

Forum: GA3

Issue: Maintaining international peace and security: the values of human fraternity in promoting and sustaining peace

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Introduction

Different geopolitical philosophies and complexity define the world in which we live. Fundamental values of empathy and respect are at the core of the human fraternity notion. Different core elements that affect maintaining international peace and security are technology, cyber security, roles certain multilateral corporations have, such as NATO, UN, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the impact that economic stability has on maintaining peace. The UN has been a significant factor in the sustenance of international peace with the use of peacekeeping operations. Peacekeeping forces serve as stabilizing agents in conflict zones, fostering dialogue and reducing hostilities through diplomatic interventions. Additionally, several nations, for example the United States, are known for supporting their allies with various methods, taking part in conflict. In particular, the US plays a crucial role as it has significant influence on international policies related to both peace and security.



(“Infographic: The Largest UN Peacekeeping Operations in 2022”)

Definition of Key Terms

Security

Freedom from danger or risk (“The Definition of Security”)

National Security

A nation's safety from military threat, terrorism, espionage etc (“National Security - Quick Search Results | Oxford English Dictionary”)

Economic Security

The conditions of individuals and communities being able to meet their essential and basic needs to live (“Economic Security”)

Cyber Security

The security regarding computer systems or the internet, for example, with the intention of protecting against fraud or viruses. (“Cyber Security - Quick Search Results | Oxford English Dictionary”)

Political Security

The intention is to maintain the integrity and stability of political institutions, protecting against internal conflicts and dangers to democracy, governance, and human rights violations. (“Security Meaning in Political Science”)

International Peace

The action to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace on a global scale (“International Peace and Security | Peace Palace Library”)

Promotion of Peace

Pursuing peaceful and non-violent strategies to resolve the world's most dire conflicts. (“Promoting Peace”)

Human Fraternity

Respect for the ideals of liberty, justice, democracy, tolerance, solidarity, collaboration, pluralism, cultural diversity, and communication and understanding between nations promoting mutual cooperation and understanding (Nations)

Diplomacy

The conduct of government officials in negotiations and other relations between nations (“Definition of Diplomacy | Dictionary.com”)

Conflict Resolution

The process of ending a dispute and reaching an agreement that satisfies all parties involved (“Why Is Conflict Resolution Important? | North Central College”)

International Cooperation

A collaborative relationship between entities to work toward shared objectives through a mutually agreed division of labor (“International Cooperation | Global Pact Website”)

Human Rights

The rights of all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. (United Nations, “Human Rights”)

Multilateralism

The act of collaboration between several countries in pursuit of a common goal (“Multilateralism, the Most Effective Way to Fight Climate Change”)

Peacebuilding

The implementation of measures intended to create or sustain peace (“Dictionary.com | Meanings & Definitions of English Words”)

Interfaith Dialogue

People or groups from different religious/spiritual worldviews and traditions come together (“What Does Interfaith Mean? - Marymount University”)

Background Information

Technology, and cyber security

The use of technology in regards to the use of satellite imagery as well as geospatial data is of great use to assist with aid and the monitoring of conflict zones, which permits a much more accurate assessment of the humanitarian needs and thus facilitates necessary target aid delivery, in countries such as the United States, India and Canada(Sánchez). In these instances the utilization of cyber security permits and ensures the protection of sensitive information, which ensures the necessary aid can reach those in need of it. Which is an example of the act of promoting the values of inclusivity.

There have been advancements in recent years in communication technology, which enables diplomatic channels to remain open even in times of heightened tension that occur between states. Negotiation, and communication An example would be the back-channel communications during the Cuban missile crisis. Defusing the issue was due to the direct conversations between U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, as well as covert contacts between U.S. and Soviet diplomats. A compromise was reached as a result of these covert talks, with the Soviet Union removing its missiles from Cuba in return for the United States removing its missiles from Turkey and vowing not to invade Cuba (*Office of the Historian*). As well as the open line communication line during the Pakistan-India crisis. During periods of increased tension, hotlines between the military commanders of India and Pakistan have proven to be useful in preventing miscommunications. These lines of communication have proven helpful in managing crises, particularly when border events or attacks are involved (*Akhtar et al.*). Currently, over 90% of all internet traffic worldwide travels via undersea cables, most of which take the original pathways taken by telegraph wires throughout the 1800s. One key part of data geopolitics is internet cables. An entire nation may become internet-inaccessible due to cable damage, which could have serious political and economic repercussions. This was first witnessed by Gulf and Indian businesses and customers in 2008 when the main internet cables went down near Alexandria, Egypt (*Digital Diplomacy in 2021: What Is? How to Develop? Where to Learn More?*).

Ethics play a vital role in maintaining international peace and security through technology. The accurate evaluation of combat zones is made possible by satellite imaging, geospatial data analysis, and artificial intelligence-driven monitoring systems, which aid in identifying potential threats and humanitarian needs. (*Dratwa*).

The roles of multilateral organizations in the prevention of conflict

Multilateral organizations are key actors in facilitating diplomacy, dialogue as well and mediation between states/nations. Multilateral organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), United Nations(UN), and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) etc, collaborate to identify the potential uprising of issues and conflicts and attempt to identify the core issue before they escalate. An example would be In response to growing ethnic tensions and the possibility of a humanitarian disaster, NATO started engaging in the Kosovo conflict in the late 1990s. NATO began diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis after seeing the possibility of widespread violence and ethnic cleansing. But since these failed, in March 1999 NATO approved attacks against Yugoslavia. The purpose of the Operation Allied Force was to stop Yugoslav military activities in Kosovo. NATO's proactive action aimed to avert further escalation, even if it was

controversial. As a result, Yugoslav forces withdrew and a NATO-led peacekeeping force was established to preserve calm in the region(*NATO*).

Multilateral organizations also work to secure human rights. Multilateral organizations use a variety of strategies that protect human rights, such as establishing global norms, keeping an eye on adherence, offering assistance, and promoting laws that uphold these principles. For example, member states are expected to preserve the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other treaties that are overseen by the United Nations (UN) to maintain a common consensus regarding human rights(*United Nations, "Universal Declaration of Human Rights"*).

As well as promoting collaboration and cooperation among nations and states through the use of treaties, forums, and agreements with the common goal of peaceful solutions. Treaties, agreements, and laws have all played a vital role in preserving peace by creating legal frameworks, settling disputes, and encouraging international collaboration. The founding documents of the European Union, such as the Treaty of Rome, have promoted peaceful collaboration and economic integration amongst European countries, significantly bolstering stability in a historically conflict-ridden region (*Union*).

The impact of economic stability on global peace

A benefit that comes about from the impact of economic stability on global peace is that it reduces the likelihood of tensions regarding the socioeconomic status of the set nation. When countries have access to basic human needs such as food, clean water, shelter, education, and a health care system, it decreases the possibility of conflict as those are factors that tend to lead to disputes. Another example would be how economic stability fosters and promotes international cooperation and trade, as nations with economic relations and ties are far more likely to maintain peaceful relations to ensure economic growth for their countries.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Nato(North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization(NATO), was founded as a result of World War 2, in 1949. NATO is set to be a security alliance between 30 states from both North America and Europe. Their sole purpose and goal is to promote cooperation amongst its members as well as protect each other from any potential threats (*"About NATO"*).

African Union(AU)

The African Union was founded on May 26, 2001, and launched on July 9, 2002(*"African Union"*). The goal of the African Union is to promote and endorse solidarity and unity of the African countries, as well as defend the state's sovereignty, promote international cooperation, and eradicate colonialism

(“*African Union (AU)*”).

European Union(EU)

Founded in 1992, post-World War 2. The European Union's goal is to prevent future conflicts as well as integrate economies. The European Union is renowned for offering freedom, security as well and justice without internal borders. While at the same time, taking the necessary action at its external borders to regulate asylum, and immigration and combat crime (“*Aims and Values*”).

Organization of American States(OAS)

The Organization of American States is to maintain hemispheric peace and security, advance representative democracy, guarantee friendly conflict resolution among members, establish coordinated response in the case of aggression, and foster the advancement of the financial, social, and cultural aspects (“*About the OAS*”).

Timeline of Events

Date	Name	Description
1945	Establishment of the United Nations and the UN Charter	After World War II, the United Nations (UN) was established to preserve world peace and security while highlighting the value of international cooperation and communication (<i>United Nations, “Maintain International Peace and Security”</i>). The UN Charter was adopted, establishing guidelines for upholding human rights, preserving peace, and encouraging international collaboration (<i>Nations, “Chapter I: Purposes and Principles (Articles 1-2)”</i>).
1992	UN Agenda for Peace	The "An Agenda for Peace" report was presented by the UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali placing a strong emphasis on post-conflict reconstruction, peacekeeping, and preventive diplomacy (<i>Jessup</i>). Such as how the diplomacy efforts intensified, notably in Rwanda, where the UN attempted mediation to prevent conflict escalation(Adelman et al.).
September 13, 1993,	The Oslo accords	It was agreed upon by Israel and Palestine that the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be governed by the Palestinian Authority (PA) for five years after it was founded. Permanent status negotiations on Jerusalem, refugees, and borders would then take place(<i>Milestones: 1993–2000 - Office of the Historian</i>).

January 1st, 1995	The Founding of the World Trade Organisation	The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was founded to advance global trade, settle trade disputes, support economic stability, and lessen the risk of violence (<i>WTO</i>). The motive behind the founding of the WTO was that there were calls for a need for stronger multilateral organizations to oversee trade and resolve trade disputes (Anderson).
2001	United Nations Conference against Racial discrimination, xenophobia, and Related intolerance	The Durban Conference tackled issues of racism, discrimination due to race, xenophobia, and related intolerance, emphasizing the value of respect, equality, and human dignity in promoting a peaceful society(<i>Sundberg</i>) During the conference, the present member states produced the Durban Declaration and Program of Action (DDPA). Which highlighted the urgent and necessary commitment to fight racism, both discrimination and intolerance. The DDPA provided a legal framework for action by outlining the necessary measures that must be taken to promote equality, human rights, and justice (<i>Nations, "Durban Declaration and Programme of Action"</i>).
2005	Responsibility to Protect (R2P)	The Responsibility to Protect(R2P) was adopted by the UN, highlighting the duty of the international community to stop crimes against humanity, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, as well as genocide(<i>United Nations, "United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect"</i>). Certain actions that took place due to R2P were NATO's 2011 military intervention in Libya as it was to save civilians from violence committed by the government, due to the civil war that was taking place.
2015	The Paris Climate accords agreement	Countries created an enhanced transparency framework with the Paris Agreement. Beginning in 2024, governments will be required by the ETF to disclose transparently their activities and advancements in mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as any assistance given or received(<i>[CSL STYLE ERROR: reference with no printed form.]</i>). The accord places a strong emphasis on collaboration to reduce

		climate-related issues and enhance sustainable development.
2017	Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	A thorough list of restrictions on engaging in any nuclear weaponry is offered by the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Among these are commitments to refrain from creating, testing, producing, acquiring, holding, stockpiling, using, or threatening to use nuclear weapons (<i>Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons – UNODA</i>).
2019-2021	COVID-19 Pandemic	The pandemic emphasized how interdependent the world's problems are and how nations respond to health and socioeconomic problems as a group, with solidarity and collaboration.
2021	Pope Francis message - Fratelli Tutti	Pope Francis indicated how social friendship and fraternity should be used as a means to work together, as individuals and institutions, to create a society that is better, more just, and peaceful(<i>“ENCYCLICAL LETTER ‘Fratelli Tutti’ on Fraternity and Social Friendship - Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development”</i>) .

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- UN Charter (United Nations, “UN Charter”)

The UN Charter is an international treaty that states the basic principles of international relations (Nations, “UN Charter”).
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (**ICCPR**) (*United Nations, “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”*)

The ICCPR highlights the countries in the treaties, and the obligation to uphold and preserve human rights(*“FAQ: The Covenant on Civil & Political Rights (ICCPR)”*)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (**ICESCR**) (*United Nations, “International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights”*)

The international covenant highlights the need for economic, social, and cultural rights to be equal as the right to clean water, food, housing, and a healthcare system(*“Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights”*) .
- Convention of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (**CEDAW**) (*UN*

Women)

The Convention establishes the conditions for achieving gender equality by guaranteeing women's equal access to and opportunities in public and political life, including the ability to vote and run for office, as well as in the areas of employment, health care, and education (“*Text of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*”).

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

There have been previous attempts made to solve the issue surrounding, maintaining international peace and security: the values of human fraternity in promoting and sustaining peace. The creation of the “League of Nations” (1919-1946), which ultimately failed in the prevention of the Second World War. It was the first intergovernmental organization that was established to aim for the promotion of international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security. Though it failed it laid the foundation for the structures and principles that were later adopted by the UN (“*The League of Nations*”).

Another previous and impactful attempt to resolve the issue was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in 1948. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), was approved by the UN General Assembly. It is a historical document that states that all people have rights, disregarding their race, color, religion, sex, language, political opinion, national or social origin, property, birthplace, or any other status (*United Nations, “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”*).

Another significant and successful attempt to resolve and better the issue, was the founding of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The International Criminal Court is an intergovernmental organization aimed to prosecute individuals for crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide, and aggression (*What Is the ICC and What Does It Do? OBJECTIVES LESSON OUTLINE Part A*). The existence of the ICC is a barrier to crimes and human rights abuses that can compromise global peace and security. The International Criminal Court (ICC) has been a crucial factor in bringing attention to abuses of human rights and advancing world peace. Its role in the crisis in Sudan's Darfur region is just one example. For the set of individuals charged with war crimes, crimes against humanity, and Darfuri genocide, the ICC issued arrest warrants. This move conveyed a message that those in The ICC's involvement have brought attention to the significance of responsibility in averting future crises and advancing peace, even though the impact is complex and ongoing because of the difficulties in enforcing the warrants (*International Criminal Court*).

Possible Solutions

Technology and cyber security:

A possible solution when referring to Maintaining international peace and security: the values of human fraternity in promoting and sustaining peace, could be promoting well as emphasizing both ethical tech development and as well as educating kids on the dangers and issues surrounding AI, through the establishment of programs at school to educate kids. Teaching children about the dangers of AI is essential to raising a generation that can securely navigate its possible dangers, and protect and ensure that AI is used as a tool for advancement rather than as a cause of conflict for the future. Without this knowledge, AI development may unintentionally cause ethical dilemmas. This demonstrates how crucial and important early education is to maintaining peace on a global scale in the age of rapidly developing technology (*Winfield et al.*).

The roles of multilateral organizations in the prevention of conflict:

Another option would be to call for the creation of a supra organization to oversee all action taken by the set multilateral organizations that oversee the prevention of conflict and tensions that occur between states, to ensure that there is no personal bias involved when taking action by the set multilateral organizations. This would differentiate from the UN as it would have the power to oversee the action taken by the set multilateral organizations, by doing that they would be ensuring that the actions taken, such as the provision of aid would be done fairly without the influence of bias which may lead to certain states receiving unfair treatment from the multilateral organizations.

Another possible solution could be Investing in programs that address the underlying causes of conflicts before they worsen, such as early warning systems, peacebuilding efforts, and conflict prevention measures. Programs such as the Early Warning System(EWS), United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and conflict resolution training program. Stability is promoted and the possibility of conflicts is decreased by supporting human rights protection, the rule of law, and effective governance.

The impact of economic stability on global peace:

A few possible solutions from an economic perspective to maintain international peace and security would be to promote equitable economic policies and trade alliances to promote stability and lessen the chance of violence. Fostering equitable trade policies, supporting sustainable development, and promoting financial inclusion among all nations are necessary to promote global economic stability. By maintaining global economic stability, there is a reduction of the likelihood of conflict, and the improvement of human safety by tackling issues of poverty, inequality, and resource inequality will

improve.

Another possible idea would be to call for the creation of a Global Peace and Prosperity Fund, which would be sourced from a small percentage of the international arms sales. Relocating the small fraction of sums towards aspects such as economic development/stability, health care, and education would have a major positive impact on socio-economic growth. As it would lead to the reduction of tension that occurs from a lack of resources.

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