Batter Up: Who’s Prepared to Take the Hit from the Stuxnet Aftermath?

Kortney Mosley

Follow this and additional works at: https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/inthebalance

Part of the Computer Law Commons, and the International Law Commons

How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!

Recommended Citation
https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/inthebalance/24

This Monthly Feature is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at EngagedScholarship@CSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in In the Balance by an authorized administrator of EngagedScholarship@CSU. For more information, please contact library.es@csuohio.edu.
Batter Up: Who’s Prepared to Take the Hit from the Stuxnet Aftermath?

December 6, 2012

By: Kortney Mosley, Associate, The Global Business Law Review

Economists have described cyberspace as the “fifth domain of warfare”[1]. Vast advancement in technological resources has led to a surge in cyber attacks that are more prevalent in our society than traditional modes of warfare. Cyber war can be defined as, “action by a nation-state to penetrate another nation’s computers or networks for the purposes of causing damage or disruption.”[2]

In light of the ongoing conflict between Israel and Iran, Israel along with the United States initiated a set of cyber attacks toward Iran, the most common being the “Stuxnet”[3]. Stuxnet was accidentally discovered during the summer of 2010 when the virus emerged as the result of a programming error that escaped the facility of the intended target, Iran’s Natanz Plant and was viewed worldwide.[4] The purpose of Stuxnet was to disrupt Iranian nuclear plants’ operation of the gas centrifuges used to make highly enriched uranium, the critical component in the creation of nuclear weapons.[5] This attack was triggered by President Obama’s acceleration of “Code Olympic Games,” initially developed under the Bush Administration.[6] Stuxnet was initially introduced using a USB port, a source independent to Internet connection.[7] Specifically, Stuxnet strikes by exploiting vulnerabilities in the Windows operating system, which allows the injection of malicious codes into the nuclear plant computer systems.[8]

Stuxnet had a large impact on Iranian nuclear plants. A few weeks after Stuxnet was detected, almost one-fifth of the centrifuges spinning to purify the uranium were affected.[9] Iran believes the Stuxnet virus, initiated the first stages of cyber war—one which sets the stage for Iran to create their own cyber command in response to future viruses.[10] Experts say that the United States remains “woefully unprepared” to defend itself if Iran were to launch a similar attack.[11] The United States’ involvement poses a significant question, “are we prepared to take the hit?”

[1] See War in the Fifth Domain: Are the Mouse and Keyboard the New Weapons of Conflict, The Economist (June 1, 2010), http://www.economist.com/node/16478792 (discussing how cyber space is the fifth domain of warfare after land, sea, air, and space).


[4] *Id.*


[8] *Id.*

