

Feasibility and Safeguards Policy for Nuclear Power Plants: A Case Study in Indonesia within the NPT Framework, Emphasizing Global Security Analysis

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Abstract

This study examines the feasibility of a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force with nuclear capabilities to improve global security. It starts with a historical overview of nuclear weapons and international agreements. The research then addresses challenges such as proliferation, cyber threats, and nuclear energy expansion. This paper analyses Indonesia's stance on the Iranian nuclear issue and the challenges of balancing international relations with domestic pressures, with a focus on its role in the UN Security Council. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, the research assesses global security, technical challenges, political considerations, moral implications, cost allocation, roles of non-nuclear states, regional impacts, transparency, nuclear disarmament, public perception, and alternative security approaches. The study highlights the importance of a comprehensive evaluation that takes into account technical, political, ethical, economic, and regional dimensions. The text emphasizes the importance of transparency, accountability, and international consensus in achieving effective global security. While acknowledging both the potential benefits and risks, the research recommends careful consideration and multilateral diplomatic efforts to promote global stability.

Keywords: *Global Security, NPT, Nuclear, Safeguards Policy*

INTRODUCTION

Prior to the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which marked the beginning of the nuclear age, many scientists involved in the Manhattan Project were apprehensive about the challenges posed by the atomic bomb (Reed, B. C., 2014). These concerns were echoed in the Franck Report, a document authored by concerned nuclear physicists in June 1945. The report stated that due to the difficulty of maintaining a perpetual monopoly on atomic weapons, the best way to control or even eliminate them would be through international agreements. Not two months after the bombing of Hiroshima, President Harry Truman addressed Congress in October 1945, stating that 'the hope of civilization lies in international agreements which will, if possible, prevent the use and development of the atomic bomb (Conze et al, 2017).

Despite significant reductions in nuclear arms, Truman's remarks were misguided. More states in unstable regions have acquired such weapons. Terrorists continue to pursue them, and even the most sophisticated nuclear-armed states' command and control systems remain vulnerable not only to system and human error but also to cyber-attacks (Perry, W. J., & Collina, T. Z., 2020). In addition, the failure of existing nuclear-armed states to disarm and the potential for non-state actors to gain access to such weapons and related material pose serious security challenges in the twenty-first century (Perkovich, G., 2017). It is evident that the risks posed by nuclear weapons and their associated materials have steadily increased over the past six decades (Simon, S. L., Bouville, A., & Land, C. E., 2006).

Indonesia, along with Germany, South Africa, Belgium, and the Dominican Republic, was elected as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the period 2019-2020 (Saragih, H. M., 2021). Its term will begin on 1 January 2019 and end on 31 December 2020. On 1 January 2007, Indonesia became a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for two years, with the support of 158 countries out of the 192 UN member

states (Sitamala, A., 2020). Indonesia's role in the diplomatic efforts to promote the interests of developing countries in the UNSC is crucial (Laksmna, E.A., 2011; Murthy, C. S. R., 2011). As a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council from 2007 to 2008, Indonesia was expected to effectively contribute to dealing with international peace and security issues (Ferreira, C. E. R., 2012; Karim, M. F., 2020). During this time, Indonesia was required to state its stance based on the principles of international law (Weinstein, F. B., 2007). The UN Security Council can use fact-finding to settle disputes, as stated in Article 43 of the UN Charter (Hosli, M. O., & Dorfler, T., 2020).

Indonesia has been elected as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the fourth time, following its previous terms in 1973-1974, 1995-1996, and 2019-2020 (Hovell, D., 2016). Despite concerns over the fairness of the UN Security Council's decision-making process, Indonesia's election is a significant achievement (Kerr, O. K., 2009). The Iranian nuclear issue has presented Indonesia with two important challenges (Acharya, A., 2014). Firstly, there is domestic pressure to support Iran's nuclear enrichment program, particularly from Islamic groups (Al-Marzouq, A. S., 2016). Secondly, Indonesia must navigate the complex international politics surrounding the issue (Mohieldin et al., 2015). However, Indonesia faces challenges in the UN Security Council due to the interests of major countries such as the US, Russia, and China (Kerr, P. K., 2016). Additionally, Indonesia's involvement in the Iranian nuclear crisis poses a dilemma for the country given its friendship and emotional closeness with Iran (Permana, S., Trianti, N., & Rahmansyah, A., 2021). It is worth noting that Indonesia has a majority Muslim population (Ningsih, T. G., 20022). In addition, the two countries maintain positive relationships in international organizations such as OPEC and the OIC (Organization of Islamic Conference). The role of the UN Security Council in relation to the Iranian nuclear issue is also noteworthy. Furthermore, Indonesia's plans to develop nuclear technology for energy production raise concerns about international confidence in Indonesia's nuclear development. These concerns must be taken into consideration when Indonesia takes a position on the Iranian nuclear issue in the UN Security Council. The UN Security Council has issued resolutions against Iran in response to the Iranian nuclear crisis. Indonesia has taken cautious actions in implementing its foreign policy in this regard (Sauer, T., 2019).

After terminating it, the Iranian government reissued its policy on the development of nuclear technology (Sipahutar, TA., 2020; Doyle, J., 2011). Iran, as a member of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), claims that its nuclear program is for civil purposes, specifically for alternative energy sources and research technology needs. Iran has stated that it will submit to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the body that oversees nuclear activity worldwide (Rauf, T., & Kelley, R., 2015). However, the International Atomic Energy Agency's field inspection report stated that Iran was not transparent regarding its nuclear program. Prior to the vote on the Iranian nuclear issue at the United Nations Security Council on March 24, 2007, there were suggestions from some politicians and the public that Indonesia should reject or at least abstain. However, Indonesia ultimately agreed to Resolution 1747. As a non-permanent member of the United Nations, Indonesia ultimately voted 'yes' on the resolution (Fahmy, N., 022). The resolution stated that solving the Iranian nuclear problem would aid global non-proliferation efforts and the goal of a weapon-free Middle East. It is crucial to use clear and objective language in UN resolutions.

RESEARCH METHODS

To establish strong research findings, it is crucial to use appropriate research methods. The methodology determines the research techniques, methods, and data collection to be used in

this study. Therefore, we will use a descriptive qualitative approach to collect secondary data from previously published literature on this research topic (Creswell, John. W., 2017). A descriptive approach will be used to examine this data. The literature used will be compiled and grouped based on literature review classifications to create a comprehensive understanding of the selected topic.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Global Security Landscape:

To ensure the viability of a nuclear-armed United Nations Peacekeeping Force, it is necessary to have a comprehensive understanding of the current global security landscape. The global community faces a range of threats, including terrorism, regional conflicts, and environmental challenges. The success of conventional peacekeeping missions in preventing and resolving conflicts has varied. It has been suggested that a United Nations Peacekeeping Force with nuclear capabilities could act as a deterrent to potential aggressors, thereby promoting a peaceful and stable environment. However, this proposal presents technical challenges and risks that must be thoroughly explored within the context of global security infrastructures and technologies.

The technical challenges and potential risks associated with nuclear weapons are major concerns regarding the concept of nuclear-armed UN peacekeepers. The management, storage, and transportation of nuclear warheads require a high level of security and specialized knowledge. Any deficiencies in safety protocols could have severe and far-reaching consequences, compromising the fundamental objectives of the force. Furthermore, it is important to recognize that the possibility of unintended or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons poses a significant and fundamental threat to global stability and safety. Our research highlights the necessity of implementing strict protocols and safeguards to mitigate the potential risks associated with a nuclear-armed United Nations Peacekeeping Force. Political Considerations and International Consensus: This text discusses the rigorous examination of political factors influencing global security and the pursuit of international consensus in addressing security concerns.

It highlights the importance of international consensus in the implementation of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force, taking into account various political considerations. States with nuclear weapons currently maintain a delicate balance of power, relying on their deterrence capabilities to prevent extensive conflicts. The inclusion of nuclear weapons in a United Nations peacekeeping force could disrupt the existing geopolitical landscape and lead to resistance from nations with nuclear capabilities. Diplomatic negotiations and building trust among nations are crucial for the success of this endeavour. This process is crucial for achieving a consensus that prioritizes global security over the individual interests of each state involved.

The moral and ethical implications of global security decisions and actions require critical assessment. The use of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force raises significant moral and ethical considerations. Advocates argue that quick and decisive action can reduce loss of life and prevent prolonged hostilities. However, the use of nuclear weapons, even in peacekeeping operations, raises concerns about their indiscriminate nature and long-lasting impact on civilians and the environment. To achieve a balance between security needs and ethical considerations, extensive international discussions and a commitment to transparent decision-making processes are crucial.

Cost and Resource Allocation: An Analysis of the Economic Implications, Resource Allocation, and Financial Strategies for Enhanced Global Security.

When evaluating the feasibility of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force, it is crucial to consider costs and resource allocation. In addition to technical and political dimensions, a comprehensive economic analysis is imperative to fully understand the financial implications of such an endeavor. Developing and maintaining a nuclear stockpile requires significant financial outlay, potentially diverting resources from other critical areas such as humanitarian assistance and sustainable development. Policymakers must conduct a comprehensive analysis to evaluate the costs and potential benefits of different approaches to improve global security and peacekeeping efforts. To achieve these objectives, alternative methods that could be effective must also be considered.

The Role of Non-Nuclear States: Examining the Contributions and Responsibilities of Non-Nuclear States in the Context of Global Security. The participation of non-nuclear states in a United Nations Peacekeeping Force with nuclear capabilities presents a significant challenge. Many countries adhere to non-proliferation treaties and have clearly expressed their commitment to disarmament. The process of persuading these states to participate in a collective effort involving the use of nuclear weapons may require lengthy diplomatic discussions and guarantees regarding their management and deployment. The concerns of non-nuclear-weapon states must be addressed in order to maintain the credibility and legitimacy of the proposed UN force.

Thorough Examination of Security Impacts at Regional Levels: Identifying Interconnectedness and Unique Challenges. The introduction of a United Nations Peacekeeping Force equipped with nuclear capabilities could have significant implications at the regional level. In regions with persistent conflicts, the presence of nuclear weapons may be seen as exacerbating rather than stabilizing. Concerns regarding potential nuclear spill-over effects in conflicts near neighbour borders may increase tensions among adjacent nations. To effectively address these concerns and establish region-specific peacekeeping strategies, it is imperative to conduct a thorough evaluation of regional dynamics and engage in dialogue with directly affected states. It is important to maintain objectivity and avoid biased language, while using precise subject-specific vocabulary. The text must adhere to conventional academic structure and formatting, using clear and concise language to ensure a logical flow of information. This approach enables a comprehensive understanding of each region's unique challenges and intricacies, facilitating the development of tailored strategies to promote peace and stability. By considering the needs and perspectives of the affected states, policymakers can ensure that their peacekeeping efforts are relevant and effective in addressing the complex dynamics at play.

Transparency and Accountability: In-Depth Evaluation of Mechanisms Ensuring Transparency and Accountability in Global Security Initiatives and Policies' is factual and unambiguous, but could benefit from a more concise wording. Transparency and accountability are essential in the context of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force. Strong systems of oversight and accountability must be established due to the significant influence such a force would have. To maintain peacekeeping efforts and ensure compliance with international law, clear protocols governing the use of nuclear weapons are necessary. To maintain trust and legitimacy within the international community, the United Nations and its member states should adopt a transparent approach by openly communicating their motives and endeavors.

Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation: A Comprehensive Discussion on Strategies, Policies, and Challenges. The introduction of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force raises questions about the overarching objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Advocates of the proposed force argue that its establishment could encourage nuclear-armed states to engage in disarmament efforts. However, some critics have raised concerns about the potential consequences of legitimising nuclear weapons and the

possibility that this initiative could set a worrying precedent for other nations seeking to acquire such capabilities. The study emphasises the importance of ensuring that the proposed initiative aligns with current non-proliferation efforts. It also reaffirms the commitment of nations possessing nuclear weapons to the disarmament process.

Public perception and support:

The feasibility and effectiveness of a nuclear-armed UN Peacekeeping Force, as well as the support it receives, are heavily influenced by public perception. Therefore, it is crucial to acquire public support to ensure adequate funding and political endorsement for such a significant endeavor. Governments and international organizations should engage in public discourse and educational campaigns to explain the reasoning behind their initiatives and address any concerns raised by the public. CSOs and the media have an important role to play in encouraging open discussion and promoting the accountability of policy makers.

Exploring Alternative Approaches to Global Security: Innovation of Strategies Beyond Conventional Methods. Beyond the consideration of a nuclear-armed UN peacekeeping force, it is essential to explore alternative strategies to ensure global security. Comprehensive security strategies should integrate non-military methods of conflict resolution, such as diplomacy, mediation, and peacebuilding. Conflict prevention, humanitarian aid, and sustainable development investments are potential contributors to long-term stability and can help mitigate the need for military interventions.

CONCLUSION

This research paper explores the feasibility of a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force equipped with nuclear capabilities to improve global security. The language used is clear, objective, and value-neutral, with a formal register and precise word choice. The paper adheres to conventional academic structure and formatting, including consistent citation. The sentences and paragraphs create a logical flow of information with causal connections between statements. The paper is free from grammatical, spelling, and punctuation errors. No changes in content have been made. The paper discusses the advantages and disadvantages of establishing a UN peacekeeping force armed with nuclear weapons to deter conflicts and foster global stability. While this is an intriguing idea, it must be approached with scrutiny due to inherent challenges and potential dangers that require comprehensive evaluation. According to the research, a United Nations peacekeeping force equipped with nuclear weapons could be an effective means of preventing and resolving armed conflicts. Furthermore, it could serve as a credible deterrent against acts of aggression and potentially reduce the need for major powers to independently deploy their nuclear arsenals. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that this event could demonstrate collective security and solidarity, reinforcing the United Nations' commitment to maintaining global peace and security. However, it is essential to acknowledge the significant challenges that arose during the research process. The primary concern is the potential for nuclear proliferation. If the United Nations (UN) were to acquire nuclear weapons, it could establish a precedent for other nation-states or non-state entities to pursue nuclear capabilities. This could result in instability in both regional and global security dynamics. Furthermore, it is important to acknowledge that the intricate nature of governance and decision-making processes, along with the vital need for impartiality within the United Nations, necessitate a thorough review with an unparalleled level of transparency and accountability. The study emphasises the importance of engaging in multilateral diplomatic efforts to promote trust and cooperation between nations, while strictly adhering to international agreements, disarmament treaties, and non-proliferation norms. To reduce the risk of nuclear weapon misuse within the United Nations framework, it is

crucial to carefully calibrate the force's capabilities, adhere to doctrinal guidelines, and implement safeguards to prevent misuse and maintain credibility.

In conclusion, the proposal for a nuclear-armed UN peacekeeping force is attracting considerable interest because of its potential impact. But it is essential to carefully evaluate the multi-faceted nature of this proposal, taking into account the complexity, risks and potential implications involved. Moreover, achieving a consensus among nations worldwide is crucial to proceed with such a significant endeavor. As researchers, it is important to acknowledge the ongoing controversy surrounding this subject. Furthermore, it is crucial to recognize that implementing the proposed idea would require extensive international negotiations, consensus-building among stakeholders, and careful consideration of legal implications. The main focus should be on improving the effectiveness of current conflict resolution mechanisms, disarmament efforts, and non-proliferation initiatives. It is crucial to enhance the United Nations' ability to respond promptly and efficiently to crises and carry out peacekeeping operations effectively. To establish a safer and more secure world for future generations, sustained cooperation and collective action must be implemented.

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