

Biological Weapon, The Most Dangerous Threat on Biosecurity

History Of Biological Weapon Regulation, as State on Chemical Weapon Convention

Protocol Prohibition of the Use Shortern Breathing Gas, Poisonous Gas or other Gases in war, and of the methods of War by Using Bacteria), which signed on June 7, 1925, hereinafter referred to as the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use in war of gases that lead to shortness of breath and poisonous liquid, objects or similar equipment, and also prohibits the use of bacteria in methods of warfare. Although 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use of biological weapons and chemical weapons, but does not prohibit development, production, stockpiling or spread, so too did not set mechanisms and handling procedures in the event of a breach.

Because of the weaknesses of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, as well as start increasing awareness to the danger of weapons of mass destruction by this. the international community continues to pursue the achievement of a total ban on chemical weapons. At lahun 1948, the UN Commission on Conventional Weapons set chemical weapons and germ weapons as weapons of mass destruction. In 1966 passed a resolution Resolution of the UN General Assembly as the first request that negotiations be held for the ban chemical weapons and germ weapons.

The achievement of the Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons seen as the first step for the possibility of the achievement of a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons Along with the growing success of the industry modern chemistry in many countries, the number of countries that have the potential to have chemical weapons has increased sharply.

In 1980 the Conference on Disarmament that implement its sessions in Geneva started negotiate a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. However, the progress of completion The new convention is achieved within a decade later, after reached kesepakatan kesepakatan principles concerning sensitive issues relating to the implementation verifikasi convention. Completion of the convention is also supported by the advancement of bilateral negotiations between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. In 1989 the two countries can even reach one bilateral agreements for the elimination of most of their chemical weapons stockpiles.

Regulation About Biological Weapon in Indonesia

Indonesia has legislation prohibiting the production, distribution, and, use of biological weapon. This have been stated on : LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC

INDONESIANUMBER 6 IN 1998ABOUTRATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION Of the Prohibition ON THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, stockpilingAND USE OF CHEMICAL AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION Weapons. Considering:that according to the Preamble to the Constitution of 1945, the policy of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on disarmament aims to participate in the establishment of order, security, and peace of the world, among others, by freeing the world from the threats of disasters that may result from the existence and use of weapons of mass destruction, ie nuclear, biological, and chemical.

Could Our Project Becoming Biological Weapon ?

Our project has purpose to create a bacteria with contraceptive effect. This project's purpose Triggering Fears . Some people who are worried much, think that or project similar with sterile virus in fictional novel, Inferno or Chimera ! But, society don't have to worried too much because we use *Bacillus subtilis*, a bacteria with level 1 biosafety scale (the lowest level). We also conduct research based on the prevail safety protocol. Then, we also design a toggle switch, to kill the engineered bacteria, when they spread outside the vagina.