growths, prions or rickettsiae) or poison (harms got from creatures, plants or microorganisms, or comparable substances delivered artificially) can be utilized in natural weapons. (Seth Carus, National Defense University (U S)

The operators can be improved from their common state to make them progressively reasonable for large scale manufacturing, stockpiling, and spread as weapons. (Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction 2017)

Verifiable natural weapons projects have included endeavors to deliver: aflatoxin; Bacillus anthracis; botulinum poison; foot-and-mouth sickness; glanders; plague; Q fever; rice impact; ricin; Rocky Mountain spotted fever; smallpox; and tularaemia, among others. Natural weapon conveyance frameworks can take an assortment of structures.(Seth Carus, National Defense University (U S)

Past projects have developed rockets, bombs, hand explosives and rockets to convey organic weapons. Various projects additionally structured shower tanks to be fitted to airplanes, vehicles, trucks, and vessels. (National Defense University. Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction 2017)

Be that as it may, the numerous occurrences of unrefined organic fighting exemplified a counter-pattern of good relativity in pre-present day times, as regularly troops felt advocated in utilizing any weapon available to them to overcome an adversary. (Stuart and Wilkening 2005)(Stuart and Wilkening 2005)

The British avocation and utilization of smallpox against Native Americans is a case of this readiness to utilize any methods important to vanquish an adversary. Current controls on organic fighting advanced from controls on substance fighting. (Fidler 1999)

Prior to the twentieth century, states had not yet created current natural and synthetic weapons, and representatives could just estimate the type of utilization of such weapons. In 1899, agents to the Hague Conference arranged a Declaration Concerning Asphyxiating Gas (Hague Declaration (IV) of 1899). (Lederberg and Miller 1999)(Lederberg and Miller 1999)

It restricted the utilization of shots, "the object of which is the dissemination of suffocating or harmful gases," however it didn't prohibit the utilization of concoction specialists themselves."0 Diplomats could grow the expression "malicious gases" to incorporate natural operators, in spite of absence of explicit notice of organic weapons. (Crowley, Dando, and Shang 2018)(Crowley, Dando, and Shang 2018)

The Hague Convention Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907 (Hague Convention (IV) of 1907) developed the commitments from the prior Hague Declaration (IV)of 1899 by explicitly disallowing the work of harmed weapons. (Spiers 2010)

Under these understandings, the States Parties embraced to gave yearly reports – utilizing concurred structures – on explicit exercises identified with the BWC including: information on research focuses and labs; data on immunization generation offices; ("Biological and Chemical Terrorism: Strategic Plan for Preparedness and Response. Recommendations of the CDC Strategic Planning Workgroup" 2000)

Data on national natural barrier innovative work programs; assertion of past exercises in hostile and additionally cautious organic innovative work programs; data on episodes of irresistible ailments and comparative events brought about by poisons; production of results and advancement of utilization of learning and contacts; data on enactment, guidelines and different measures.("Biological and Chemical Terrorism: Strategic Plan for Preparedness and Response. Recommendations of the CDC Strategic Planning Workgroup" 2000)

Perceiving the need to further reinforce the BWC, a gathering of legislative specialists (VEREX) was set up at the Third Review Conference (1991) to recognize and analyze potential check measures from a logical and specialized angle. (Fidler 1999)

At a Special Conference in September 1994, the States gatherings consented to set up the Ad Hoc Group of the States gatherings to the BWC so as to arrange and build up a lawfully restricting confirmation system for the Convention. (Spiers 2010)

The Fourth Review Conference (1996) invited the choice of the Ad Hoc Group to increase its work with the end goal of finishing it before the Fifth Review Conference to be held in 2001.(Dominika 2015)

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is an empirical type of research. A total of 201 samples have been taken out of which is taken by the researcher through social media. The independent variable taken here is age and gender. The dependent variables are aware of the biological weapons and do you agree that the biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law. The statistical tool used by the researcher is graphical representation.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

HYPOTHESIS

HO : There is no significant relation between independent variable age and gender and dependent variable on a scale 0 to 10 how much do you aware of biological weapons.

HA : There is significant relation between independent variable age and gender and dependent variable on a scale 0 to 10 how much do you aware of biological weapons.

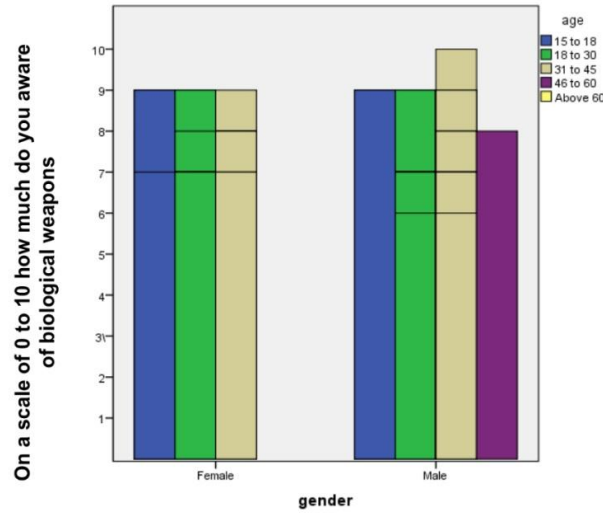


FIGURE 1

LEGEND

This Figure shows the age distribution in the various groups of gender and their opinion on a scale 0 to 10 how much do you aware of biological weapons.

HYPOTHESIS

HO : There is no significant relation between independent variable age and gender and dependent variable Do you agree that biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law.

HA : There is a significant relation between independent variable age and gender and dependent variable Do you agree that biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law.

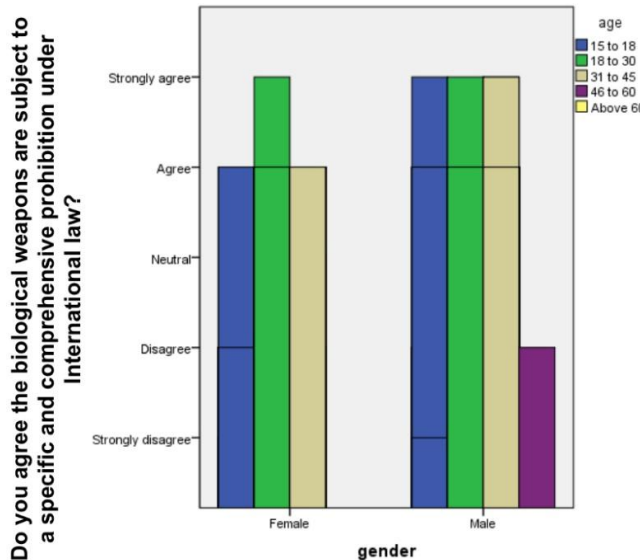


FIGURE 2

LEGEND

This Figure shows the age distribution in the various groups of gender and their opinion. Do you agree that biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law.

V. RESULT

In Figure 1, The female respondents from the age group 15 to 18 years rated 9 that they are aware of biological weapons and the male respondents from the age group 15 to 18 years rated 9 that they are aware of biological weapons. The female respondents from the age group 18 to 30 years rated 9 that they are aware of biological weapons and the male respondents from the age group 18 to 30 years rated 9 that they are aware of biological weapons. The female respondents from the age group 31 to 45 years rated 9 that they are aware of biological weapons and the male respondents from the age group 31 to 45 years rated 10 that they are aware of biological weapons. There were no female respondents from the age 46 to 60 years and male respondents from the age 46 to 60 years rated 8 that they are aware of biological weapons. And there were no female and male respondents from the age above 60 years.

In Figure 2, The female respondents from the age group 15 to 18 years agreed that the biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law and the male respondents from the age group 15 to 18 years strongly agreed that the biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law. The female respondents from the age group 18 to 30 years strongly agreed that the biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law and the male respondents from the age group 18 to 30 years strongly agreed that the biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law. The female respondents from the age group 31 to 45 years agreed that the biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law and the male respondents from the age group 31 to 45 years strongly agreed that the biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law. There were no female respondents from the age 46 to 60 years and male respondents from the age 46 to 60 years disagreed that the biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law. And there were no female and male respondents from the age above 60 years.

VI. DISCUSSION

From Figure 1, it is found that the majority of people rated 9 that they are aware of biological weapons; this is due to the fact that nowadays nations state use biological weapons for the war against other nation states. From Figure 2, it is found that the majority of people strongly agreed that the biological weapons are subject to a specific and comprehensive prohibition under international law; this is due to the fact that the main aim of the United Nations to maintain peace and security among Nations States.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Parties may finish the present moving content to the BWC Protocol inside the following year. A move from a "free" system under the BWC to a "severe" system will be the reasonable aftereffect of the new Protocol. worldwide system will make disincentives to proceed with undercover natural weapons programs.(National Research Council et al. 2003)(National Research Council et al. 2003) Non-consenting states would probably wind up isolated from the remainder of the global network, avoiding the progression of required innovation and logical data. The system will utilize the United Nations Security Council to avert states and non-state entertainers from building compelling weapons programs. (Friedlander and Little 2009)(Friedlander and Little 2009)Worries about a reinforced check system ought not keep the United States from endorsing the Protocol. America's solid biotechnology industry would get more noteworthy insurance under the Protocol than under the current BWC. Moreover, the United States would increase more noteworthy security through harder consistence confirmation. Different states would have more prominent portrayal in the association set up by the Protocol than they would under the present system, which places a great part of the basic leadership control with the United Nations Security Council.(Budowle et al. 2010)(Budowle et al. 2010) Arrangements reaffirming the need of innovation moves will keep the Protocol from interfering with the development of creating states. The Protocol must hold adaptability to adjust to changes in the biotechnology field as they happen. In that regard, the Protocol arrangements of organic specialists and weapons must be prepared to do fast change. In general, the possibilities for organic weapons control will improve enormously with the finish of the new Protocol while tending to an assortment of other state interests, including advancement and assurance of property rights. (Wheelis 2002)(Wheelis 2002).

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