



دار المتنبي للطباعة والتوزيع

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Some Themes in the International Relations

An Essay to Humanize
the International Relations

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The nature of international relations is a complex mix of cooperative and conflictual interactions among various actors on the global stage, such as states, international organizations, multinational corporations, and non-governmental groups. These relations are dynamic and multifaceted, and include political dimensions, Economic, social and cultural, where multiple factors intertwine to influence its formation and development.

In this modest work, we analyze the reality of international relations and various topics such as realist theory and cooperation in shaping international politics. We attempt to give a human dimension to international relations within a complex international landscape rife with conflicts and wars.

We hope that students and researchers will find in this book scientifically useful.

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2026

Quranic Quotation

In the name of God mercifull and compationate.

“O mankind, We have created you from a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes so that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware”. God Said the Truth.

Surah Al-Hujurat (appartment)

Dedications

To My parents, My family.

*To all peoples who love security
and peace.*

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Preface

International relations are economic, political, diplomatic, cultural, social, and other interactions that occur between countries, or between countries, international organizations, and other entities such as multinational corporations and political movements. The field of international relations, as a branch of political science, aims to studyAnd understand these phenomena that transcend national borders, taking into account the complex dynamics that include cooperation and conflict.

The human security is the process of building a comprehensive system to protect individuals and communities from chronic and sudden threats, through a multidimensional framework that focuses on safety and well-being in areas such as politics, economics, society, environment, and thought. This industry aims to ensure individuals' freedoms from fear, want and humiliationIt requires joint international, local and civil efforts to overcome the increasing challenges facing humanity in the modern era.

In this book we try to give an “Humanization of the international relations” that means putting the humanitarian aspect at the center of international interactions, by focusing on values such as cooperation, solidarity, and respect for human rights, rather than focusing solely on political and economic interests or military confrontation. This concept includes moving beyond traditional conflicts to confronting common global challenges such as disastersIt depends on humanitarian diplomacy and mutual understanding.

International RelationsDefenition

“Humanity, isn't considered as a family”

It is a science that observes and analyzes with the aim of explaining and predicting the course of relations between countries. It is also known as the study of interactions between specific types of social entities and includes the study of the appropriate conditions surrounding these interactions. International relations are comprehensive relations that involve various groups in the field of international relations, whether these international relations are official or unofficial. The concept of international relations encompasses all communications between states and all movements of people, goods, and ideas across national borders.

International relations are interactions characterized by the fact that their parties or behavioral units are international units. When we mention the word international, this does not mean that international actors are limited to states, which is the stereotypical or classical image with which international actors were viewed in the past decades.¹

In addition to states, there are two other types of international actors that are intertwined and interact in the sphere of international relations to a degree that cannot be ignored according to the traditional view of international actors.

¹ - Baylis, J The Globalization of Politics, Oxford University Press, 2014, p. 98

The first type of international actors are parties or actors that are sometimes below the level of states, such as groups with political or ethnic characteristics that may go beyond the framework of the state to establish relations with external international units regardless of the approval or disapproval of the states under whose banner they join, such as separatist groups and armed opposition groups.

The second type of actors is represented by organizations that have gone beyond the state framework to include several states in their membership, whether these organizations are international or regional organizations, and whether these organizations are political, military, economic, cultural, and social.

International relations are two-sided interactions, or two-style interactions. The first is cooperative, and the second is conflictual. However, the conflictual style is the dominant style in international interactions, despite countries' attempts to conceal or deny this fact. Indeed, we can say that the cooperative style, which some countries may appear to be, is a style directed at serving conflict, or a conflictual style. Another thing that may be managed by a state or those states with another state or group of states. For example, we find that alliances and political ties between a group of states may, in their apparent form, take the cooperative pattern between those states despite the fact that they are established to serve the struggle of that group of states against another group.¹

¹ - Donald Markwell, John Maynard Keynes and International Relations: War and Peace, 2006.p 15.

Moreover, the cooperative pattern of relations between two states (such as providing economic and military aid and assistance) may entail an attempt by one of them to influence the other's decisions and direct its policy in a way that serves its interests or to bind it with a set of restrictions that accumulate as a result of influence and power.

The science of international relations is no longer limited to examining the relations between states and international events, as it was in the past, which was close to studying modern history. It is also no longer limited to simply interpreting current international phenomena and finding justifications or justifications for international behavior. we find that most analyses and theories in international political relations focus on the conflictual pattern, based on motives and determinants such as power, influence, and interest, in addition to personal motives.

International studies in all cases refers to the broader interdisciplinary field of international relations, in which global economics, along with global law and history, constitute key elements of knowledge. The term international studies is used instead of international relations to distinguish interdisciplinary international relations from international relations as a political science discipline. The use of the term international studies instead of international relations has become the norm in many universities, where international relations is usually taught as a branch of political science, to indicate its independence as an academic field.¹

¹ - Lucian M. Ashworth, Creating International Studies, Routhledge, 1999.
P 41.

Conflict is a fertile analytical pattern of international political relations. It is full of multidimensional interactions, and it even includes within it the cooperative pattern itself, which is often re-employed to serve the conflictual pattern or dimension of international interactions.

International relations is a branch of political science that studies all phenomena that transcend international borders. It is not limited to the study or analysis of the political aspects or dimensions of relations between states, but extends to various economic, ideological, cultural, and social dimensions.

Although international relations as a practice and interaction have existed since ancient times, since the beginning of the organization of human communities into states, international relations as a science is considered a relatively recent science. It began to gain ground at the beginning of the 19th century, and its importance as a science was confirmed before and after World War I.

International relations has become one of the most important branches of political science through which it is possible to study and analyze the political phenomenon in all its theoretical and practical dimensions. Although the study of international relations as a separate subject in political science did not take on a practical character until after World War II, it has taken on an important position during that relatively short period, overshadowing other branches of political science. This is due to its vitality and dynamism.¹

¹ - Op.cit Donald Markwell, Keynes and International Economic and Political, p 33.

The science of international relations is no longer limited to examining the relations between states and international events, as it was in the past, which was close to studying modern history. It is also no longer limited to simply interpreting current international phenomena and finding justifications for international behavior. Rather, it went beyond all of that to penetrate to the heart of the event or international behavior, using its analytical tools derived from the branches of political and social sciences, especially psychology, sociology, anthropology, geography, history, international law, and economics, in addition to the methods of quantitative and statistical analysis and measurement.

Opinion polls, through which and with which international relations are analyzed not only in their current form, but also their future nature can be predicted, anticipated, or determined through available data in the event that the conditions or assumptions of the analysis are met without the occurrence of compelling events or events beyond the expected level, while setting and specifying alternatives in the event of a change in the circumstances, conditions, or assumptions on the basis of which those analyses were built.

In an attempt to improve the prediction process in international relations, Morton Kaplan stated in the 1950s: "We need models to examine the generalizations adopted by international relations theories that are employed at the level of the international system, because there is no specific method or approach to analyzing such generalizations. There is also another problem related to the accuracy of understanding how to analyze generalizations."¹

¹ - Review of Morton Kaplan's Justice, Human Nature, and Political Obligation, Vincent Luizzi, The American Journal of Jurisprudence, Vol. 22, 1977, pp. 202-208.

More than thirty years later, in 1992, John Lewis Gaddis published an article entitled International Relations Theory and the End of the Cold War, in which he criticized international relations theorists for their failure to predict the end of the Cold War, and he saw that this failure in turn raises questions about the approaches that have been developed to try to understand global politics. As it has raised discussions about how to develop theories of international politics. In fact, the article was nothing more than a reflection of reality, and the fall of the Berlin Wall resulted in raising two important questions:

Why did the end of the Cold War come so suddenly? What does this mean for international relations theory?

Many studies have attempted to answer these questions. While neorealists sought a way to understand the peaceful collapse of the Soviet Union in a way that was consistent with their assumptions, particularly regarding the supreme value of the state and its survival, constructivists interpreted the matter broadly and differently as evidence of the validity and success of their beliefs, in addition to what relates to the influence of ideas and norms on international politics.

This trend was represented by Kratochwil, Koslowski, Ikenberry, Ned Lebow, and Herman, and many of them - the constructivist theorists - felt that the fall of bipolarity came not only to announce systemic transformations and changes, but also to announce a fundamental change in the way international politics was handled. Realists, however, were generally not inclined to give any room for the possibility of changing the basic system.¹

¹ - Understanding change in international politics: the Soviet empire's demise and the international system. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 22 May 2009.p 77.

Neorealist theory (or structural realism)

Neorealist theory (or structural realism) is a theory of international relations that emphasizes that the structure of the international system, not human nature, determines the behavior of states. It was founded by Kenneth Waltz in 1979 in his book “The Theory of International Politics,” and it believes that the primary goal of states is to ensure their survival in a chaotic environment, which drives them to try to create a balance of power.

Neorealism is an ideological deviation from what Morgenthau wrote about classical realism. Classical realism originally explained the machinations of international politics as grounded in human nature and therefore subject to the vanity and emotions of world leaders. Neorealist thinkers instead consider structural constraints. It is not strategy, selfishness or motives that will determine behavior in international relations. John Mearsheimer made important differences between his version of offensive neorealism and Morgenthau's version in his book *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*.

Neorealism states that the nature of the international structure is determined by its basic principle, which is anarchy, and by the distribution of capabilities (measured by the number of great powers within the international system). The basic anarchist principle of international architecture is decentralization, meaning that there is no central authority. Officially, all independent countries are officially equal in this system. These states operate according to the logic of selfishness, which means that states look out for their own interest and will not make this interest subordinate to the interests of other states.¹

¹ - John Mearsheimer, *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*, W. W. Norton Company 2001.p.78.

At a minimum, states are supposed to want to ensure their survival, as this is a prerequisite for achieving other goals. This survival incentive is the main factor that influences their behavior and in turn ensures that states develop their military and offensive capabilities for foreign intervention and serves as a means of increasing their relative power. There is a lack of trust between these states that requires them to be prepared to face relative losses of power that could make other states threaten their survival.

Neorealists assert that there are essentially three possible regimes that follow changes in the distribution of capabilities, and are determined by the number of great powers within the international system. The unipolar system contains one superpower, and the bipolar system contains two superpowers. The multipolar system contains more than two superpowers.

Neorealists argue that a bipolar system is more stable (less vulnerable to great power war and systemic change) than a multipolar system because equilibrium can only be achieved by achieving internal balance as there are no additional great powers to create Alliances. There is less possibility of miscalculations because there is only internal equilibrium in the bipolar system - rather than external equilibrium - and thus less possibility of great power war. This is a theoretical and simplified concept.¹

Structure of the theory:

Neorealism appeared in the book “Theory of International Politics”, by Kenneth Waltz, in 1979. In its interpretation and analysis of international politics, structural realism relied on three basic determinants:

¹ - I. bid, JohnMearsheimer, *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*, p.82.

1- State; Which have been considered the primary actor in international politics, are sovereign and independent from each other, and seek to ensure their survival. –

2- The chaos of the international system; This chaos determines the behavior of actors in the absence of a central authority, and states are distinguished by their capabilities, not their functions.

3- The power of the state; Which is considered a guarantee of survival, because through force countries can defend themselves, and from this military, economic, and diplomatic power.¹

New realism did not differ from its predecessor in considering the factors emanating from the external environment as a major determinant of the external behavior of states, based on the chaos of the international system, and from this standpoint, all the interest of the political units is (States) is how to maintain their existence, and states tend to understand the international structure and not the internal one, as the chaotic nature of the international system determines the behavior of states, and internal factors are not an important factor in foreign policy. The theory loses its nature when the local national characteristics of countries intervene as an explanatory tool for external behavior.

Neorealism sees states as rational, which means that considering the goal of survival to be a major goal for actors, they must do the best they can in order to maximize their potential in order to continue to exist.

¹ -Kenneth Waltz "Neorealism in International Relations". POPULAR SOCIAL SCIENCE Nov 2013. Archived from the original on 2018. p47.

After Neorealism

Waltz's concept of international relations and his substantive arguments proved influential, and debates between neorealists and their critics dominated the field for much of the 1980s and 1990s. Although neoliberal institutionalists disagreed with Waltz's claims about the difficulty of cooperation in chaos, However, they adopted his methods and many of his assumptions, and in this context the neorealists divided into "defensive" and "offensive" camps, where:

A/ Defensive realism

"Offensive is better than defence"

It is a form of realism, which is similar to traditional realism in viewing states as rational players and essential players in international affairs, and portrays the system as chaotic, but this chaos is less threatening, and states can deal with most external threats by adjusting the balance of defensive power.

Defensive neorealism is a structural theory derived from the neorealist school of international relations theory. It finds its foundation in the work of Kenneth Waltz in the theory of « international politics » in which Waltz argues that the anarchic structure of the international system encourages states to maintain moderate and conservative policies to achieve security. In contrast, offensive realism assumes that states seek to increase their power And its influence to achieve security through control and domination.¹

¹ - Ibid, Kenneth Waltz "Neorealism in International Relations ".p 49.

Defensive neorealism asserts that aggressive expansionism as promoted by offensive neorealism scholars disturbs the tendency of states to conform to balance of power theory, underestimating the state's primary goal, which they argue is to ensure security.

While defensive realism does not deny the reality of conflict between states. It also does not deny the existence of incentives for state expansion, but it claims that these incentives are intermittent and not endemic. Defensive neorealism refers to "structural modifiers" such as security, geography, beliefs and particular theories to explain the outbreak of conflict.

As Kenneth Waltz asserts in his seminal defensive neorealist text *A Theory of International Politics*, defensive neorealists argue that the anarchic nature of the international system encourages states to pursue defensive and moderate policies. The primary concern of states is not to maximize power, but to maintain their position in the system. This is the basic premise of offensive neorealism, which argues instead that anarchy encourages states to aggressively increase state power, because the world is doomed to permanent great power competition.

B/ Offensive realism

Offensive realism emerged as a reaction to defensive realism, as it criticized the basic basis of defensive realism in that the framework of international chaos seeks only its security, as chaos constantly imposes on countries to maximize and increase power, so they believe that the possibilities of war between countries increase whenever some of them have the ability to easily invade another country.

A state of absolute chaos, and what distinguishes this conflict from Waltz's realism is the failure to acknowledge that the interpretation of foreign policies and international outcomes of various countries is based on the idea of chaos, and this is what offensive realism rejects as a single factor.¹

Offensive realism is a theory of international relations developed by John Mearsheimer. It believes that the chaotic nature of the international system pushes countries to maximize their power to ensure their survival, with the aim of achieving regional hegemony. This approach differs from defensive realism, which holds that states seek only to preserve on its current status to achieve security, while offensive realism believes that chaos forces states to strive to constantly increase their power.

John Mearsheimer is a realist theorist who classifies his offensive realism theory under the banner of structural realism or neorealism. His famous work “The Tragedy of Great Power Politics” is no less important than “Hans Morgenthau” and “Kenneth Waltz”. This study presents a broad discussion of the realist perspective and how it developed from its foundation to the end of the Cold War. In addition to providing a comparison of the stages that the paradigm of realism has gone through, and presenting the most important contribution that Mearsheimer made to it by employing the geographical dimension and trying to explain the behavior of the great powers in the past and the present, in addition to making predictions about the world in the future through the interpretation of the Chinese rise and how it will be a duplicate of the United States of America.²

¹ - JohnMearsheimer, op.cit, *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*, p.85.

² - Morgenthau, Hans J. Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace, 5th Edition, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978, pp. 4-15.

It was found that Mearsheimer's work constitutes an important addition to the realist paradigm in International Relation, there is no doubt that his contribution is to improve structural realism and light the way towards a more complete theoretical that can more accurately explain the behavior of both the defensive and offensive situation

Criticisms of Neorealism

Although neo-realism argued against classical realism, it remains one of the branches of realism, and the two approaches agree on the common foundations that represent the main idea of the realist approach, which is the strength and survival of the state. The classical approach differs from the new one in the way. New realism did not attribute all the causes of power struggles to the nature of states, like classical realism, but rather attributed them to the nature of the international system as a world of chaos.

Neorealism believe that this approach is no longer valid for interpreting international relations, as the concepts of chaos, balance of power, and power go back to an era that has ended, and international relations are developing, and new patterns and concepts have emerged, including democracy, globalization, dependency, and institutionalism, and therefore realism has lost its ability to explain relations, especially after the Cold War.

Neorealism also made a mistake in neglecting history, sociology, and philosophy. This was negligence; Failure to take into account the systemic transformations in international relations, with the end of the Cold War and the emergence of globalization. Reason for the reduction and decline of this trend, however, neorealism has remained a research program in the study of international relations.

1/ War Notion

"War is a means of violence, even if it means of change"

War is a phenomenon of organized collective violence that affects either relations between two or more societies or power relations within a society. War is governed by the law of armed conflict, also called "international humanitarian law. The concept of international humanitarian law is closely linked to the earliest known history of humankind.¹

Most of the academic debate among schools of thought in the field of international relations throughout the twentieth century (and perhaps throughout this century) has revolved around this phenomenon, and around those who say it is increasingly likely to occur, and those who say it is declining and rare.

The Theory of International Politics, in which we attempted to present a general theory of the field of international relations. We assumed that wars and conflicts between great powers, and the structural changes they cause to the structure of the international system, are the primary phenomenon to be studied if we want to understand the phenomena of international relations. All of this debate leads to the problem of understanding war from the perspective of the major theories of international relations regarding war and how it arises and ends.

¹-Kaldor, M. New and Old Wars: Organized Violence in a Global Era. Polity Press/Stanford University Press. 2011. p34.

The different nature of wars, and their lack of adherence to fixed laws, prompts us to speak of a "philosophy of war". This refers to the philosophy of the relationship between civilization and war, the long-term repercussions of the latter on societies, and the intellectual experiences it creates, particularly in the cultural sphere, and the chauvinistic nationalist tendencies it provokes with the rise of isolationism or aggression, as occurred in Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century.

War is a purely human invention; animals do not know it. Kant explained this by the will of nature, which placed in the human race as a whole the means of survival, not in individuals as it did with animals. For him, conflict is nature's way of compelling humans to establish laws restricting freedom so that they can live, otherwise they would exterminate each other. Therefore, he believed that humanity is moving, even if only after a very long time, towards permanent peace.¹

This peace may be achieved within societies, within states, but under the rule of law. However, we remain very far from being able to place states themselves under the rule of law, which is the condition for peace. They are governed only by the balance of power, turning the idea of permanent peace into an illusory and naive thesis, despite the existence of numerous international organizations and laws to regulate humanity. However, state sovereignty remains, to date, superior to international law.

¹ - Geoffrey S, *The law of armed conflict: an operational approach*. New York: Wolters Kluwer Law & Business. 2012.p45.

There is the concept of "just" war, most notably the seventeenth-century German philosopher Leibniz, which aims to restore a stolen right and restore the status quo ante, or punish the aggressor (a "war of rights"). Here, force is placed at the service of law. There is also institutional war, which aims to establish a new legal status (a "war of foundations"). One of its advocates was the sixteenth-century English philosopher Hobbes. Here, law is placed at the service of force.¹

War is a source of confusion for philosophers. Following the example of the German philosopher Kant, in his 1795 book "Toward Perpetual Peace," he prefers to philosophize about peace. The latter is a clear philosophical topic, compared to the ambiguity of war as an act is one performed by an individual because it is a duty in itself, not to achieve a personal goal or benefit. It must be universally applicable, becoming a universal law for all. Kant argues that a person should be treated as an end in themselves, not as a means to an end for others.

2/ Power Notion

"Power without control is dangerous"

Power in the International Relations have been characterized since ancient times by dynamism and development, especially in the concepts available in countries according to certain components, the most prominent of which is the concept of "comprehensive power," which was viewed in the past within the framework of the relationship between the domestic and foreign policies of the state. Then the geographical location was determined as one of the elements of that power, then the state's efforts and programs towards its citizens, then military power was added as one of the pillars of the state's power.

¹ - Hobbes, Thomas, Leviathan, A. Martinich, ed., Ontario: Broadview Press, 2005, Part I, Ch. 1, p. 29.

The common denominator among all researchers and theorists of the concept of comprehensive power is the plan to control other states and impose hegemony over their capabilities and decision-making. In this context, Modelska defines power as "a state's ability to use the means available to it to achieve the behavior it desires other states to follow." Here, researchers address the distinction between capability and power.¹

Power on the other hand, is the mobilization and activation of those energies and resources through political will and decision-making, encompassing diplomatic, military, and other tools. Consequently, not every state is capable of harnessing its capabilities within the framework of the power required to achieve its interests, due to the failure of its political leadership.

State power is considered a factor of particular importance in the field of international relations, given that this power defines the dimensions of the role played by the state in the international community and determines the framework of its relations with external powers in the international environment. Naturally, this does not mean that a strong state that conducts affairs according to its own interests and desires is a bad, selfish, or corrupting state. Evil, selfishness, and corruption are matters independent of power. Therefore, the determining factor for the morality of power is its use for good and development without harming the interests of others.²

¹ - George Modelska, Long Cycles in World Politics, University of Washington, 2010, p 78.

² - Ibid.p.81.

3/ Characteristics of power

Power is a dynamic, non-static concept that is composed of a large number of interconnected, variable, material and immaterial elements. Power, by its nature, is relative because a state's strength is measured by comparing it to the strength of other states. Power also emerges gradually, which means that some relatively weak states can play an effective role in a given crisis quickly and unexpectedly, enabling them to influence another, stronger state and even force it to change its policy.

The exercise of power ranges between influence through diplomatic means on the one hand and the method of coercion and compulsion on the other. Resorting to force is, in fact, reaching a stage of inability to resolve a problem through peaceful means. The pursuit of force depends on the available resources in order to implement the state's policy.¹

There is no comprehensive and exhaustive limitation of the sources of state power, especially in the international arena, as the influence of these sources varies from one state to another and from one period of time to another in the same state, in connection with the nature of the international framework and the sources of power of the other party in the relationship, and with the ability to manage or exploit the source of power on the part of political leaders.

¹ - Fritz Munch, "History of the Laws of War", R. Bernhardt (ed.), Encyclopedia of Public International Law Volume IV (2010), pp. 1389–1390.

In fact, the concept of power, in the sense we have previously defined, includes both aspects: the possession of the means of power and the employment of these means to control the will and actions of others. In light of the above, we can define the characteristics of power in the international arena as follows:

1) Power is the essence of international relations, just as authority is the essence of national politics. The difference between power and authority is that the latter includes the former, but is linked to an end, namely, achieving group unity, and a means, namely, the legitimate monopoly of the tools of oppression. In other words, the authority around which the conflict revolves in domestic politics is domesticated and centralized in the government, which monopolizes it to enforce unity and stability.

As for the power around which the conflict revolves between states, it is neither domesticated, centralized, nor organized, and its goal is to achieve the national interests of each state, which are multiple and conflicting in nature. This explains the nature of hostility and war that dominates international relations, resulting from the efforts of all states to impose their will and achieve their interests in the absence of a supreme authority that monopolizes the tools of oppression.¹

2) The power of a state is always relative and its assessment depends on two factors: the first is the ability to transform available or latent sources of power into effective power, and the second is the sum of the other party's power. Two states may possess the same sources of power, but the ability of one and the inability of the other to employ one or some of its sources of power makes the one capable of employing its sources of power relatively stronger than the other, despite the equality of power sources in the two states.

¹- Blanton, Shannon Lindsey; Kegley, Charles William World Politics: Trend and Transformation. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning. (2017). p. 27.

On the other hand, the weight of a state's power is constantly changing as a result of changes in the importance of the sources of power available to it, or to the other party, or due to the exchanges that may occur in relations between states that affect the weights of their power, such as wars, treaties, alliances, divisions, or other things.

3) Power is not an end in itself, but rather a means to exercise influence and impact that includes achieving the state's goals, which do not go beyond achieving national interests or the civilizational function, in addition to protecting national security, maintaining political independence, or deterrence.

4) Power is an industry and a will imposed by the nature of international relations, which are characterized by chaos and the absence of authority, which forced countries to seek by all means and methods to create sources of power and professional factors to activate it, as the real guarantee for their security, stability and the achievement of their interests. Some countries may possess many sources of power, such as population, resources, territory and morale, but they lack the ability to produce and manage power despite their historical antiquity and the loftiness of their civilizational traditions.

5) The exercise of power ranges between influence through diplomatic means on the one hand and the method of coercion and compulsion on the other. Resorting to force, in reality, means reaching a stage of inability to resolve the issue through peaceful means. The pursuit of force depends on the available resources in order to implement the state's policy, relying on pushing this force to its maximum limit through the type of diplomacy that translates national resources into national power.

6) Power is characterized by its scarcity, which means that no matter how much power a country possesses, it is keen to preserve what it possesses and tries not to disperse its efforts. Power, by its nature, is relative because a country's strength is measured by comparing it to the strength of other countries. Power also emerges gradually, which means that some relatively weak countries can play an effective role in a given crisis quickly and unexpectedly.

Human security has become a fundamental pillar in the concepts of national security and sustainable development, moving beyond the traditional perspective based on dealing with the state's activities alone, and moving towards paying greater attention to the human element, based on its being both the means and the end. Here, the individual is viewed as a fundamental component in building the security and development system.¹

The concept of human security raises numerous theoretical issues and problems and is one of the most widely used concepts in international forums. This concept focuses on the individual in all its aspects, while society or the state was the unit of interest for a long time, both theoretically and academically. Here, we will discuss the definition of the concept, its origins, development, characteristics, various related concepts, and the challenges it faces.

¹ - Spiegel, Jerry M.; Huish, Robert (January 2009). "Canadian foreign aid for global health: Human security opportunity lost". Canadian Foreign Policy Journal. 15 (3): 60-84.

The United Nations defined it in 1994 as "safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease, and oppression, and protection from sudden and painful disruptions to daily life patterns, whether at work, at home, or in the community." Human security also means protecting the fundamental freedoms that are the essence of life and protecting people from severe and widespread threats; that is, protecting the essence of life for all people in ways that enhance their freedoms and meet their needs. It also means using mechanisms that build human strengths and hopes, and create economic, cultural, military, political, social, and environmental systems that provide people with the basic building blocks for survival and respect for dignity.

4/ Challenges Facing Human Security

" Isn't the role of politics and law to protect and secure human beings?

1/ Preemptive War

The concept of **Preemptive War** in the international politics is problematic on international level, this confusion is due to the absence of consensus defined by the various ongoing debates about the nature of the possibilities and consequences of the change in the process of international relations. The change in foreign policy as a “modification sharp substitution patterns of international relations of the country”.

It is that the dependent variable in this process is the changes in the patterns of foreign diplomatic relations, cultural, military, trade and economic, and the identification of new policies in view of the role of external agents within the state.

The United States relied on the theory of preemptive war in its strategy of world domination using the military tool either for deterrence. It relied on preemptive war with the aim of shifting from deterrence to attack to prevent the emergence of any potential attack. The United States began using this war to fight countries that have terrorist organizations, as happened in Iraq, believing that countries that contain terrorist organizations should be attacked, considering that terrorist organizations do not grow on their own but need a country to help them.¹

A preemptive war is a war initiated by an army or coalition, which is convinced that future conflict is inevitable, although not imminent. For the attacker, preventive war aims to prevent a shift in the balance of power by taking the initiative. Preventive war is not preemptive war, which is attacking first when an attack is imminent. Due to the speculative nature of preventive war and the great subjectivity of threat assessment.

This type of war is considered illegal by international law. Characterizing a war as preventive, preemptive or aggressive is a very complex debate and not free from bias. The arguments for preemptive war are not only the magnitude of the decline in power, but also other independent variables such as the likelihood of war in the future.

The 1999 Human Development Report identified a number of challenges facing human security as a result of globalization, which the report considered a threat to human security in one way or another.

¹ - Walker, R.. 'The Subject of Security'. Critical Security Studies. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 2009. p 54.

The report summarized the challenges in these elements:

- 1/** Lack of job security, as global competitive pressures lead to flexible labor policies, resulting in the absence of legal frameworks that guarantee the rights of both parties to the partnership.
- 2/** Lack of health security. Open borders between countries, a result of globalization, may lead to the spread of diseases.
- 3/** Lack of cultural security, resulting from the unequal mixing of cultures, which leads to the transfer of culture from rich to poor countries, which represents a threat to local culture.

2/Peacekeeping process

"Building human security is a great and arduous responsibility"

Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the United Nations to help countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations must not only maintain peace and security, but also facilitate political processes, protect civilians, and assist in the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants.¹

¹ -Wakugawa, Izumi (10 August 2012). "Peace Process: The First Step towards Realisation of Peace . Cabinet Office (Japan). Archived from the original on 8 November 2019. Retrieved 8 November 2019.

Supporting constitutional processes, organizing elections, protecting and promoting human rights, and helping to restore the rule of law and extend legitimate state authority. Peacekeeping operations are mandated by the United Nations Security Council, with member states contributing troops and police. They are managed by the Department of Peace Operations and supported by the Department of Operational Support at UN Headquarters in New York.

Conflict prevention is, first and foremost, the most effective means of reducing human suffering in conflicts and their enormous economic costs and consequences. The United Nations plays an important role in conflict prevention through diplomacy, good offices, and mediation. Special envoys and political missions in the field are among the Organization's tools for promoting peace.

Under the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council has undertaken a fundamental task, which is to maintain international peace and security. As such, it enjoys broad powers that allow it to resort to the use of force. However, in reality, it encounters numerous obstacles and problems that prevent it from carrying out its tasks until the establishment of the new world order, which removed the restrictions and helped the Council to work and intervene to resolve numerous crises. However, this new situation did not come without posing new challenges related primarily to establishing mechanisms.

New measures to support the Council's work, while respecting the provisions of the Charter and international legitimacy, include reviewing its composition and expanding the veto power to include broader and greater members of the international community, in a manner that responds to the reality and developments of the international community, with the aim of achieving international peace and security, the threat of which no longer results solely from the outbreak of war or the threat of war.¹

¹ - What peacekeeping does". [United Nations](#). Archived from the original on 8 November 2019. Retrieved 8 November 2019.

To understand the principle of the responsibility to protect and its impact on maintaining international peace and security as a new approach that is an alternative to humanitarian intervention, aiming to protect human rights from horrific violations. This is achieved by first addressing its origins, definition, and the most important foundations and elements on which it is based. We will then move on to its practical aspect by addressing the crises in the world, as they constitute a major humanitarian crisis in which serious human rights violations have occurred.

Let us conclude that the application of this principle in both crises was subject to the will of the permanent member states due to the difference in dealing with the two crises and the failure to apply the principle despite the worsening of the situation there, which affected international peace and security, and this is what made some see that this new principle is at the mercy of the great powers like other principles.¹

Reaffirming that the primary objective of the United Nations is the maintenance of international peace and security, Bearing in mind the fundamental principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, Expressing the desire and aspirations of all peoples to eliminate war from the life of the human race and, above all, to avoid a nuclear catastrophe on a global scale.

¹ - Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, *Human Security: Concepts and implications*, London: Routledge, 2006. p102.

Convinced that life without war is the basic international condition for the material well-being of countries, their development and progress, and the full implementation of all the fundamental rights and freedoms proclaimed by the United Nations. Recognizing that, in the nuclear age, the establishment of permanent peace on earth represents the primary condition for the preservation of human civilization and the survival of the human race.

The Legal Framework for Human Rights Internationally

The Concept of Human Rights

«Let me live if you please»

Human rights are inherent, inalienable rights guaranteed to every individual without discrimination on the basis of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. These rights include, in essence, the right to life, liberty, and freedom from slavery and torture and freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, along with other rights that guarantee dignity and justice for all. Everyone is entitled to enjoy these rights equally, without exception or discrimination.

International human rights law requires governments to take the necessary measures to protect these rights, or to refrain from any practices that may violate them, in order to ensure the protection of the fundamental freedoms of individuals and groups.

One of the United Nations' most notable achievements in this area is the establishment of a comprehensive legal system for human rights, which constitutes an international reference that enjoys legal protection and which all states can join and rely on in their efforts to promote justice and equality. The United Nations has identified a broad spectrum of universally recognized rights, including civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, it has also developed mechanisms to promote and protect these rights and assist countries in fulfilling their legal obligations in this regard.

This legal framework is based on the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1945 and 1948, respectively. Since then, international human rights law has continuously evolved, including standards that guarantee the protection of women. Children, persons with disabilities, minorities, and other vulnerable groups, providing them with rights that guarantee their protection from the discrimination.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone in the human rights movement. Representatives from diverse legal and cultural backgrounds from around the world participated in its drafting and were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on December 10, 1948.¹

¹ -the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A).

To be a common standard for peoples and nations to strive for justice and human dignity. For the first time, the Declaration defined fundamental human rights that must be universally protected. Since its adoption, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has become the most translated document in the world. It is the most translated document in the world - and has inspired the constitutions of many newly independent states and emerging democracies.

The Declaration, along with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols (on complaints procedures and the death penalty) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, constitutesThe International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, known as the International Bill of Rights.

Examples of Human rights

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.¹They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. This is the content of the text of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948.

¹ - Article 1/All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

¹ - Jacques Godechaux, *Les constitutions de la France depuis 1789*, Paris, Garnier, 2006, p. 24.

If people are born free, this does not mean that they remain free. This is because between their birth and their death, a number of circumstances enter their lives, some of which support their freedom and help them develop their personality, while others prevent the achievement of that goal.

If we delve deeper into the technical structure of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we find that the terms used, which were the subject of controversy, express a philosophical background to human rights and the status of these rights at the time of their preparation.

We will suffice here to mention, by way of evidence, that this article was inspired by the first article of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789, and the word “and live free” was deleted from it.

The situation of human rights at that time was worrying, as it had become a burning issue at the domestic and international levels. People found themselves facing a state that violated their rights and an international community that showed little interest in them.

The Globality is derived from the word world, so it includes everything that extends and expands, transcending obstacles and barriers and everything that is artificial, so that it includes the entire world without distinction. Globality remains a concept that is difficult to control and refuses to be codified in a comprehensive and exclusive definition.

Some see it as derived from the word world and thus it is (globalism) existing since the formation of the Earth, some see it in light of a functional framework and link it to membership in international and regional organizations, and some see it as an imaginary (utopian) idea resulting from the feeling of injustice that human society has suffered from.

However, universalism differs from globalization, as while it acknowledges global openness, it does not oppose ideological, conceptual, and cultural differences and the local specificities of each country. In contrast, globalization establishes a single understanding and ideology, which is the Western ideology, and attempts to generalize. It disputed, and this only occurs at the expense of other opposing concepts and cultures.¹

Comments about human rights situation

“Don’t transgres my right”

Human rights were primarily and fully applicable only in times of peace and created obligations for the state vis-à-vis its population and territory. International humanitarian law applied in situations of armed conflict and created obligations for the state vis-à-vis the population and territory of the other party to the conflict.

This division has been challenged by the diversification of models of armed conflict on the one hand and the militarization of internal security management by states on the other. The definition of armed conflict has become more complex, with the intervention of armed and non-state groups operating on or through the territories of many states.

¹ - Clark, M. A. 2012. ‘Trafficking in Persons: An Issue of Human Security’. Journal of Human Development, 4(2), July.p66.

With or without control by the states involved. The situation is made more difficult by the refusal of some states to acknowledge the existence of an armed conflict on their territory and their justification of the use of armed force in the name of restoring public order.

Discussions on the law applicable to combating international terrorism have highlighted the need to redefine the interaction and application of these two branches of international law. The selective application and exclusive interpretation of international humanitarian law and human rights rules have created black holes. Legal, which deprives some vulnerable people of any legal protection.¹

The International criminal courts have intervened to recall the common and integrated application of human rights in situations of unrest or armed conflict, to clarify the relationship between these two branches of international law, and to affirm the extraterritorial application of human rights in certain situations, such as occupation and detention.

This is why human rights play an important role in those situations that are not covered (or not covered adequately) by international humanitarian law, as much as it is silent on these issues or is unclear, but also because states refuse to recognize its application. Moreover, both human rights and international humanitarian law conventions contain a minimum basis of similar fundamental guarantees, and can be optimally applied to ensure that minimum standards of human protection remain applicable to everyone and in all circumstances. In situations of internal disturbances and tensions, it is useful, for example, to highlight the complementarily between these two branches of international law.

¹ - Nations Unies Raport. DOMP ONU/DAM – CPTM Version 2017.

The international community

“Aren’t we a human society”

The international community is an abbreviation for all states and regional and international organizations that interact with each other in the world. Some have different perceptions of the international community as a legal vision, as they believe it refers to all member states within the United Nations system. However, the most comprehensive and simplest definition is the first, which refers to all States and organizations, such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and other organizations established by international agreements and treaties.

International community law deals with a set of legal rules that show the composition of the international community and the rules that govern the relations of this community. It is the law that governs the units that make up the international community and shows how the individuals of this community are created and shows their rights and duties. It also clarifies the rules that govern their relations with other entities.¹

International community is a widely used political term. Despite its frequent use in the media and international forums, its definition remains controversial. Some argue that it does not exist. However, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, it is commonly used to refer to "a meeting of the world's nations to work collectively on a matter." It may also be used to refer to the United Nations and its allies.

¹ - Jacques, Martin (24 August 2006). "What the hell is the international community?". the Guardian. Retrieved 16 August 2021.

Characteristics of the International Community

The international community has several distinguishing characteristics. It includes several states and organizations, and has its own structure composed of independent, sovereign political entities, each with a distinct identity. These entities are not interconnected and are governed by international laws. Cooperation among them is based on mutual interest and mutual support.

Several global factors led to the emergence of the international community and the view of the world as a single entity whose components share a common sphere. Among these factors is the "prohibition of the use of force in international relations." While this does not negate its existence, its mechanism has changed due to treaties and agreements that define interactions between states.

The Birth of the Modern International Community

Europe then embarked on a new phase, working to develop modern international relations, particularly with the expansion of its colonies and the discovery of new territories that increased its global influence and power.

Gradually, Europe was able to free itself from the dominance of the Church, eliminate feudal systems, and England emerged as the first modern state. To end the ongoing religious conflicts and wars between Catholics and Protestants (the Thirty Years' War), the rulers of Europe concluded the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, which was considered the birth certificate of public international law.¹

¹ - *Danilenko, Gennadii Mikhaïlovich (1 January 1993). Law-Making in the International Community. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.* p. 204.

Following the Treaty of Westphalia, European colonial powers needed to organize their colonies. The Conference of Europe was established, the first form of international society, but it was limited to European countries, marginalizing the rest of the world.

European countries decided to establish "European Common Law" to regulate any cooperation that might arise between them. Its foundation was legal equality between countries. It remained a Christian European law until 1856, when Turkey and then Japan joined it. It no longer applied exclusively to the European continent, and thus began to expand until other countries joined.

The role of the international community in reducing the use of excessive force in light of international agreements

In 1945, after the end of World War II, the United Nations was established, and the international community emerged in its current form. Several countries began to liberate themselves from the grip of colonialism and emerge as independent, sovereign entities, coinciding with the establishment of regional and international organizations, specialized bodies, and international treaties and agreements that regulated relations among them. ¹

1 - Ibid, Danilenko, *Gennadii Mikhailovich Law-Making in the International Community*, p. 206.

In light of rapid geopolitical changes and increasing conflicts in many regions around the world, the use of excessive force has become a worrying phenomenon that threatens international peace and security. Force has always been an essential tool in international relations, whether in the context of defending national sovereignty or in the context of armed conflict. However, their overuse may lead to serious violations of international laws relating to the protection of civilians and human rights. The "excessive force" refers to the disproportionate use of force by states or non-state actors, whether in armed conflicts or in dealing with civilian demonstrations and protests. The world has witnessed many examples that embody this phenomenon, such as the excessive use of force by some governments in the face of peaceful protests, or the unjustified military escalation in some conflicts.

In recent decades, the world has witnessed a marked escalation in the use of excessive force by some states and armed groups, leading to gross human rights violations and growing humanitarian crises. In the face of these challenges. The international community has emerged as a key player in efforts to curb these violations by establishing legal frameworks and international agreements aimed at regulating and restricting the use of force within standards that ensure the protection of human rights and the rule of law Over the decades.

The international system has sought to establish legal frameworks governing the use of force, through a set of international agreements such as the United Nations Charter, which places strict restrictions on the use of force. In international relations, the Geneva Conventions protect civilians in times of war. International organizations, such as the UN Security Council and the International Criminal Court.

Role of the international community in development

“Let’ play our role in the development”

The international community plays a significant role in development, particularly in promoting sustainable economic, social, and environmental development worldwide. International organizations, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, work together to facilitate international cooperation, mobilize resources, and provide assistance to developing countries. These organizations help create and implement policies and programs aimed at reducing poverty, increasing access to education and health care, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, and improving overall living conditions.¹

In addition, the international community works to ensure that the benefits of economic growth and development are shared equitably among all countries and their citizens. The international community's engagement in development is crucial to fostering global cooperation and advancing shared goals for a better, more sustainable future for all.

The international community plays a vital role in education and human development. For example, the United Nations has set a goal to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030, as part of the Governments and NGOs work together to achieve this goal by providing funding, resources and expertise to improve education systems and promote human development in developing countries.

¹ - "Oxford Department of International Development". www.qeh.ox.ac.uk. Archived from the original on 16 July 2016. Retrieved 29 April 2018.

The international community works to protect the rights of all individuals, including the right to education, and to promote global cooperation and understanding through educational initiatives. Overall, the international community plays a crucial role to support education and human development around the world, especially in areas where resources and infrastructure are limited.

Human development is a broad concept that refers to the process of growth, change, and the expansion of people's freedoms and opportunities throughout their lifespan, from conception to death. It involves physical, cognitive, and psychosocial changes and is influenced by genetics, environment, and experiences. A related concept, human development in an economic and social context, focuses on improving well-being by increasing access to health and education.

Preventing violations and strengthening the protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity:

Maintaining international peace and security is one of the purposes of the United Nations.¹ Violence and conflict undermine sustainable development. Human rights violations are among the root causes of conflict and insecurity, which in turn lead to further human rights violations. Accordingly The process of protecting and promoting human rights constitutes a preventive tool, and human rights-based approaches to peace and security contribute to leveraging this to contribute to achieving sustainable peace.

¹ - Killingsworth, Matt (June 9, 2023). *International Humanitarian Law: Necessity, Distinction and the 'Standard of Civilisation'*. Journal of International Humanitarian Legal Studies. 14 (2): p.p253-258.

The normative human rights framework also provides a sound basis for addressing critical issues. Within or between countries, these issues could generate conflict if left unaddressed. Although human rights information and analysis are a tool for early warning and targeted early action, they have not yet been utilized to their full potential.

Failure to adhere to and protect international human rights standards undermines peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding efforts. Global efforts to combat terrorism and prevent the spread of violent extremism suffer from this failure.

We can help achieve sustainable peace and sustainable development by demonstrating how the application of human rights standards contributes to addressing injustice and reducing inequality. Equality and building resilience. This pillar of the Commission's work also addresses a number of potential security threats related to modern technology.

We will monitor human rights violations occurring during armed conflict, including civilian casualties and sexual and gender-based violence; provide facts and evidence to conflicting parties and the public; and advocate for changes in policies, practices, and behaviors. We will provide training and technical advice to integrate international human rights law and international humanitarian law into military and peace operations.

We will establish strategic partnerships with other parties. Conflicts in order to reduce human rights violations and to integrate human rights into decision-making and peace agreements; we will also work to facilitate the participation of various groups, including of course women, in peace negotiations.

Protecting human rights involves a combination of legal frameworks, government obligations, and individual actions. It requires states to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights through laws and policies, while individuals can contribute by standing up against discrimination, speaking out, and supporting human rights organizations. This can also be advanced by advocating for human rights at a local level and ensuring that governments and institutions.

It is necessary to Promote and encourage respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law. These measures require UN bodies to monitor the conduct of the security forces they support and assess the potential for serious violations and Strengthening accountability for the implementation of this policy and supporting the development of standard operating procedures.¹

Role of The Diplomacy to Humanize the international relations

1/ Avoiding War and conflicts

Diplomacy represents a sophisticated international communication style that expresses, in its entirety, the pulse of many victims of wars and conflicts, and the ambition of a number of thinkers, philosophers, creators, and decision-makers for a safe world that is inclusive of all, with its opportunities and capabilities, within the context of open citizenship and human brotherhood, which support communication and tolerance, to overcome the state of anxiety and anticipation of a future with uncertain directions

¹ - Fleck, Dieter, The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law. Second Edition. Oxford University Press, USA. (2008). p64.

Humanizing international relations" means shifting international relations from a focus on traditional interests and power to a focus on humanitarian aspects such as solidarity, dialogue, peace, and cooperation in the face of common challenges such as disasters and crises. This also includes recognizing new non-state actors such as international organizations and individuals, and prioritizing human rights and dignity in international politics.¹

Diplomacy is linked to the art of movement, communication, and influence at the international level, and the legitimate use of available capabilities in order to achieve goals. It has witnessed significant development over the past three decades, and its tasks are no longer limited to the traditional functions associated with representing countries, strengthening their diplomatic relations, and protecting their traditional interests, but rather, it has become a mechanism for establishing peace, managing crises, attracting investments, and presenting a bright image of civilizations and cultures to various countries.

Diplomacy is becoming increasingly important in light of the major developments taking place in a world fraught with contradictions and problems, which carry within them both opportunities and challenges. At a time when globalization has expanded, imposing an economic model based on opening borders to goods, ideas, and services, and digital technology has advanced, turning the world into a small village, with traditional borders disappearing, Whether it is the planet being destroyed and polluted under the pressure of irrational industries.

¹ - Maija Bišofa, «*Concept and Transformation of Diplomacy*», The Humanities and Social Science, 2014. p103.

In this context, and in awareness of the magnitude of the changes witnessed in the international arena, and out of a desire to consolidate international relations with a humanitarian sense, the framework to support the international dialogue and communication to confront risks and priorities that concern all of humanity, away from unilateral calculations and narrow interests.

Diplomacy comes as a contribution to harnessing the commonalities of human civilization to establish an international behavior that supports the achievement of human development, rejects wars, and enables the strengthening of international solidarity and collective coordination to confront the many problems that threaten all of humanity.¹

Most thinkers agree that war is an armed conflict between two states or actors (entities or armed groups), where each party aims to achieve its goals for which it waged war by inflicting damage and destruction on the other party on several levels (political, economic, military). War in international relations is not something new, but its emergence dates back thousands of years. Although some anthropological studies and sources date the war back much further, they believe that human societies have experienced wars and conflicts since their inception, causing suffering and tragedies at various historical stages.²

¹ - Pierre Renouvin and Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, *Introduction to the History of International Relations*, Paris, Armand Colin, 1990, p 322.

² - Nicolson, Sir Harold George. *The Evolution of Diplomatic Method* (1977) p147.

Humanization in this aspect means the dominance of the language of humanity in speech and action in a way that makes the warring parties regulate wars and conflicts through basic provisions such as: the principle of distinction between combatants and civilians, the prohibition of prohibited and lethal weapons, and not targeting places where civilians, hospitals, and educational schools are located and other obligations related to the moral aspect in order to protect individuals during wars.

Anyone who carefully observes the history of peoples will notice that war has become a fundamental feature in relations between nations and a driver of many events that would record very important and pivotal facts in human history. It is no longer a phenomenon today limited to a specific geographical area - place - or time thanks to the development of weapons and the revolution in military affairs (RMA), which has made killing and slaughter in many cases a normal thing. Because some of the warring parties boast about the precision and sophistication of their weapons, their high destructive capacity, and their failure to distinguish between military personnel and civilians.

In this context - as a reaction - humanity has been hijacked in official and unofficial discourse within the framework of what the West today calls international humanitarian law. Or what was previously known as the law of war, which includes a set of customary and written international rules that aim to protect combatants and civilians during armed conflicts for humanitarian considerations

The Future of International Relations: From the Clash of Civilizations to the Humanization of Civilization and the Culture of Peace" is an exploration of the future of international relations in light of the "Clash of Civilizations" theory.¹

The researchers believe that this thesis clearly reflects some of the prevailing trends within strategic thinking circles in the United States, which viewed the thesis as the first attempt aimed at filling the theoretical void and philosophizing post-Cold War policy .It provides an ideological framework for it, making it an exploratory focus that has attracted many thinkers and strategic planners to interpret the new international situation and search for new criteria to define a future vision for what lies ahead.

Aspects of international humanitarian cooperation

A/ Civilizational and cultural cooperation

1/ Dialogue or Clash of Civilizations

“Let’s Dialogue between us”

Dialogue of Civilizations is a cultural interaction that seeks to build mutual understanding and respect. It serves as a response to the "clash of civilizations" theory, which holds that the future will be characterized by conflicts between culturally different civilizations. Dialogue aims to avoid conflict and affirm shared values, while viewing conflict as inevitable due to cultural differences.

¹ - Huntington, Samuel P. (1993). "The Clash of Civilizations?". *Foreign Affairs*. **72** (3) p.p 22-49.

The Clash of Civilizations, or "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order," is a work by Samuel Huntington that proposes the theory of the clash of civilizations, which states that post-Cold War conflicts will not be between nation-states and their political and economic differences, but rather that cultural differences will be the main driver of conflicts among people in the coming years.¹

To understand current and future conflict, Huntington argues that cultural, not ideological or national, rifts should be theoretically accepted as the epicenter of future wars. Huntington argues that cultural differences or characteristics cannot be changed like ideological affiliations. A person can change their affiliation from communist to liberal, but a Russian, for example, cannot become Persian. In ideological conflicts, people can choose which side they support, which does not happen in cultural or civilizational conflicts.

Samuel Huntington outlines several scenarios for the relationship of the West, or "Western civilization"-meaning the United States, Canada, the European Union, and, to some extent, Japan-with "the others." Huntington argues that the West faces no economic challenge from anyone, and that the decisions of the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund reflect, in one way or another, The interests of the United States and the European Union, even if they come disguised as the "international community," with the aim of legitimizing decisions that are primarily in the interest of the United States.

¹ - Fox, J. Paradigm Lost: Huntington's Unfulfilled Clash of Civilizations Prediction into the 21st Century. *International Politics*, 2005, pp. 428-457.

The Western countries use a combination of military force and international institutions. And promoting the values of democracy and liberalism to protect its interests and ensure its dominance over global governance. Huntington continues by saying that this is the view of non-Westerners, at least, and there is a great deal of truth in it. The military and economic pursuit of power is what will determine the form of the conflict between the West and other civilizations, no matter how much the West tries to say that its values. Democracy, human rights, freedom, secularism, and the constitution are universal values that benefit all of humanity According to Huntington.

According to Huntington, democracy and education lead to the "rooting" of societies. Urbanization leads to the adoption of superficial Western values, but drinking Coca-Cola does not make a Russian American, nor does eating sushi make an American Japanese. The spread of Western consumer goods is not an indicator of the spread of Western culture.¹

Huntington concludes by saying that he is not suggesting the disappearance of nation-states, or the emergence of these civilizations as clear and unified political blocs, nor is he suggesting that internal fighting will end, but he says that "civilizational conscience" is a real and real matter.

¹ - Henderson, E. A., & Tucker, R. (2001). Clear and Present Strangers: The Clash of Civilizations and International Conflict. *Studies Quarterly*, 45, pp. 317 338.

The concepts of the clash of civilizations and the dialogue of civilizations took a wide area of research and foresight by intellectuals and researchers in the political and social field, within the framework of the transition from bipolar to unipolar, and the beginning of the new international order with unique leadership of the United States of America in the era of liberal globalization, which are two contradictory terms that reflect a dialectic Western thought and Islamic thought in particular, and I mean in this regard that the clash of civilizations theory was made by a liberal American colonial mind.

An other proposal called dialogue of civilizations in response to the clash of civilizations theory, that the conflict will not be based on cultural and religious foundations, but on the basis of a purely economic interest, by virtue of the first it has no solutions because it is based on a cultural religious conflict.

Since their inception, human communities have experienced many historical fluctuations in their relationships with one another. Historians confirm that there are civilizations that have demonstrated positive communication and exchange of benefits in a peaceful atmosphere, resulting in stability at similar or distant times.¹

These contacts have sometimes been characterized by periods of conflict and confrontation. This duality of "peace and conflict" in historical and current reality has led to the proposition of various and sometimes conflicting theories about relations between civilizations, especially in the current phase, as the Western and Arab worlds are witnessing transformations in their cultural and intellectual structures.

¹ - Abdurrahman Boudraa, Dialogue of Civilizations: The Problem, Concepts, Faculty of Arts, Tetouan, Morocco, p 102.

What makes this matter even more important is the technological revolution that has transformed the world into a small global village, in which geographical and political borders, as well as time, have been reduced, and in which cultural and civilizational identities are exposed to major challenges that threaten their very existence.

In light of these new variables, various theses have emerged that attempt to draw a picture of the relationship between civilizations, especially after the ideological conflict between communism and liberalism was resolved in favor of the latter. The most famous of these theses in this field are the thesis of the "clash of civilizations," or the "clash of civilizations," and the thesis of the "dialogue of civilizations."

Roger Garaudy's theory

Dialogue of civilizations against clash of civilization

"Isn't dialogue a civilizational value"?

Garaudy concluded by calling for a dialogue of civilizations and liberation from the "marathon" complex that separated the West from the East, and placed the two worlds face to face in a relationship of war and conflict, through his life's experience, full of human richness that took him to non-Western cultures, and to people from Asia and Islamic countries, and from Africa to Latin America.

Garaudy looked to other models of human-to-human relationships, and the relationship between the individual and the group, in order to combat the isolation of the arrogant European ego, and the necessity of abandoning the conception of the future in the form of a naive belief in progress, or in the form of a flood of technological project accomplishments, but rather in the form of a new childhood of a civilized, cooperative human life that ultimately leads to civilization.

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Garaudy wanted the dialogue of civilizations to be a critical and therapeutic discourse on the West's civilizational crisis, and on its patterns of relations with the world and with non-European civilizations. He also wanted it to be a discourse directed primarily at the West, and therefore it belongs to and is classified among the Western theories that start from criticism of the Western experience. Criticism of Western thought, in terms of its cognitive system, belongs to the Western cultural sphere and is defined by it, because it focuses on the cultural, intellectual and moral dimensions.

¹ - Roger Garaudy - Dialogue Of Civilizations - Tr. Adel Al-Awa – PDF. P 109.

The Founding Ideas of Roger Garaudy's Theory of Dialogue of Civilizations. Garaudy's theory is based on a set of ideas he formulated in his book "For a Dialogue Among Civilizations." These ideas can be summarized as follows:

1- The West is an emergency and civilization is universal, participatory, and not purely Western. Garaudy calls the West, which he described as an emergency and an emergency, the white evil. In his view, the West must acknowledge that the foundation of its civilization was born in Asia and Africa. According to Garaudy: If we strip away the racial judgment that says the white man is superior, we find that the sources of the West, Greco-Roman and Christianity, were born in Asia and Africa.

Garaudy believes that the project that can put an end to Western aggression is the Dialogue of Civilizations project, which he presents as an alternative to the unilateral, exclusionary Western civilizational project. Regarding this, he says: "Only through this dialogue between civilizations can a universal project be born that is consistent with the invention of the future, with the goal of everyone inventing the future for everyone."¹

Garaudy spoke of a participatory democracy based on the grassroots, not a representative democracy where technocratic doctrines prevail and everything is issued from above.

2- Benefiting from the diverse values of different civilizations. Garaudy believes that one of the goals sought by the idea of dialogue between civilizations is to attempt to create balance and civilizational integration. There is a purely material civilization, which is Western civilization, and its excesses must be mitigated in order to harmonize with the spiritual and moral values contained in some civilizations.

¹ - Roger Garaudy, pour un dialogue des civilisations. l'Occident est un accident, 1977. P 43.

On the other hand, there is a spiritual civilization that is excessive in its spiritual aspect. In this context, Garaudy says: People have now known two humanities: the human of ancient India, and the other, the material one, which is the human of Western technological civilization. The project of civilizational balance, far from pure spirituality and pure materialism, is the project that Garaudy is betting on achieving through the call for dialogue between civilizations. This balanced project does not in any way eliminate the specificities of civilizations, but rather it is the best way out of the state of civilizational conflict or civilizational isolation that has increased the widening gap of disagreement between East and West.

Garaudy says: “The culture of the spirit led the Indian man to imagine the world as a great illusion that conceals from him the reality of the essence, the soul, or the spirit of things and beings, and that the lesson that India provided was a very great lesson, but this lesson did not achieve global comprehensiveness and was unable to resist the pressure of Western technical civilization.”¹ As this industrial West surrenders to the blind power of technology that dominates these means of work, its ability is dominated and has become a hostage, because this ability has revealed its inability to actually achieve happiness.

¹-Roger Garaudy Pour un dialogue des civilisations, Revue socialiste de culture négro-africaine novembre 1976, p 77.

In this context, the contemporary Saudi thinker and researcher, Zaki Al-Milad, presented an intellectual contribution in which he clarified the nature of the relationship between civilizations, known as the theory of “the acquaintance of civilizations.” Through it, he attempted to build a future vision that would allow for overcoming the problem of the clash of civilizations with the other, and he became one of the most contributing writers in the Arab world in publishing Serious writings, articles and studies on the concept of civilization, which transcend the concepts of dialogue of civilizations and clash of civilizations.¹

Among the most prominent justifications for this theory are the fact that this acquaintance, cooperation, and dialogue between civilizations represents a strategic principle in Islam, as well as the need to formulate an Islamic alternative to the theories of conflict and clash between civilizations, which have characterized global political, intellectual, philosophical, and media discourse.

The reasons for this unique and dangerous development lie in the nature of the social structure and class relations in the West, with the emergence of cities, the expansion of trade, the relative distribution of power within Western societies between social classes and kings, between religious and secular authorities, the growth of national sentiment among European peoples, and the development of state bureaucracies there.

¹- Zaki Al-Milad, The civilizational issue, Arab Cultural Center, Momen Quraish Library Year: 1999.p.66.

In the twentieth century, relations between civilizations shifted from a form dominated by unidirectional influence, one civilization over all others, to a form of intense, continuous, multi-polar interactions between all civilizations. Both of the main characteristics of the civilizational relations of the previous stage began to disappear.

International Economic Cooperation

" Let goodness and the common good prevail".

Manifestations of international economic cooperation include regional integrations such as free trade areas and customs unions, economic and technical assistance provided to developing countries, energy and environmental partnerships, exchange of expertise and technical and research knowledge, in addition to harmonizing regulations and legislation to facilitate international trade.¹

International Economic Cooperation can be defined as the set of international economic relations that regulate the flow of goods, services, and capital, as well as the transfer of expertise, research results, inventions, and new discoveries, all of which contribute to achieving high and sustained rates of growth for the units comprising the global economy.

¹ - Global Investment. Organization for International Investment. Retrieved 11 September 2013. p102.

If we exclude the slogans and goals put forward by international political, economic, social and cultural organizations that call for increasing and deepening international economic cooperation, the reality of contemporary international economic relations is far from the concept of cooperation in its comprehensive form, as recent years have produced large international economic blocs, one of the features of the system. Economic and political forum calls for increased economic cooperation among member states.¹

Contemporary economic phenomena such as misery, poverty, hunger, drought and backwardness in some Asian, African and Latin American countries, in contrast to prosperity and progress in the United States, Europe and Japan, confirm the fragility of the concept of international economic cooperation, because the international economy is based on mutual interests and submission to the power of dominant countries. On the global economy through its transnational corporations and monopolies that control international markets

Therefore, the concept of cooperation remains a constant call from poor and underdeveloped countries, made through various international forums in a desperate attempt to urge rich, advanced countries to assist them, whether by transferring advanced technology, providing them with the capital necessary for their development, or opening their markets to their products at fair prices.¹

¹ - Kenneth E Boulding, *Economics as a Science*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2011, pp. 12–15.

The Necessity of International Cooperation to Achieve Development

With the end of the traditional colonial era, poor countries, which produce raw materials and agricultural products, are attempting to undertake comprehensive economic development at a high rate to rid themselves of the burdensome colonial legacy. To achieve this, they need capital and advanced technology.

At the same time, advanced industrial countries obstruct the transfer of advanced technology, expertise, and research findings to poor countries, and impose stricter conditions for lending the capital necessary to maintain their position in the traditional international division of labor and to preserve their gains from international trade through the mechanism of unequal exchange.

The necessity of international cooperation is also evident in the fact that poor countries do not have the capital or technical expertise necessary to exploit their underground resources, which the international community needs. They are also a vast market for exports of goods and services from advanced industrial countries. Without this vast market, the economies of advanced countries will suffer.

Here comes the role of international organizations, led by the United Nations, which calls on members of the international community to further cooperate in all fields, most importantly the economic field, and to implement the saying “equal interdependence,” which means that the mechanism for implementing economic relations should be International cooperation is based on mutual interest, the exchange of benefits and the best possible use of human resources. With recession, unemployment, and its numerous social repercussions, the need for international economic cooperation to achieve high rates of global economic growth is highlighted, a goal for which poor countries and international economic and political organizations are striving.

Economic Impacts of Aid

International economic aid contributes to the economic development process in poor countries and has significantly contributed to the launch of the development process in most poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, a group of countries that suffers from a severe shortage of domestic capital, backward production infrastructure, food shortages, and a population that exceeds its growth potential.¹

Government aid programs and the plans and programs of international economic organizations have had a significant impact in helping these countries embark on the development process by providing the necessary tools, machinery, capital, and technical studies. These countries have been able to achieve clear steps on the path to development. However, this aid has several effects on the recipient countries that must be mentioned, the most important of which are:

1- Deepening the degree of economic dependence of the recipient country on the donor country or the global capitalist system. This dependence means the continued operation of the unequal exchange mechanism and the plundering and exploitation of the underground resources of these countries, and their continued existence as a market for the goods of industrialized countries and a field for the investment of their surplus funds under coercive conditions.

¹ - Gregory and Stuart, Paul and Robert (February 28, 2013). The Global Economy and its Economic Systems. South-Western College Pub. p. 56.

2- The development that occurred in these countries as a result of international aid is a unilateral sectoral development, meaning that it was concentrated in certain extractive sectors that serve the interests of the advanced industrial countries.

3- The economic development that took place in these countries contributed to the process of changing consumption patterns and encouraged the importation of consumption patterns that are alien to these societies and do not match their degree of economic development.

4- This development has had numerous social effects, including increased class inequality in these societies and the strengthening of interests and connections between the bourgeoisie of these countries and global capitalism.

It is worth noting that contemporary economic relations have crystallized new phenomena such as the emergence of giant economic blocs, the clear dominance of the United States of America over the world, the widespread activity of multinational corporations, and the continuous internationalization of capital. For the production process, these new conditions practically exclude international cooperation and replace it with regional cooperation within the framework of the bloc. Cooperation remains an objective necessity sought by poor countries and advocated by international organizations.

However, the workings of the contemporary global economy do not believe in international cooperation, but rather in the exchange of international interests on an unequal basis. Therefore, poor countries must increase their economic cooperation with each other in all areas, because advanced industrialized countries are not truly interested in providing sufficient aid to propel them forward.¹

¹ - Ibid, Gregory The Global Economy and its Economic Systems. p. 56.

Aid and Political Positions

The issue of international aid is closely linked to the political positions and vested interests of donor and recipient countries. An example of this is the nature of the aid provided by the United States to the Zionist entity or other regimes that serve American interests in the world. It is also noted that aid programmes and plans approved by international organisations such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and others are also subject to treatmentDiscriminatory, depending on the political positions and relations that bring together the recipient country and the donor organizations, whose management is controlled by industrialized countries

Therefore, it can be confirmed that international aid is subject to discriminatory and unfair conditions, as International statistics indicate that the Zionist entity is the leading recipient of American aid, due to the interconnected interests between the two countries. International reports also indicate that Western aid, particularly American aid to the former Soviet republics, is linked to political fluctuations and the degree to which their domestic policies are subservient to American will.

1-International institutions and the international cooperation

“Cooperation is an human act”

There are many international institutions interested in international economic cooperation and advocate for its promotion through various means and tools, the most important of which are:

1/The United Nations Organization: One of the most important contributions of the United Nations to international relations and the necessity of international cooperation is the United Nations Development Programme, which appeared in 1965 and aims to organize technical and economic assistance within the scope of the United Nations General Secretariat.

In cooperation with specialized organizations, it has developed an expanded technical assistance program that aims to move international assistance away from the bilateral framework in which aid was granted with conditions and restrictions that violated national sovereignty, and to channel it through specialized agencies of the United Nations.¹

2/This assistance aims to strengthen the economies of developing countries by providing regular, consistent, and measured assistance in vital areas of economic and social development, with the aim of strengthening their economic and political independence.

2-The International Monetary Fund

“O Fund, what is your real role”

It is an international monetary institution founded in 1944 and aims to regulate international monetary issues such as establishing fixed foundations for determining exchange rates and convertibility between currencies and establishing international tools for settling payments. This organization came to address the monetary chaos that was looming over the world following World War II. The Fund also aims to encourage international trade to leverage the diverse resources of member countries.

¹ - "International Organizations – Research Guide International Law". Peace Palace Library. Archived from the original on 13 May 2020. Retrieved 21 August 2019.

Over the past fifty years, the Fund has contributed to achieving many of its stated objectives and has had an impact in addressing member countries' balance of payments problems. In approving international development policies, it continues to have a significant influence on developing countries, especially indebted ones, such that it has begun to interfere in their internal policies and impose its conditions and prescriptions on them related to restructuring, or what the Fund calls adjustment policies.¹

3/International Trade Centre: An organ of the General Agreement of the Contracting Parties to the United Nations, it aims to develop international economic cooperation by assisting members in obtaining market information, publishing and distributing specialized publications in advertising and publicity. The Fund has three vital missions: to promote international monetary cooperation, to encourage trade expansion and economic growth, and to discourage policies that would harm prosperity.

3-The International law and international relations

« Towards an integrated role for the two laws »

International Law Definition: A set of rules and principles that define the legal responsibilities of states in their dealings with each other and with individuals within their borders. The International law and international relations are closely related. International law is the set of rules and principles that govern relations between states and international organizations, while international relations is the broader interaction between different entities in the international community, which includes political, economic and social interactions.²

¹ - Jensen, Nathan (2004). "Crisis, Conditions, and Capital: The Effect of the International Monetary Fund on Foreign Direct Investment". *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. 48.p 23.

² - Bassiouni, M. Cherif (1990). "A Functional Approach to "General Principles of International Law"". *Michigan Journal of International Law*. p103.

International law is considered the basis of international relations, as it sets the framework that allows these relations to become intertwined, cooperate, or resolve disputes peacefully, and it also defines the rights and obligations of states.

International law consists of a body of laws and customs that govern relations between sovereign states, as well as between states and international organizations. It focuses on regulating issues related to peace and security, trade, human rights, environmental protection, and other matters that affect the international community as a whole. International law differs in nature from domestic law, as it is based on consensus between states and not on a central executive authority.

One of the most famous international treaties that emphasizes the role of international law in peace and security is the Charter of the United Nations, which aims to prevent wars and resolve conflicts by peaceful means.¹

4-Role of International Organizations in Promoting International Law

International organizations, such as the United Nations, play a pivotal role in supporting and developing international law. For example, the UN Security Council works to implement laws related to global peace and security, while the World Trade Organization works to resolve trade disputes between countries.

¹ - Prost, Mario (2017). "Hierarchy and the Sources of International Law: A Critical Perspective". *Houston Journal of International Law*. 39 (2): 285–330.

International law is not a product of the modern era; its roots extend back to ancient civilizations. Treaties and peace agreements were part of the legal heritage of Egyptian, Babylonian, and Chinese civilizations. However, it can be argued that international law in the modern sense emerged with the rise of nation-states in late medieval Europe.

In 1648, the Treaty of Westphalia was signed, laying the foundation for the concept of the sovereign nation-state. This gave states the right to manage their internal affairs without external interference. As the international system subsequently evolved, international law developed to encompass numerous areas, including human rights, the laws of war, and the laws governing international trade.¹

International law knew an evolution in its persons. After the state was the only international person, several international organizations have emerged, which have contributed to the field of international relations through the decisions and recommendations they make to contribute to the formation of the rules of international law. This made international law jurists pay attention to the various decisions issued by organizations in terms of their types and effects, especially after the recognition of the international organization as a legal personality.

International law jurists differed between supporters and opponents about considering the decisions of international organizations as sources of general international law, especially for not mentioning them in the text of the Article thirty eight of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, despite the fact that international organizations became playing a part in international life that made them able to create international legal rules.

¹ - Clodfelter, Micheal. Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 2017, McFarland. p. 40.

Sources of International Law

International law derives its sources from a variety of primary sources, including:

1/ International Treaties and Agreements: Treaties are among the most important sources of international law, as they express the will of states and commit them to their implementation. Notable examples include the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

2/ International custom: Customs and practices followed by states over time form an important part of international law, even if they are not written into treaties. An example of this is the principle of “diplomatic immunity”.

3/ General principles of law: These principles are derived from various legal systems and apply in cases where no treaty or clear custom exists.

Judicial decisions and scholarly opinions.

4/ Judgments issued by international courts, such as the International Court of Justice, are considered a supplementary source of international law.¹

¹ - Martin Dixon, Textbook on International Law (Oxford University Press, 7th ed 2013) p 24.

Types of International Law

International law is divided into several branches, each concerned with a specific aspect of international relations:

Public International Law: This is the legal framework that governs relations between states. It deals with issues such as sovereignty, borders, the use of force, and conflict resolution

Private international law: deals with matters arising from relationships between individuals or companies that involve international elements, such as cross-border commercial disputes or marriages between people from different countries.

International humanitarian law: also known as the law of armed conflict, aims to protect individuals not participating in armed conflicts, such as civilians and prisoners of war. International human rights law regulates the rights of individuals and protects them from violations of their fundamental rights by states.

International Criminal Justice

“Justice must not be absent”

Criminal justice is a system of practices and institutions of governments that aim to support social control, deter and mitigate crime, and punish violators of the system with criminal penalties and rehabilitation; likewise, those suspected of committing a crime have the right to claim protection against the abuse of investigative and prosecution powers.¹

¹ - *“History of the ICC”*. Coalition for the International Criminal Court. *Archived* from the original on 7 March 2007. Retrieved 4 June 2012. p45.

The international community has long aspired to establish a permanent international court to prosecute the most serious international crimes, and in the twentieth century, a consensus was reached on the definitions of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

The international community has established six international criminal tribunals in regions that have experienced armed conflicts and disputes. This establishment was achieved either through a bilateral international agreement between the state concerned and the United Nations, or through international assistance. This model of tribunals is characterized by its hybrid nature, combining various elements. Between the international and local systems of each country in which that court is established, whether with regard to substantive law or procedural law.

Although the basic systems of these courts and their judicial interpretation constitute important legal sources available to national judicial authorities, as well as their success in punishing some criminals even if they are heads of state, there are several obstacles that have stood in the way of these courts, which has made them fail to achieve the goals for which they were established, to varying degrees.

The court's rulings included international disputes relating to economic rights, freedom of movement, prohibition of the use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, diplomatic relations, hostage-taking, the right of asylum, and nationality. States resort to the Court seeking an impartial resolution to their disputes based on international law. By facilitating peaceful settlements of issues such as land and maritime boundaries and territorial sovereignty, the Court has helped prevent the escalation of numerous conflicts.

The International Court of Justice is the principal organ of the United Nations for the settlement of disputes. Also known as the "World Court," it was established in 1946. Since its inception, the Court has considered more than 190 cases.

The Court issued numerous judgments and advisory opinions in response to requests from United Nations organizations. Most cases were heard by the full Court, while some were referred to ad hoc chambers at the request of the parties involved and playing a leading role in efforts to strengthen international humanitarian law. and also becoming more involved in protecting civilians in armed conflicts, promoting human rights, and protecting children in war.

The development of a body of international law in relationship with the international court is one of the United Nations' most significant achievements, as this law is fundamental to promoting economic and social development, as well as strengthening international peace and security. International law is codified in conventions, treaties, and standards. Furthermore, numerous treaties concluded by the United Nations form the basis governing relations between states. While the organization's work in this area may not always receive attention, it impacts people's lives daily, everywhere.¹

The international community, especially through the United Nations, seeks to establish stability and security in societies through various treaties. The authorities have different objectives, and despite the different objectives, they are united in protecting the common interests of mankind without prejudice to international sovereignty.

¹ - Galicki, Z. "International Law and Terrorism". American Behavioral Scientist. 48, p37

International criminal justice is not absolute as it usually is, as it has often failed to meet human aspirations, deliver justice to the vulnerable, redress the harm done to victims, and punish those accused of committing international crimes. Nevertheless, national and international courts continue to contribute to achieving this justice whenever the opportunity arises and human will prevails.

Most legal literature has focused on researching, studying, and discussing the role of international courts alone in achieving international criminal justice. The concept of the interdependence between international criminal law and international justice became prevalent, significantly impacting the concept of justice. This literature, however, neglected or overlooked the role of national courts.

The rulings and practices issued by the international courts in the application of international criminal justice will enrich the international legal system concerned with justice with rulings and principles, thereby narrowing the gap in international legislation on justice. With continued development and strengthening, the wheel of justice will turn towards expanding its legal rulings and principles, providing a rich source of knowledge. It is tempting to codify them in clear and comprehensive international agreements that meet human aspirations, or to consider them as international practices, some of which have risen to the level of customary rules or legal principles, which international courts use when applying justice.

In discussing international cooperation as a means of strengthening international criminal justice, and given the overlapping roles between state authorities and their executive and judicial channels, we find that international agreements concerning crimes in general, and within the framework of regulating such cooperation.

The state without specifying the entity concerned with addressing it, leaving each state ample freedom to assign that task to the competent authority, according to what its legal system dictates and the position that the judiciary exercises in it, especially in the stage that precedes the trial stage, which is known as the stage of investigation and collection of evidence. In addition to the preliminary investigation stage, a stage unknown to countries that adopt the accusatorial system of justice, as is the case with public law systems.

It is not limited to the application of international criminal justice, but also contributes to strengthening it by creating an international environment characterized by the reduction of impunity or the loss of evidence. This is achieved by apprehending those accused of committing international crimes until their case is decided upon for trial or referral to international courts. Or hand them over to the judiciary of another country, exchange legal assistance, and strengthen the work of international courts to which international law has granted priority in considering international crimes.¹

The concept of international criminal justice predates the existence of relevant international law, particularly in cases where international legislators have been lax in regulating it. Legal literature confirms that the concept of international criminal justice is not a recent invention, but rather has been a product of human civilizations throughout history.

¹ - Ba, Oumar (2020). States of Justice: The Politics of the International Criminal Court. Cambridge University Press, p 104.

Despite the different eras in providing the tributaries of international criminal justice with human feeling and ideas aspiring to achieve it, voices have risen demanding the codification of its principles and rulings and the prosecution of those who violate it. Similarly, with regard to international criminal law, the judiciary is not considered part of its essence, but rather a factor in its application, and therefore independent of it; the international criminal legal rule exists and is binding, even if the international judiciary concerned with its application is absent.¹

International arbitration

International arbitration is a method of resolving commercial or international disputes, based on the parties agreeing to resort to neutral arbitrators instead of local courts. It is characterized by speed and lower cost compared to traditional litigation, and its decisions are binding and enforceable globally. And there is the difference. The main difference between it and local arbitration is the presence of a “foreign element” in the dispute, whether in the parties or the subject of the dispute.²

International arbitration is one of the most important means of resolving disputes away from the courts, as resolving disputes is no longer limited to the state judiciary. Since ancient times, individuals have been able to agree to raise their problems or disputes ordinary people are called “arbitrators” to decide, and whatever solution these arbitrators see as a solution to the dispute is something the disputants are obligated to respect.

¹ - Kennet, Miriam (27 July 2018). "19. Saving social justice and environmental justice in an age of tyranny and corruption". In Craig, Gary (ed.). *Handbook on Global Social Justice*. Edward Elgar Publishing. pp. 250–267.

² - Yves Dezalay, International Commercial Arbitration, New York, 1996, p 99.

Arbitration in general is the agreement of the parties not to submit their dispute to the court competent to consider it, but rather to submit it to arbitrators to decide on it. It is worth noting that this agreement may arise after the dispute arises, which is called an arbitration stipulation. However, if this agreement arises before it is concluded in advance, that is, when contracting before the dispute arises, then in this case it is called an “arbitration clause.”

As for international arbitration, it does not differ from arbitration in general except in the presence of a foreign element. This element may be one of the parties to the relationship, or it may be the subject of the dispute itself, On real estate located in another country, arbitration is also international when it relates to international trade. It is worth noting that determining whether the arbitration is international or foreign is determined according to the legislation of each country.

It is important to differentiate between international arbitration and arbitration according to public international law. In the former, the arbitrators are ordinary persons and are usually specialists in the subject of the dispute, and the parties to the dispute are ordinary persons. The dispute is settled in accordance with justice. Secondly, the arbitrators must be chosen from among the judges and the dispute must be resolved in accordance with the provisions of contemporary public international law. The parties to the dispute are persons of public international law, meaning that arbitration within the framework of public international law is nothing but a form of judiciary, and this is what many jurists have argued.

Advantages of international arbitration

The importance of international arbitration as an alternative to courts has increased, due to the advantages that this system enjoys that make it the focus of attention of people in international relations, as arbitration is characterized by:

Speed: Arbitration saves a lot of time for the parties to the dispute, as some arbitration cases are decided within a few weeks, of course, in contrast to the litigation system, where the dispute can continue to be discussed for many years.

Arbitration is a peaceful tool : that is not based on a solution to the dispute imposed from above, but rather on people's compliance with the opinion of their arbitrator, whom they trust. Individuals surround arbitration with amicability between them. They are governed as equals when they resort to the judiciary, because the arbitrator sees justice while the arbitrator only considers legislation.¹

Arbitration saves money:

Arbitration not only saves time, but also saves money because its costs are limited to administrative fees, arbitrators' fees, and lawyers' fees, if any, which are lower compared to fees if traditional procedures are followed. Arbitration is considered the most effective means of finding a solution, regardless of the degree of complexity of the dispute, starting from its clear and frank method and ending with settling the dispute without the need to go through many stages and procedures, which may incur additional costs if you resort to other alternatives to resolve the dispute. We ensure that all our customers receive competitive prices and high-quality service. It is stated in the provisions of this

¹ - See Eric Sherby, "A Different Type of International Arbitration Clause," Int'l Law News (American Bar Association) Winter 2005 at 10.

agreement, to which most Arab countries have joined, that the countries joining it must recognize the validity of foreign arbitration awards, and they must regulate the issue of the implementation in accordance with internal rule.¹

Arbitration is characterized by confidentiality and technical specialization that are consistent with the needs of commercial transactions. The most important thing that distinguishes arbitration is the parties' choice of their judge, in whom they find the experience, specialization, and competence that make him capable of resolving the dispute in a way that satisfies them.

The executive force of an international arbitration

One of the most complex matters regarding international arbitration is how to implement its ruling, as the matter is not only related to a ruling issued by a court other than the state's judiciary, but in addition to that, it is a foreign ruling, so the issue of the extent of recognition as valid is not left behind. These provisions and their implementation are subject to the legislation of each country.

The New York Convention of 1958 has regulated this issue practiced in the country whose territory the award is requested to be implemented, and that no more conditions are required for the recognition or implementation of these awards nor significantly higher judicial fees than the fees imposed for the recognition and implementation of national arbitration awards. It is clear from what was mentioned above that one must refer to the Code of Procedure of each of the countries acceding to the aforementioned agreement to know how an international or foreign arbitration award is implemented.²

¹ -Gary B. Born, International Arbitration and Forum Selection Agreements: Drafting and Enforcing 10-11, 123-124 (3rd ed. 2010)

² - Born, Gary (2021). International arbitration: law and practice (Third ed.). Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands: Kluwer Law International. pp. 38.

Importance of the International arbitration

The world today is witnessing a series of changes and contradictions, especially political and even economic ones, whether with the emergence of new entities or even the emergence of countries as political forces weighing their weight in the international community.

It is known that arbitration is one of the topics of great interest, which occupies a prominent place in legal and economic thought at the global and local levels, to the point that it has become the traditional tool for settling international trade disputes. Thus, interest is growing in our current era in arbitration as the most important means of resolving disputes that take place inside or outside the country, where centers have been established for it.

Specialized research and international conferences and forums were held on it, and international bodies met for it and many international agreements were issued to regulate the rules of international arbitration, with the international value of arbitration as a means of settling disputes that may arise in the context of international commercial relations.

International arbitration is considered one of the manifestations of the times due to its great importance in all transactions, especially commercial transactions, especially those that are distinguished by their specialization or international nature. Scientific considerations always call for an agreement on arbitration to submit disputes to persons or arbitration centers that are trusted by the adversaries.¹

¹ - Francesco Tedioli, "The Regulation of Arbitration", International Arbitration Law Review (2024).

Instead of submitting them to the competent courts, either to benefit from their technical expertise or to avoid the problems of international conflict of laws, or judicial sessions, with the economy in reality, effort and expenses in all cases, and for this reason arbitration is considered one of the most important methods of resolving disputes, whether at the local and regional level, or at the international level, and this is because of its distinctive features. It has many advantages, on the one hand, in terms of speed in resolving disputes and reasonable costs.

The arbitration system allows its parties to set the rules and procedures for settlement or arbitration in a way that suits them and respects their free will. Choosing the law applicable to the subject matter of the dispute, and consequently, resorting to the arbitration system and its simple procedures and speed in completing and resolving disputes has become an inevitable and indispensable necessity in modern societies in light of economic development and globalization at the local and global levels.

Appointment and selection of the arbitrator by the arbitration parties

An arbitrator or group of arbitrators is not appointed except by consensus and consent between the two parties. The parties choose who will arbitrate the dispute and do not impose on them a person they do not agree with to adjudicate a dispute related to them. Arbitration ensures quality and avoids sharing any external parties that are not competent enough to resolve the dispute, by ensuring the selection of professional arbitrators with experience in this field. Arbitration is always working to update the list of local and international expert arbitrators. He is highly qualified and skilled, and works to manage and provide any additional arbitrators when needed, to facilitate the arbitration process within a business environment that is constantly changing and this environment produces more opportunities, which may lead to the emergence of new professional risks.¹

¹ - Craig, W. Laurence; Park, William W.; Paulsson, January , International Chamber of Commerce Arbitration Oxford University Press, 2010.p 23.

To be the professional reference for experts and specialists in the field of law, international arbitration, political and diplomatic relations by creating a digital community for thinking, learning and exchanging ideas on important legal and diplomatic issues, with the aim of enabling leaders, legal professionals and politicians to excel, innovate and compete

Appointment authority

The Secretary-General of the Court may be invited to act as an appointing authority or to nominate an appointing authority for the purpose of appointing arbitrators under the Arbitration Rules of the Court, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules or other rules.

Arbitration services

The International Court of Arbitration provides administrative support services for international arbitrations involving a variety of parties, such as states, state entities, international organizations, and private law persons. The International Court of Arbitration makes its headquarters available at the request of the bodies, in accordance with the rules of some international arbitration centers and institutions, or under non-institutional rules agreed upon between the parties. But Failure to respect international treaties and conventions threatens the entire world, and what we are witnessing today of attacking international law institutions, such as the International Criminal Court, and trying to influence their work and pressure their members.

Dispute resolution services

The Secretary-General of the Court may be invited to act as an appointing authority or to nominate an appointing authority for the purpose of appointing arbitrators under the Arbitration Rules of the Court, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules or other rules.

The services of the International Court of Arbitration are not limited only to arbitration, but also include providing the necessary support to international dispute resolution mechanisms such as mediation, conciliation, and other alternative dispute resolution (ADR) method.

Selection of arbitrators

The number of arbitrators shall be individual, as the arbitration panel shall be composed of either an individual arbitrator or a tripartite panel. The number of arbitrators is usually agreed upon in the arbitration clause. However, in the absence of an agreement between the parties on the number of arbitrators, the rules stipulate that an individual arbitrator be appointed, except in large disputes that require the appointment of three arbitrators.¹

In this case, the plaintiff nominates an arbitrator and the defendant nominates an arbitrator. If any party fails to nominate an arbitrator, the arbitrator shall be appointed by the court. The third arbitrator is appointed by the court in the absence of the parties' desire for another method of appointment. In most cases, the parties tend to nominate legal experts and experts in the fields related to the lawsuit and the nature and activity of the contract. First, litigants tend to nominate engineers who are experts in engineering and contracts as arbitrators in construction cases due to the nature of technical disputes.

¹ - John P. Campbell, "Taft, Roosevelt, and the Arbitration Treaties of 1911," *Journal of American History*, 2010. pp: 279–298.

To issue any arbitration award, the arbitrators submit a draft of the award to the court for review. The court may make formal amendments to the award, without affecting the freedom of the arbitral tribunal's decision, and may also draw its attention to substantive points. The rules stipulate that the arbitration award cannot be issued by the arbitrator until after it is approved and reviewed by the court.

Environmental problems. What are the biggest environmental problems?

“Man don’t be a murder of your environment”!

Environmental problems are a sign of impending catastrophe. There will be no life on Earth in the near future if these problems are not solved. The environment is in a truly dire state right now, something our ancestors could never have imagined. And by misusing our environment's resources, we are constantly damaging it.

We can see that pollution is spreading rapidly around the world every day, whether through deforestation, acid rain, or other catastrophic natural disasters caused by human-induced technological growth. It is crucial to implement and utilize natural resources wisely in order to give future generations a better and healthier life.

An environmental problem is the degradation of an ecosystem due to human or natural activities, leading to ecological imbalance. These problems encompass wide-ranging issues such as climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion, all of which negatively impact the planet and the health of living organisms.

With the growing interest in the legal aspects of environmental protection, legal systems have begun to specialize in addressing these aspects. The focus has shifted to aquatic and animal environmental law, while discussions of liability for environmental damage have become largely absent from the broader legal landscape. Furthermore, contemporary proponents of the environmental approach acknowledge that management is a product of the environment in which it operates. Therefore, it will inevitably be influenced by the economic, social, political, cultural, and traditional considerations that characterize each society.

The term "environment" refers to all the environmental components naturally found on Earth, such as land, water, air, soil, forests, sunlight, minerals, and living organisms. There is a diverse range of natural environments, both biotic and abiotic, on this planet.¹

Problems related to the planet's systems (air, water, soil, etc.) that arise as a result of human intervention or mistreatment of the Earth are referred to as "environmental problems." An environmental problem arises when there is a change in the quantity or quality of an environmental factor that affects everything on Earth, directly or indirectly.

Our entire world is currently affected by numerous environmental problems. Acid rain, air pollution, global warming, hazardous waste, ozone depletion, smog, water pollution, overpopulation, and deforestation are among the world's biggest environmental issues. It concerns every person on Earth, not just the environment. It affects every nation, animal, and human on Earth.

¹ - Ibid, - Kennet, Miriam, Saving social justice and environmental justice, p 269.

1. Pollution

Pollution is the unwanted addition of substances to water, land, or air that negatively impacts human and other animal life, living conditions, and our natural resources. This occurs both locally and globally. The main problems caused by air pollution include the release of carbon monoxide, which reduces the amount of pure oxygen in the atmosphere and leads to respiratory illnesses. Lead emissions from industries and incinerators cause neurological and cardiovascular disorders in humans. Similarly, water pollution leads to the death of aquatic species and also contributes to the spread of numerous waterborne diseases.

2. Waste Disposal

“Don’t waste”

The process of collecting, processing, and disposing of human waste is known as waste disposal. Waste is classified by its source and composition. The components of waste materials can be harmful or inert in terms of their impact on human health and the environment, and they can be liquid or solid in form. Broken glass, used mobile phones, used battery cells, and used plastic bags are all examples of products that must be disposed of properly to minimize environmental damage. Solid waste, sewage, hazardous waste, and electronic waste are generally referred to as waste. The main source of waste is municipal waste, agricultural waste, industrial waste, and construction and demolition waste.

3. Global Warming

The extremely rapid rise in the average temperature of the planet over the past century is known as global warming. This is largely due to greenhouse gases emitted when people burn fossil fuels. Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other air pollutants accumulate in the atmosphere. They absorb sunlight and solar radiation that has already been reflected off the Earth's surface. Normally, this radiation escapes into space, but because these pollutants can persist in the atmosphere for many years, they trap heat, making the planet hotter-a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect.¹

Global warming is caused by both natural and human-made factors. Natural causes include volcanic eruptions, while human-made causes include the burning of fossil fuels for industrial and mining activities, and deforestation. The most significant impact of global warming is the melting of polar ice caps, which will lead to rising sea levels. Polar species will lose their habitats due to these changing environmental conditions.

4. Ozone Depletion

The ozone layer in the upper atmosphere is becoming thin due to ozone depletion. This occurs when ozone molecules react with chlorine and bromine atoms in the atmosphere and break down. A single chlorine molecule can destroy an ozone molecule. They are not manufactured as quickly as they are destroyed. When exposed to intense ultraviolet radiation, some substances emit chlorine and bromine, further thinning the ozone layer. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), carbon tetrachloride, hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and methyl chloroform are examples of chemicals that deplete the ozone layer.

¹ - Sze, Julie (2018). Sustainability: Approaches to Environmental Justice and Social Power. NYU Press.p23.

While hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs), methyl bromide, and halons (including bromine) are also ozone-depleting compounds, the most common ozone-depleting chemicals are chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The only time a chlorine atom does not react with ozone is when it reacts with another molecule.¹

5. Water Scarcity

“If sky is generous, Don’t be a waster

Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient water resources to meet regional water demand. More than 1.2 billion people lack access to clean drinking water. Water crises, shortages, deficits, and stress are all examples of water scarcity. Physical and economic water scarcity are potential causes of water scarcity. Physical water scarcity occurs when natural water resources in a region are insufficient.

The global water crisis, characterized by a shortage of safe drinking water, affects billions of people and is exacerbated by factors such as climate change, population growth, and mismanagement. Billions suffer from water scarcity, while others lack access to safe sanitation, leading to serious health, environmental, and economic risks.

The 2024 UN World Water Development Report, published by UNESCO on behalf of UN-Water, confirms that water tensions are exacerbating conflicts worldwide. States, if they wish to maintain peace, must promote international cooperation and encourage transboundary agreements.

¹-Crist, Eileen; Ripple, William J.; Ehrlich, Paul R.; Rees, William E.; Wolf, Christopher (November 2022). ["Scientists' warning on population"](#) (PDF). Science of the Total Environment. P 201.

What about keeping up with demand, while the scarcity of economic water is a result of inadequate water management? Water scarcity is caused by overuse, water pollution, global warming, illegal water disposal, and natural disasters. This scarcity leads to numerous problems, including lack of access to drinking water, hunger, poverty, disease, inadequate sanitation, habitat destruction, and biodiversity loss.

The International efforts to achieve environmental security

The severity of the environmental situation in the world has prompted international actors to adopt international and regional policies, implemented by states and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to address the dangers and threats affecting environmental security, which in turn affects the lives of individuals and society. This is why the United Nations and other bodies have sought to protect the environment and impose a real environmental security presence.¹

1/ The Role of the U. Nations in Protecting Environmental Security

The United Nations is the international organization that seeks to protect environmental security by adopting this type of security through its agencies and programs. This organization has contributed, and continues to contribute, to organizing international conferences, agreements, and treaties that give rise to principles. Recommendations and legal rules related to the protection of the human environment in its various aspects formed a primary reference for international environmental law. Among these conferences:

¹ - Richard, Matthew; et al. (2010). Global Environmental Change and Human Security. London: MIT Press. pp. 118–130.

2/ The Stockholm Conference in Sweden, 1972

This conference is of great importance as it marked the true beginning of environmental awareness and the collective consciousness of the imperative to protect the environment from the dangers that threaten it. It affirmed the fundamental rules and general principles for global concern with environmental issues, resulting in a declaration containing 26 principles regarding the environment and development, which focused on environmental security.

Principle 1: Every human being has a fundamental right to liberty, equality, and decent living conditions in an environment of sufficient quality for a dignified life. The environment must be protected for present and future generations.¹

Principle 21: States have a sovereign right to utilize their resources in accordance with their own environmental policies and bear the responsibility to ensure that authorized activities within their territories do not harm the environment of other states.

Rio de Janeiro Conference in Brazil 1992 (Earth Conference)

The most important outcome was the recognition of the link between the environment and development, the rejection of efforts to prioritize development at the expense of the environment, the enshrining of the principles of sustainable development, and the introduction of the concept of environmental security as a dimension of human security.²

¹- De Sombre, Elizabeth (2006). Global Environmental Institutions. Rutledge. pp. 22–23.

² - United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. "Agenda 21: Table of Contents. Earth Summit, 1992". Habitat.igc.org. Archived from the original on 30 July 2014. Retrieved 4 August 2014.

Johannesburg Conference 2002

The conference focused on five vital issues: water, energy, health, agriculture, and biodiversity. These are topics directly related to environmental security. The most important point at this conference was how to combat poverty as one of the causes of environmental destruction.

International Environmental Agreements. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its supplementary Kyoto Protocol.

This agreement was specifically designed to address the problem of climate change, which, if it continues at its current rate, could lead to significant problems for present and future generations. It is noteworthy that most of the polluting countries, such as India, China and the United States of America, have not ratified this agreement.¹

The 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change

This agreement was adopted during the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) in Paris, from November 29 to December 13, 2015. The agreement contained two main principles: the principle of the highest possible long-term ambition to limit global warming. Emissions should not exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius, and the second principle is progress, which is to maintain the distinction in commitment between developed and developing countries while giving countries the flexibility to take more ambitious measures over time

¹ - "World Conferences Introduction". www.un.org. Archived from the original on 10 March 2018. Retrieved 28 April 2018.

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

The United Nations system, together with partners, is working to help accelerate climate action and assist countries in mitigating climate change and achieving the Paris Agreement goals of renewable energy in issues such as food security, jobs and safe drinking water as the United Nations works to promote a more sustainable and prosperous world for all. The most important aspect of this convention is the link between the rights and obligations of states according to the United Nations Charter and the Global Charter for Nature.¹

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

This convention was adopted in countries suffering from severe drought and desertification, especially in Africa, and it emphasized that communities living in areas threatened by desertification are the priority in the process of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought.

The Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Protecting Environmental Security

International non-governmental organizations are considered active partners in international relations, having gained recognition from states and international organizations due to the tasks they undertake at the local, national, and especially international levels. The increased interest in the environment has been largely due to the activities of these organizations. International non-governmental organizations, as a result of their involvement in matters related to protecting and preserving the human environment from the dangers of pollution, and as an example of such organizations.²

¹ - Chauhan, Chetan (14 December 2015). "Paris climate deal: What the agreement means for India and the world". *Hindustan Times*. Archived from the original on 14 December 2015. Retrieved 14 December 2015.

² - Collingwood, Vivien; Logister, Louis (April 2005). "State of the Art: Addressing the INGO 'Legitimacy Deficit'". *Political Studies Review*. 3 (2): 175–192

Greenpeace's work in the field of environmental protection

This organization aims to protect biodiversity, prevent pollution and the misuse of land, air, oceans, and freshwater, and promote peace and disarmament. These goals contribute to achieving the concepts and objectives of human security, which strive for a dignified life and lasting security. The interest the society international protect the environment and that from during a necklace many from conferences and conclusion several agreements international, that it was to her effect in development rules of law international environmental.

To provide protection legal for the environment from all risks that threaten her, considering that the environment right Basic from rightsthe human and it form one pillars development sustainable, the province on me the field environmental all its elements vitality duty international on my shoulders individuals the society international and that from during encouragement on me economy green, and this is to reduce from effects negativity for a phenomenon the change climate that become obstructed efforts international in field protection environment.

Man's connection with nature since time immemorial has made him constantly contemplate and reflect on its conditions and fluctuations and on its various plant and animal components...Therefore, man's interest in his environment dates back to ancient periods of human history, but in recent decades environmental issues have taken on an important place in political, economic and security thought.

This is evident in the studies, dialogues, and discussions presented by numerous researchers and specialized centers in both the natural and human sciences, given the deteriorating state of the environment across the globe. These critical environmental conditions can be observed by the average person in their local environment, and they are also conditions that have been monitored by many reports and studies related to environmental issues. It is imperative that we examine international efforts to protect the environment, efforts that began decades ago, if not two centuries or more. These efforts continue to this day, and we must explore their role in shaping principles for environmental protection.¹

Key Principle of Environmental Protection

Environmental issues have become a prominent feature of the agendas of various conferences, meetings, and political, security, and economic discussions at both the global and regional levels. These international efforts, coupled with numerous studies, projects, and reports issued by research centers and experts in the environmental and strategic fields, underscore this commitment. It was behind the production of a set of principles aimed at protecting the environment, the most important of which we will review in this section. The principle of international cooperation or solidarity indicates the necessity of making every effort to achieve cooperation and coordination in taking necessary measures to protect and improve the environment in areas threatened by pollution. In this regard, Principle 24 of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration on the Environment states: "The handling of international problems relating to environmental protection must be improved and served as a springboard for accelerating the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals.²

¹ - Attack Iain 1998. "Four Criteria of Development NGO Legitimacy", in World Development 27(5), pp. 855–864.

¹ - Astrachan, Anthony (March 17, 1972). "Goals for Environment Talks Listed". The Washington Post and Times-Herald. p20.

General conclusion

International relations are interactions characterized by the fact that their parties or behavioral units are international units. When we mention the word "international," this does not mean that international actors are limited to states, which is the stereotypical or classical view of international actors in past decades.

The field of international relations has begun to witness the emergence of a third intellectual perspective: postmodernism. Thus, international politics has, throughout its history, witnessed the emergence and conflict of three complementary international intellectual perspectives. The importance of reviewing these perspectives lies in the fact that they formed the general intellectual frameworks that governed the theoretical analysis of international relations. They were the framework from which various theories of international relations arose.

Conflict is a rich analytical pattern within international political relations, replete with multidimensional interactions. It even encompasses the cooperative pattern itself, which is often repurposed to serve the conflictual pattern or dimension of international interactions.

International relations are two-faced interactions, or interactions of two patterns: the first is a cooperative pattern, and the second is a conflictual pattern. However, the conflictual pattern is the dominant pattern in international interactions, despite attempts by states to hide or deny this fact. Therefore, we find that most analyzes and theories in international political relations focus on the conflictual pattern, based on motives and determinants such as power, influence, interest, as well as personal motives.

The phenomenon of conflict is a phenomenon of extremely complex and intertwined dimensions. Its existence represents one of the constant features of human reality, as human experience with conflict dates back to the very beginning of humankind, where its relationships were known at their various levels: individual or collective, and also in their diverse dimensions: psychological or cultural, political or economic, social or historical, Looking at the historical trajectory of human life, we find that conflict is one of the most significant and undeniable realities of human existence and society at various levels and in different contexts. In its biological dimension, we find conflict between species and individuals, and in its psychological dimension, the internal struggles that individuals experience.

The phenomenon of international conflict is highly complex and intertwined, with numerous definitions, causes, and methods of conflict management. However, international conflict can be defined as "a clash of national wills among states resulting from divergent interests." This includes conflicts over natural resources, ideological and intellectual contradictions, ethnic and racial conflicts, and the struggle for international standing.

The collective sense of danger affect relations between nations and peoples, and, more fundamentally, relations within nations aspire to emerge from this humanitarian catastrophe with greater collective solidarity and a restoration of human values to govern relations between states In other words, can we hope for a more "humanized" international relationship?

Authors' quotations

“Humanity, isn’t considered as a family?”

“War is a means of violence, even if it means change”

“Offensive is better than defence”

“Power without control is dangerous”

“Isn’t the role of politics and law to protect and secure human beings”?

“Building human security is a great and arduous responsibility”

“Let me live if you please!”

“Don’t transgress my right” “Aren’t we a human society?”

“Let’s play our role in the development” “Let’s Dialogue between us”

“Isn’t dialogue a civilizational value?”

“Let goodness and the common good prevail.”

“Cooperation is an human act”

“O Fund, what is your real role”

“Towards an integrated role for the two laws”

“Justice must not be absent”

“Man don’t be a murderer of your environment”!

“If sky is generous, Don’t be a waster”

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