

The Role of National Legislation and International Treaties in Protecting Confidential Information for Nuclear Defense

Dr. Ouarda Belkacem Layachi

Associate Professor – Governance and Policy Design Research Lab (GPDRL) in Prince Sultan University, Riyadh, KSA

ABSTRACT

The secrets of nuclear defense are among the secrets of state security and come at the forefront of the general secrets that the state works to preserve and conceal and provide strict legal protection that protects it from disclosure or circulation, due to its strategic dimensions that are reflected in international peace and security. As it includes information, including military nuclear information, and economic nuclear information, which have become of paramount importance in all countries of the world, given the nerve it represents in the economies of the world's countries, especially the developed countries, and which countries are keen to preserve and protect the secrets of their nuclear technologies from violation, And the things that represent the secrets that have a tangible physical entity that relate to the defense of the country, especially nuclear weapons, their equipment and parts, number, machinery, nuclear materials, reactor parts, nuclear and fissile materials, and isotopes used in military armament or the economic field, in addition to documents and news. How effective are the legal mechanisms monitored by national legislation to ensure protection of confidential information for nuclear defense, and how do they conform to and harmonize with the provisions of the Physical Protection Convention of 1980 nuclear material? Has the International Atomic Energy Agency succeeded in applying the provisions of its statute to enhance the protection of classified information on nuclear defense?

Keywords: Confidential Information - Nuclear Defense- National Legislation, International Treaties

INTRODUCTION

In view of the scientific progress in the field of nuclear fuel industry and the manufacture of some nuclear materials that are considered one of the most important industrial secrets that states make every effort to maintain their secrecy, especially the stock of natural uranium, the amount and degree of purity and plutonium on the day and its importance in defending the country as a special strategic material that is used in war manufacturing, nuclear fuel and fissile material are extremely important materials that are used to power reactors, especially since these reactors depend on the country's nuclear economy to operate factories and increase production.

The concept of confidential information at the international level is broad and comprehensive for information related to defense secrets and all other information related to national security, as both the IAEA and the Chemical Weapons Convention require states parties to provide data that can be militarily sensitive and important to national security, and establishes the Treaty on the Prohibition of Arms Chemical conditions are two conditions that must be met in confidential information (Mahmoud Ali Muhammad, 2003, p. 299):

- If it is also considered by the State party from which the information was obtained and to which the information refers.
- That its unauthorized disclosure at the discretion of the Director-General could cause harm to the state to which this information refers, or to breach the treaty implementation mechanisms (paragraph 2-a- of the Appendix to the Chemical Weapons Convention).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

My choice regarding the protection of confidential information for nuclear defense came between national legislations and international charters, for several objectives, which we summarize as follows:

- The topic of protection of confidential information for nuclear defense among national legislations and international charters is one of the most important issues, due to its strategic dimensions, which are reflected in international peace and security.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of national and international legislation in protecting confidential information for nuclear defense.

RESEARCH PROBLEM:

Therefore, and based on the foregoing, we find ourselves in front of a major problem that is, how effective are the legal mechanisms monitored by national legislation to ensure protection of confidential information for nuclear defense, and how do they conform and are consistent with the provisions of the Physical Protection Agreement of the 1980 nuclear material? Has the International Atomic Energy Agency succeeded in applying the provisions of its statute to enhance the protection of classified information on nuclear defense?

STUDY METHODOLOGY:

To answer the problem at hand we have adopted two approaches: the descriptive approach to give a description of the realities of the legal and doctrinal views, which addressed the subject of the development of the scientific article, which dealt with the subject by reference to a wide range of scientific references and modern specialized to

draw international and national legislator's position on the matter is objective P study, in addition to employing the analytical method through consolidating and analyzing the texts of national and international legal organization to the subject of the study, and in this area because of the needs subject of detail and audit in order to reach in-depth analysis aims to clarify the protection course of legal and international endeavors decided upon by the legislature home International and to ensure the protection of confidential information nuclear defense.

The first topic: The concept of secret information related to nuclear defense

The first requirement / Definition of nuclear defense secrets

Defense secrets are among the state security secrets, and they come at the forefront of the general secrets that the state works to preserve and conceal and surround it with a fence of legal protection that protects it from disclosure or circulation, whether these secrets relate to the state's internal or external security secrets, as these secrets are no longer limited to the field The military has even come to include all vital and military centers, its political, economic, diplomatic and social security programs (Mahmoud Ibrahim Hamid Sukkar, 2006, p. 363).

The French legislator punished by decree No. 60/529 issued on June 4, 1960 for the person collecting news, objects and documents related to national defense with a view to delivering them to a foreign country, and also punished the disclosure of an invention related to defense or any news or studies related to an invention of this type of person working On behalf of a foreign authority or facility (Hazem Muhammad Athal, 2003, p. 399).

Among these crimes that the French legislator stipulated is the crime of collecting information with a view to handing it over to a foreign country, which was covered by Article 74 of the French Penal Code, which states: "Every French or foreigner who collects news, objects and documents whose collection and use constitutes harm to the national defense is punished with life imprisonment." The person intended this to deliver these things to a foreign country "(French Penal Code of July 29, 1939).

The crimes for which the French legislator was assigned the most severe penalties, treason and espionage crimes, where the Penal Code stipulated in Articles 72 and 73 the death penalty for all perpetrators of the crime of handing the secret to a foreign country or one of its clients, the crime of obtaining the secret with the intention of handing it to a foreign authority or one of its clients and a crime Destruction of the secret or facilitating its destruction. Then, in Article 77, the Penal Code provides for the crime of handing over an invention of national defense to a person working for a foreign authority (French Penal Code issued July 29, 1939).

It is worth noting that jurisprudence defined nuclear secrets as: "information, industrial secrets, and patents related to the exploration, production, use, or transfer of nuclear materials in any of the current nuclear activities or currently being prepared for their future establishment, whether they are directly related to those activities or were related to research activities or Development activities of nuclear activities, whether it is done inside or outside the nuclear facility or site (Gov / INF / 2002/1, 5February, 2002).

According to the text of Article 78 of the French Penal Code, it considered nuclear information among the secrets of

defense that must be preserved, as it affects the fundamental interests of the state and related to its existence and organization.

The second requirement / conditions for considering nuclear secrets among defense secrets, there must be two conditions for considering nuclear secrets among defense secrets:

- **The first condition:** that documents, information, news, data or other nuclear objects are of a confidential nature and known only to those who are charged with collecting, using, or preserving them, and the interest of the defense of the country must remain secret to other than these persons unless the authorities decide The competent authority to permit its broadcast or publication.

The state's will to achieve confidentiality is achieved either explicitly by issuing a decision or a decree not to broadcast or disclose it, or by looking at the nature of the document or the nuclear thing that is secret in certain circumstances, and the same competent authority that decides the secrecy of the nuclear thing or information is the same that decides the removal of the secret characteristic of Those things (Mahmoud Khairy Ahmad, p. 290).

- **The second condition:** The information, documents, news, data, facts, or nuclear things must be related to the defense of the country, that is, they are necessary to secure and maintain the security and safety of the state and its sovereignty or its entity in various fields in peacetime and wartime.

The third requirement / types of nuclear defense secrets:

Article 78 of the French Penal Code confines four types of nuclear defense secrets, which are information, things, documents, and news, which can be explained as follows:

1- **Nuclear information** is those various facts related to the nuclear field that are reached by officials or workers in this field that relate to the defense of the country. This information, as indicated by Article 78 of the French Penal Code, includes the following:

- **Military nuclear information**, which is information that represents one of the pillars of the nuclear military center of the state in peace and war and which relates to the force intended for nuclear combat, whether operating or backup, and the system of recruitment obtained, as well as training programs and plans developed to qualify and prepare that force physically, psychologically and technically to work in this field Likewise, its size, tasks, secrets, nuclear secrets, methods of fighting, its strategy of attack and defense, the type and extent of development of its nuclear weapons and inventions, and all the plans and orders issued by the leaders in this field.

Therefore, it can be said that military nuclear information includes all information related to reaching a new nuclear weapon or nuclear ships that can travel long distances without supplying or any information that reveals a new uranium field, which may be used in warfare or special information about the amount of uranium present as strategic nuclear materials. Especially it can be used in making the atomic bomb or

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other military industries (Mohamed Abdel Salam, 2005, p. 238).

- **Economic nuclear information** is that information related to all activities of the country's national nuclear economic activities that serve its defense affairs, such as the presence of an economic blockade. The peaceful uses of nuclear energy that have entered into the economic plan of states and the attendant of the establishment of governmental and private nuclear economic facilities that operate in all fields of medicine, industry, agriculture, and others, which must remain unknown to foreign countries as they relate to preparations for the defense of the country in peacetime and wartime (Muhammad Mustafa Yunus, 1989, p. 109). Economic nuclear information has become at the present time of paramount importance in all countries of the world, given what it represents the backbone of the economies of the countries of the world, especially developed countries, which countries are keen to preserve and protect the secrets of their nuclear technologies from violation.

- **Diplomatic nuclear information** means the information related to the relationship of the state with other persons of public international law from states or international organizations in the nuclear field that serves defense affairs (I A Shearer, 1994, p. 264). In view of the importance of nuclear information that exceeds the borders of countries, states have intentionally concluded international treaties and established international organizations and agencies to regulate dealing with the use of this information and to organize cooperation between states for the use of this nuclear information for peaceful purposes, and how the material and criminal protection of nuclear materials used, which plays this role the agency International Atomic Energy Agency, along with the Convention for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material which outlines how to physically protect nuclear material. As the sixth article of the agreement states: "The states parties to this agreement must take appropriate measures that are consistent with their national laws to protect and keep any information they receive confidentially in accordance with the provisions of this agreement." If the states parties to this agreement provide information to international organizations confidentially take steps to ensure that this information is kept confidential and protected.

- 2- **Nuclear things and documents.** This term was mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 78 of the French Penal Code. Nuclear things are: "Those secrets that have a tangible physical entity that relate to the defense of the country, especially nuclear weapons, their equipment and parts, number, machinery, nuclear materials and parts," Reactor, nuclear and fissile materials and isotopes used in military armament or the economic field. The documents refer to all the documents, correspondences, correspondence, reports, maps and pictures of all kinds that contain information, data or news related to the country's nuclear progress or the amount of fuel burned or documents related to importing uranium quantity or establishing a nuclear

plant or nuclear reactor maps and pictures of the security services in nuclear plants and factories (Gudrun Harrier, 2011, p14).

- 3- **Nuclear news,** means nuclear narrations that relate to the defense of the country, whether it relates to the nuclear military field from the stage of nuclear military preparation and training, through war and nuclear industrialization, and ultimately to the stage of the use of nuclear weapons, whether related to the civil nuclear field, such as things related to progress The country's nuclear power in various areas of the peaceful use of nuclear energy that relates to the country's defense or serves the country's defense plan (Jan Hancock, 2007, p 123).

The second topic: Protection of national laws for classified information related to nuclear defense The first requirement / criminal protection of nuclear defense secrets

Many national laws criminalized the attack on nuclear defense secrets under the so-called crimes of violating the defense secrets of the country, which endanger state secrets and dealt with criminalization and punishment, as an example of this is the Algerian, Egyptian and French legislation (Ahmed Abou-EL-Wafa, 2007, p74):

- **With regard to the French legislator,** he listed the number of what is considered a defense secret in Article 78 of the French Penal Code, where he outlined the forms of assaulting defense secrets other than the concerned authority, whether it was an attack on the external security of the state or an attack on the internal security of the state, and the French legislator has addressed in the article 74 of the Penal Code is the crime of obtaining a defense secret with the intent to hand it over to a foreign country, which is the nuclear secret as one of the topics of nuclear secrets as military, economic or scientific secrets, according to the assaulted nuclear information, all of which fall under defense secrets. The French legislator dealt with images of violating the defense secrets that affect the internal security of the state, which are not in the interest of a foreign country in Articles 75 to 79 of the French Penal Code, then dealt with Article 79/2 that no French or foreigner may organize by means of communication and remote communication secretly, so that this method is harmful to the national defense, and therefore the French legislator has created the crime of secret correspondence to collect and send information by using modern means of communication to protect the secrets of the defense from being violated by using modern technological advances (French Penal Code No. 24 amended in 1997).
- **As for the Egyptian legislation,** it was stipulated in Article 85 of the Penal Code and considered nuclear secrets among the secrets of defending the country. The Egyptian legislator criminalized the attack on the security of foreign countries in three forms:
 - The first image is the disclosure or broadcast of defense secrets of a foreign country.
 - The second image is to obtain information forbidden in the interest of a foreign country.
 - The third image, destroying and defaming the defense

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secrets or making them unfit for use in the interest of a foreign country. Then he numbered photos of the assault on defense secrets affecting the internal security of the state, such as criminalizing flying over state lands, criminalizing entering defense installations in violation of the established ban, and photographing in places where the authorities prevented or being photographed.

- Among the texts of the Egyptian legislation that enumerated the various forms of violation of defense secrets is the text of Article 80 of the Penal Code that criminalized assaults on defense secrets for the benefit of a foreign country and dealt with cases of violation where it stipulated that: "Anyone who surrenders to a foreign country or one who works for its benefit, I disclose it in any way and in any way and by any means one of the secrets of the defense of the country and in any way reach a secret in order to hand it over or disclose it to a foreign country or to one of those who work in its interest, as well as everyone who damages in the interest of a foreign country something considered a secret of defense or Make it invalid for use In it "(Egyptian Penal Code, No. 112, 1957).

- **As for the Algerian legislature**, Presidential Decree No. 09-215 was issued on June 15, 2009, which includes ratification of international agreements as follows:

(A)- A cooperation agreement between the Government of the People's Democratic Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China to develop peaceful uses of nuclear energy, signed in Algeria on 24 March 2008:

It is worth noting that the fifth article of the above-mentioned agreement sets out the conditions for the application of the cooperation defined in Article Two in light of respecting the provisions of this agreement and by concluding:

- Separate and specialized agreements between the two parties or agreements between the designated bodies from each party, to clarify the special programs, the terms of the exchanges, and the terms and conditions of the contract.
- Contracts concluded between the relevant bodies from each party for industrial achievements and the supply of nuclear material, equipment, facilities, materials or technology.

Article 6 of the same agreement also stated:

"The two parties guarantee security and maintain the confidentiality of the technical documents and the information designated in this capacity and exchanged within the framework of this agreement.

- Other parties, whether public or private, can be notified of these documents and the information exchanged only with a prior written authorization from the party providing the document or information.

As for Article Seven, it defined the scope of

intellectual property and how to protect it, as follows: "- the parties or bodies designated by each party to the effective protection of intellectual property rights resulting from the completed activities under this Agreement or specialized agreements or arrangements or contracts referred to in Article V, in

accordance with international obligations to which the parties and in accordance with the internal to their laws.

- The parties or the designated bodies from each party shall inform each other about each joint invention or the results of joint works that may be the object of protection, and the time in which they are conceived. It must also be mentioned what was stipulated in Article 11 of the same agreement:

- "- Each party shall ensure that the materials, nuclear materials, equipment, installations and technology referred to in Article Five of this Agreement are only in the possession of persons under the legal authority and authorized for this purpose.
- -Each party shall ensure that the appropriate measures for the physical protection of nuclear materials and materials, and the installations and installations referred to in this agreement have been taken in accordance with its national legislation and international obligations signed by it.
- The lowest levels of physical protection are those defined in the Appendix to the Agreement on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, document: (INFCIRC 274 / Rev.1 IAEA).
- The application of physical safeguard measures shall be the responsibility of each party within the scope of its legal powers. Each party is based in the application of these procedures on a document: (INFCIRC 225/Rev.2 IAEA).
- The amendments to the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) related to physical protection are not effective except after notification of the mutual consent in writing in writing between the two parties.

(B)-A cooperation agreement for the development of nuclear energy and its peaceful uses between the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Government of the French Republic issued in Presidential Decree No. 09-215 of June 15, 2009:

Article 14 stipulates the following:

- " - the two parties ensure security and are keen to maintain the confidential nature of the information, technical documents by the degree of classification by the party that provided and sent in this Agreement framework. Not be notified of this information and technical documentation, in any form to another party, public or private, without the prior written consent of the party providing this information.
- This obligation includes officials, employees, consultants and each person who may obtain this information.
- The protection of confidential information is guaranteed in special agreements and contracts referred to in Article 4 of this agreement".

The second requirement / preventive protection of nuclear defense secrets

Preventive protection for nuclear defense secrets is intended in essence to address dangerous behavior in its early stages by pushing it with tools of criminalization and punishment through an integrated

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system of objective and procedural criminal rules and provisions that represent a preventive fence to protect those secrets and through another set of technical, administrative and material measures, measures and systems that are taken to secure and protect Nuclear materials and nuclear facilities are a container for these secrets from mere illicit access to them, and such systems are the system of nuclear safeguards (Jean Aspermont, 2007, p. 106).

The additional protocol of the nuclear safeguards agreements applied by non-nuclear states parties with the International Atomic Energy Agency has been developed in accordance with the obligations contained in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty where the final agreement was reached on the protocol model, after some amendments were made to it as a result of some countries' objections to it because of its expansion To the extent that it is considered a flagrant violation of defense secrets in general and nuclear secrets in particular if ratified by states, Therefore, the agency deliberately amended the protocol in order for some countries to preserve articles in violation of the national sovereignty of states and national security, so the protocol responded to these reservations and listed a set of flexible texts to pass the agreement and obtain ratification and approval of states.

The third topic: the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in protecting classified information related to nuclear defense

The first requirement / protection provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency to nuclear secrets

The IAEA, in turn, has protected confidential information by establishing a system to protect nuclear information and secrets, as it issued Document No. 2959 / Gov. in which it highlights the importance of the correct circulation of confidential regulatory information, and this document specifies the obligations of all agency citizens regarding that information and the implications of its disclosure without permission, as well as This document clarifies that the protection of this information does not fall with the termination of the service of citizens with it, and that employees are obligated upon the end of their service to sign a declaration that they do not possess any confidential information and not disclose any information they had obtained during their work (Article 12, Basic Law of Agency for International). In order for the IAEA to provide that protection for confidential information, it is the responsibility of member states to provide the agency with descriptive information, whether on pre-existing nuclear facilities, or to be established, and new facilities before introducing any nuclear material into them.

This information must be descriptive and sufficiently relevant, including a description of the facility's identity, general nature, purposes, capacity, and position including the address, the name of the operator in charge, the form and location of nuclear materials, their movement and the general shape of the equipment to be used to produce and process nuclear material, as well as a description of the accounting characteristics With inventory designation

and flow measurements of nuclear material movement.

Just as a member state must inform the agency of any sudden change that may occur that may have implications for the safeguards established by the agency, it must also specify the type and amount of information and reports to be provided to the agency, and measures can also be taken to ensure the creation and maintenance of records and books that provide the agency with a description of these records. We find this commitment that falls on the member states of the agency in Article 8 of the Agency's statute in paragraph (a), which states: "Each member of the agency shall provide whatever information it deems useful to the agency." Paragraph (b) provides that: Each agency member shall provide it with all the scientific information produced by the assistance provided by the agency in accordance with Article XI "(UN Security Council, 2000, p345).

The Agency's articles of association also stipulate that each member state informs the agency of the quantities, shape, and composition of special fissile materials, raw materials, and other materials that these countries are ready in accordance with their laws to provide immediately to them within a period designated by the agency's Executive Board (Article IX / Paragraph (c), System The core of the International Atomic Energy Agency), and the agency must mediate among its members to encourage the exchange of information regarding the nature of nuclear energy and its use for peaceful purposes.

The second requirement / Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, held in 1980

Article VI of the Physical Protection Agreement for Nuclear Material held in 1980 states: "The states parties to it shall take all appropriate steps to protect trade secrets and other confidential information if they are submitted to international bodies or if a state party to the agreement receives them by participating in providing any information that does not It is allowed to disclose it in accordance with its national laws or that may violate the security of the country concerned".

It is worth noting that this agreement was concluded under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency, was signed on March 3, 1980, and its effectiveness began after thirty days of ratification by 21 countries, and this agreement aims to achieve and achieve international cooperation to avoid the illegal risks of using nuclear materials, To ensure their peaceful uses (HenryW. Degenhardt, 1981, p. 62).

In light of the comments made during the Board of Governors meeting in March 1999 and the recommendations of the Assembly of Experts that: "Consideration should be given to reviewing the charter in terms of physical protection from nuclear material to discuss specific issues for the protection of ownership of nuclear material and dealing with nuclear facilities (Board of Governors, 2002, p738).

In May 2001, the Board of Governors and Experts adopted the final report, which emphasized that there is a clear need to strengthen and enhance international physical protection, and the final report of the expert meeting concluded that a tight

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amendment must transcend the following topics:

- Expanding the scope of coverage in addition to nuclear material transfer, local use of nuclear material, storage and transportation, in addition to protecting the nuclear material from damage.
- The importance of national responsibility for physical protection.
- The importance of protecting confidential information.
- Commitment to physical protection and basic principles Defense (Board of Governors, 2002, p738-739).

By taking adequate measures to protect classified information in each of its statutes, and the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and the Convention on the Protection of Nuclear Material, the International Agency has also established systems to protect nuclear information and secrets.

Where document no. Gov. / 12959 was issued, which highlights the importance of correct handling of confidential information, that document also addresses the obligations of all employees of the agency towards that information, and the signed portal in the event that such information is released without permission, and it has been proven that the protection of that information does not fall by terminating the service of employees, And every employee is obliged upon the end of his service to sign a declaration stating that he does not possess any information that is classified as confidential information.

The International Agency has issued the document (INFCIRC / 153), which shows the inspectors' commitment to protect industrial secrets and any other confidential information they obtain while carrying out their work, and also issued document (INFCIRC / 540) which obliges it to take the necessary precautions to ensure the protection of commercial, technological and industrial secrets and other information Confidentiality obtained from their work. Article 15 establishes a strict system for this and the measures taken in the event that this information is violated or allegedly violated.

Conclusion:

The bet on limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons hinges on the growing global awareness of the dangers of that proliferation, and not by hindering the efforts of developing countries to obtain peaceful nuclear technology, to monopolize nuclear energy and to try to control its sources by a few countries after their failure to preserve the secrets of this technology. , In order to prevent the launch of a new nuclear arms race, where we find that priority is still attached to financing military programs, and "defense" budgets are still far exceeding the reasonable security requirements, but are constantly growing, similar to the arms trade. Ignoring international law and peaceful means to resolve conflicts and the United Nations has also become a prominent feature of the new international order, and the result is the wars and conflicts that the world is experiencing and the destruction of countries each other, such as Iraq and the threats of Israel, Iran and North Korea, the lack of justice in the application of international law, and the failure of the nuclear states to fulfill their obligations Under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, failure to move towards eliminating these

weapons, and the lack of close international cooperation preventing the possession of nuclear weapons and the threat of them has led to the spread of the illicit trade in nuclear weapons, and as long as things continue in this way, the risk of other countries acquiring nuclear weapons remains a threat. Standing, due to the presence of dozens of countries that have the technical ability to do so.

Accordingly, the following results were reached:

- The proliferation of nuclear weapons constitutes a real threat to international peace and security due to the dangers that result from it, whether related to the possibility of a nuclear war, especially with the presence of many areas of tension or by mistake or accidental accidents that would lead to the annihilation of mankind, and the damages of these weapons to humans and the environment are very serious It eliminates all aspects of life on earth, and survivors exposed to nuclear radiation can die within minutes or years, in addition to the congenital deformities that occur to future generations, permanent disabilities and chronic diseases that afflict them, causing unjustified suffering.

- The steps taken by the major nuclear states towards modernizing and developing their nuclear arsenals, they negatively affect efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation, that is, an increase in the number of nuclear possessing states, failure to move to eliminate them permanently, and reject any attempt to ban the use of nuclear weapons or achieve complete disarmament and reject them Ratification of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

- Despite the importance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, it was characterized by selectivity and duplication by dividing the world into nuclear and non-nuclear states, and not laying down general provisions that prohibit major countries from increasing their arsenals and disarmament mechanisms, and not setting a specific standard for assistance and information exchange between nuclear and other states, and it was unable to Despite its universality, limiting the horizontal spread of nuclear weapons by annexing realistic nuclear states, such as India, Israel and Pakistan, or preventing countries from withdrawing.

Recommendations:

- 1- Emphasizing the inalienable right of all state's parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to produce, develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
- 2- Activating the exchange of nuclear equipment, materials and scientific information for the purposes and peaceful uses of nuclear energy between the state's parties to the treaty without discrimination.
- 3-The necessity to pursue negotiations on stopping the nuclear arms race to reach nuclear disarmament by concluding a global treaty on its complete disarmament under effective international control.
- 4-The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) should not be swayed by political considerations and pressures, give priority to the legal aspect, and maintain its independence and impartiality, and it must activate the nuclear nonproliferation system by setting up new mechanisms and deal with all countries on an equal and equal footing, so that all countries submit to

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oversight and the IAEA safeguards system and work to develop it Technically and legally in a manner that responds to the development of nuclear materials and technology, ensuring that they are not diverted to military purposes, and the conclusion of guarantee agreements, on the one hand, and on the other hand, providing technical assistance in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy to member states, and the agency is committed to providing materials, equipment, facilities and all necessary assistance in order to obtain On nuclear technology.

5- The international community should provide financial, political and technical support in order to develop the verification system, the international monitoring system and the international data center so that the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization can verify the extent of states 'commitment to the goals and provisions of the treaty when they enter into force.

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