

THE NEW ERA IMMINENT AND CONFLICTING WORLD ORDER

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Abstract: *In recent years, our world has experienced a multitude of significant transformations that merit close examination. While certain developments reflect positive trends associated with advancements in technology, globalization, and international cooperation, many resultant shifts have engendered heightened levels of caution and anxiety among nations and populations alike. Notably, the established balance of power, which has historically underpinned global order and stability, appears increasingly precarious. In light of these rapidly evolving geopolitical dynamics, it is imperative for the international community to prioritize strategies that prevent conflicts from spiraling into critical crises. The challenges posed by ongoing armed conflicts—particularly in pivotal regions such as Europe and the Middle East—underscore the necessity for a concerted, responsible approach to issues of war and peace. This includes an urgent call to action for the immediate cessation of hostilities, which can be achieved through mutual compromises, robust arms control measures, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the strengthening of international organizations tasked with conflict resolution. This study underscores the focus on the fostering of peace in this tumultuous landscape, and therefore, demands a collaborative commitment to constructing a more secure and cooperative world.*

Keywords: *World order, international security, peace, armed conflict, globalization, international relations and conflicts of interest.*

Introduction

Since the beginning of the new millennium, the world has witnessed significant, unforeseen changes intensely occurring in international relations. Globalisation has expanded in reach, with political and economic integrations growing, new centres of development emerging, interdependence between nations deepening and technology and innovation rapidly progressing. However, the economic disparity between countries, i.e. the gap between the rich and the poor has become more pronounced. This has been accompanied by differences in the speed and level of development of nations, in addition to the ongoing international terrorism, regional crises, armed conflicts, the arms race and especially the persistent efforts by some countries to acquire nuclear weapons, all notably contributing to the already escalated tensions. The world today faces increasingly multifaceted challenges, including climate change, environmental degradation, pandemics, drug trafficking, and human trafficking, each threatening societal stability and global health (United Nations, 2021). Climate change exacerbates resource scarcity, leading to environmental degradation that disproportionately affects vulnerable populations (IPCC, 2022). Furthermore, global pandemics, as witnessed with COVID-19, highlight the interconnectedness of health and socio-economic systems, complicating efforts to combat issues like drug and human trafficking, which often thrive in crisis environments (World Health Organization, 2020; UNODC, 2021). Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach that integrates policy, public health, and environmental sustainability (Sachs, 2020).

In other words, the situation on our planet is becoming more and more alarming, while expectations continue to rise. The question “Why?” is being increasingly raised in the realm of international relations. In particular, why are the core values of humanity on the verge of destruction; would the fundamental principles be in existence; why are there fewer diplomatic decisions of nations aimed at the common good; why are the powerful nations interpreting

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international laws and regulations, which everyone should adhere to, in ways that serve their own interests; why has there been a decline in united front in terms of policies and efforts to address critical global issues; and so on. Scholars from many countries, along with researchers of international relations have been actively expressing their views on these issues. Therefore, it is important to first examine the current events from the perspective of the international relations theory. A thorough examination of existing literature on international relations, conflict theory, and global power dynamics will be conducted. This review includes scholarly articles, books, policy papers, and reports from reputable think tanks and international organizations to contextualize the theoretical underpinnings of the current world order and unearth prevailing narratives surrounding emerging conflicts

Literature Review

- i) The issue of war and peace, based on national interests, has always been one of the most critical topics in international relations. Given the current global situation, it is clear that humanity will continue to grapple with this issue for many years to come, making it almost a pattern.
- ii) Over 2,000 years ago, the ancient Greek philosopher Thucydides, who lived in 460–400 BCE, narrated in detail in his work entitled “Peloponnesian War” the 30-year war between two major Greek city-states, Athens and Sparta, not only providing complete chronicles of the wars but also seeking to identify the causes thereof, making it the earliest analysis based on the theory of political realism. Thucydides argued that the cause of wars between states lies in their interests and went on to make a clear statement that “Conflicts of interest inevitably lead to a war”. This idea of Thucydides constituted the inception of the foundation for the realist school of thought in international relations, which centres on the notion of the perpetual pursuit by nations for their interests and the need for being powerful in order to achieve and protect those interests. (Thucydides, 2004).
- iii) Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527), the Italian historian, philosopher and Renaissance diplomat from Florence, known as the father of modern political science, who lived fifteen hundred years after Thucydides, stated in his famous work “The Prince” that “One is guided by the harsh realities of political life which is a struggle for power and survival.” Machiavelli’s ideas are closely associated with the realist school of thought in international relations, which emphasizes the central role of power in political decisions. This work laid the foundation for the study of political science and is regarded as the first piece of modern philosophy of politics. (Machiavelli, 1532a).
- iv) Similarly, Thomas Hobbes, another key thinker in political realism, argued that “States must increase their power in order to ensure peace and to do so, war is necessary.” Hobbes believed that “When facing a common enemy, nations unite to fight against it, but when there is no shared enemy, they fight each other to pursue their individual interests.” and “The battle for influence is unified across space and time, and throughout different periods in history, states have always clashed for dominance, regardless of social, economic or political circumstances”. (Hobbes, T. 1651).
- iv) The aforementioned encapsulates the essence of political realism in international relations. This school of thought remains highly relevant today, as apparent in the foreign policies of global powers like the United States, the Federation of Russia,

Israel, and the Republic of China, which continue to emphasize power dynamics in their international dealings. The enduring presence of political realism in contemporary international relations can be observed from these.

Materials and Methods

This study on "The New Era Imminent and Conflicting World Order" in international relations employs a multifaceted research methodology to comprehensively analyse the arising dynamics, challenges, and implications of contemporary global interactions. The research follows a qualitative approach, grounded in both primary and secondary data collection methods to ensure a robust understanding of the evolving world order. (Adeyeye, (2023).

1. *Case Studies:* The research will incorporate detailed case studies of specific geopolitical events and trends (e.g., the Ukraine crisis, tensions in the South China Sea, and developments in the Middle East) to illustrate the practical manifestations of the shifting world order. This analysis will focus on the motivations of key state and non-state actors, the role of military and economic power, and the implications of emerging alliances and conflicts.

2. *Interviews and Expert Consultations:* Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with experts in international relations, including scholars, diplomats, and policymakers. This qualitative data will provide firsthand insights into the current views and predictions concerning the new world order, emphasizing diverse perspectives on conflict prevention and resolution strategies.

3. *Content Analysis:* A content analysis of policy statements, international treaties, and media representations will be employed to assess how various stakeholders articulate their interests, concerns, and responses to conflicts in the new era. This will include examining official communications from international organizations such as the United Nations and regional bodies, as well as statements from influential leaders.

4. *Comparative Analysis:* Utilizing a comparative framework, the research will analyse how different countries and regions are adapting to the emerging world order and their approaches to conflict management. This will involve exploring the responses of established powers, such as the United States and the European Union, in contrast to rising powers, notably China and Russia.

5. *Data Triangulation:* To enhance the validity and reliability of the findings, data triangulation will be employed, cross-referencing insights gained from literature, case studies, expert interviews, and content analysis. This approach will ensure a comprehensive understanding of the complex interactions and competing interests that characterize the new world order.

This methodology aims to generate a nuanced exploration of the imminent changes in international relations and the related conflicts that may arise, ultimately contributing to a deeper understanding of the potential pathways towards a redefined global order.

Results

The International Sphere

According to the realist theory, the nature of international relations will not change, because as long as human nature remains unchanged, international relations will continue to be defined by power. This perspective can be used to summarize the current global situation. A further prominent development on a global scale is the intensive redistribution of power in both economic and political spheres. The shift continues as to the global economic and political centre from Europe to Asia. The intense competition for natural resources, food supplies and territory is as fierce as it was in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This has elevated geopolitical struggles to a new qualitative level, being more evident and pronounced. In essence, the core ideas of realist thought, which emphasize power and competition, continue to define the dynamics of international relations in today's world. In summation, it is real and evident that the global order established since 1991 is shifting. International scholars argue that a global order does not simply emerge but rather it takes shape and matures over time. Regardless of how favourable the initial conditions and aspirations may be, sustained and effective actions are necessary for maintaining and supporting an effective order, whilst addressing new challenges. In the current context, the decline of the global order is not due to a sudden catastrophe, instead, it is the result of a prolonged deterioration in international relations. It is realistic and appropriate to accept that the old-world order will never return.

The “containment” policy of the United States aimed at limiting China's growing power has become a prominent trend in contemporary international relations. What began as a “trade war” a few years ago has escalated to a level reminiscent of the Cold War era. While both sides appear to be concerned about bringing the relationship between them to a normal state, the underlying reality is markedly different. This situation highlights the complexities and challenges inherent in international relations, where strategic interests often overshadow diplomatic efforts for cooperation. The deterioration of this relationship is likely to persist until the American perspective on the world evolves into something new and a new balance of power is ascertained.

NATO and the Russian Federation

Another critical aspect of the issues currently being encountered is the conflict between NATO countries, led by the United States, against Russia. This confrontation exemplified by the Russia-Ukraine war represents a significant challenge to the existing global order, potentially serving as a catalyst for future changes. As a result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, international unity has been frustrating, with crises around the world further deepening. Issues of international security food and energy crises have emerged, transcending regional boundaries. On one hand, this can be viewed as a manifestation of civilizational conflicts within the region and a crisis in Russia's security. However, on the other hand, it is no secret that this situation appears to be part of the broader dynamics of powerful nations vying for influence in the international arena as they seek to reshape the global order. Interpreting the causes of this conflict is rather complex, making it crucial to attempt to grasp the positions of the involved parties individually. The policies pursued by these countries can be explained through the lens of the theories of international relations. From the perspective of political realism in international relations, interactions among states are characterized by power dynamics, where influential nations engage with one another to pursue their national interests. In this context, international relations are fundamentally about how powerful states allocate and balance their power. This perspective emphasizes that the competition for influence and resources among major powers is a defining feature of global politics, where the

actions of these states are driven by their desire to maintain or enhance their positions in the international system.

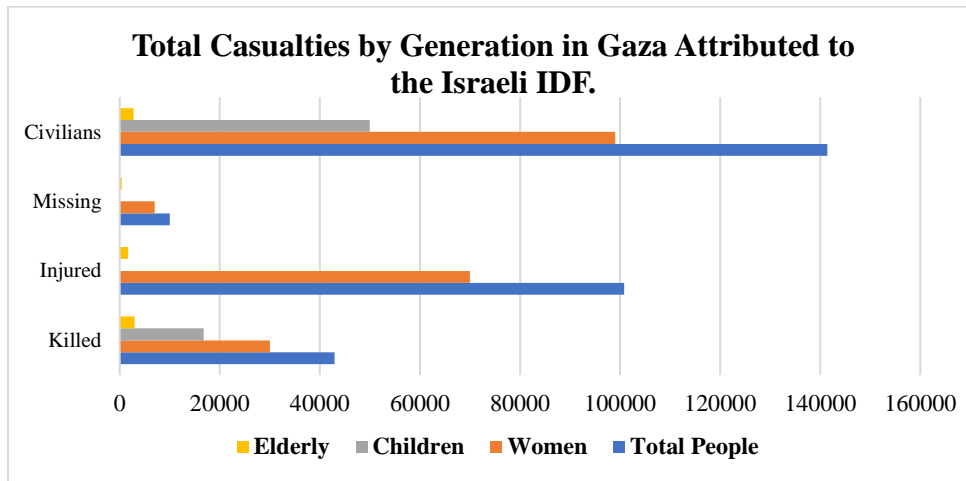
Niccolò Machiavelli, the Italian political figure and one of the founders of the realist school of international relations, wrote in his work "The Prince" written in the year of 1513 and later published in 1532 that "Any means can be used to empower a state," "The desire for conquest is a natural inclination," and "War is an integral part of human history, as people have always preferred to resort to force." This perspective highlights the inherent weakness of humanity in resolving issues forcibly. Machiavelli, (1532b). On the other hand, American scholar Hans Morgenthau stated that "Foreign policy of many nations, like any other policy, is a fight for power," and "The immediate aim of international policy, regardless of its ultimate goals, is power." He further defined the goal of international relations theory as the continuous effort to maintain one's own national power while weakening and ending the power of others. To achieve this, a state must pursue policies aimed at maintaining a balance of power. Hans Morgenthau explained the significance of the theories of international relations that "Theories must establish facts and interpret them." From this perspective, the roots of the conflict can be understood as a clash between the liberal internationalism championed by the United States and its Western allies, and the geopolitical realism centred on Russia. This can be characterized as a battle over competing interests pertinent to changes in the structure of the international order. (Britannica, T. 2024).

For Russia, regardless of the reasons and causes, the choice to engage in military aggression against a neighbouring country was a difficult decision that could not avoid the severe condemnation from the international community. This action reflects the broader dynamics at play, where national interests and security considerations often lead states to take drastic measures, even at the risk of international isolation and backlash. The Russia-Ukraine conflict has significantly increased uncertainty and unpredictability in the international order, aggravating the clashes between the opposing parties. As for Russia, it seeks to fundamentally reorganize the unfavourable circumstances of security in Europe and the Atlantic following the collapse of the Soviet Union, aiming to enable a multipolar world order. From the perspective of the United States, Russia is viewed as a rival that poses significant challenges to security in Europe and the Atlantic region, one that cannot be ignored. The Russia-Ukraine crisis has led to a major negative turn in the relationship between the two countries. The United States sees Russia not as a power capable of fundamentally altering the international order but as a regional power seeking to expand its influence and power in the changing international landscape. This dynamic illustrates the competing visions of global order, where the actions of states are driven by their strategic interests, leading to a heightened sense of conflict and rivalry in international relations. Although there are significant negative impacts on the global supply chain, it is expected that the sanctions imposed by the USA and Western countries against Russia will continue to increase and the Western nations are likely to further tighten their current policies.

The war between Russia and Ukraine presents a pressing challenge for the European Union, which has consistently supported European integration in pursuit of peace on the continent. The conflict poses a serious test for the EU, as it becomes a direct threat to its security. Despite the immediate risks posed by the Russia-Ukraine war, the current situation indicates that the USA is playing a primary role in addressing the Ukraine issue independently. A fundamental question arises from these: Can the European Union independently fulfil the roles of defense and security going forward? It is essential to focus on the concept and strategy pertaining to Russia, which has become the axis of the contentious relationship, in order to understand the nature of the Russia-Ukraine war. The question needing an answer is "Why has Russia chosen this difficult, dangerous

path?” Moreover, it is crucial to understand what outcomes Russia expects from this war and what strategies it is developing and implementing to achieve such outcomes. Russia acknowledges that since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the expansion of the powers of the USA and NATO posed a serious threat to its security. This context provides insight into Russia’s motivations and strategic choices in the ongoing conflict. During the unification of Germany, Russia believes that the United States broke its promises to Russia to prevent the NATO’s expansion eastward, for five times, allowing for the expansion of the zones of influence. Russia deemed NATO’s plans to include Ukraine, a country with shared historical and cultural traditions, as a direct threat. Consequently, Russia opted for military action as a last resort to address these issues. Lessons from the Russia-Ukraine War: *Shift from diplomacy to military force* – Russia’s choice of military force over diplomatic engagement has significantly damaged its international standing and credibility. This shift has consequences not only for Russia’s reputation but also for the broader European security structure. *Economic sanctions and isolation* – The international community’s response has included severe economic sanctions, which have posed substantial challenges for Russia. Overcoming these sanctions will require significant effort and time, affecting the country’s economy and its ability to engage with the global community. *Internal dissent and public sentiment* – The conflict has generated negative sentiments among the Russian populace, leading to potential internal dissent. The government will need to address these issues to maintain stability, which could prove to be a long-term challenge. *Implications for global security* – The war underscores the fragility of international security frameworks, and the risks posed by military actions. It serves as a reminder of the importance of diplomatic solutions and the need for comprehensive strategies to address underlying tensions. The struggle against corruption and bureaucracy in Ukraine has, in many ways, become a part of the geopolitical games played by major powers because of their conflicting interests, ultimately turning the country into a battlefield and bringing about significant hardships for its people. As a researcher, I believe that there will come a time to reflect on this reality and its consequences. The likelihood of the United States and NATO to directly deploy troops into this clash remains extremely low. Should they choose to do so, it could lead to direct confrontation with Russia, escalating into a global war. However, Emmanuel Macron made statements regarding the cautious approach to military involvement by NATO and the U.S. during a press conference on February 18, 2022, amidst rising tensions related to Russia and Ukraine. He emphasized the importance of strategic deliberation in determining any military responses. The recent remarks from French President Emmanuel Macron with regard to the potential for sending French troops to Ukraine were met with a stern warning from the Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of Russia. Deputy Chairman emphasized clearly in his interview with a French journalist that any direct military involvement from Western countries or NATO in the Russia-Ukraine conflict would result in a global war. The tension highlights the delicate balance of power in international relations and the risks associated with military engagements. The ongoing conflict serves as a stark reminder of the complex interplay between domestic issues and international dynamics, emphasizing the need for careful diplomatic approaches to resolve disputes and prevent further escalation. In addition, there have been talks on the Russian part about the possibility of using nuclear weapons. This made us realize the level of crisis being encountered in international relations today and what kind of fragile world we are living in. Thus, the optimal way to resolve the conflict is for the USA and NATO to understand Russia’s position on specific issues and reach a peace agreement, despite their extreme reluctance to make concessions. In the graphic pertaining the casualty numbers (Fig.1), we can see the mortality levels have exceeded any previous Israel-Palestinian conflicts, and related factors:

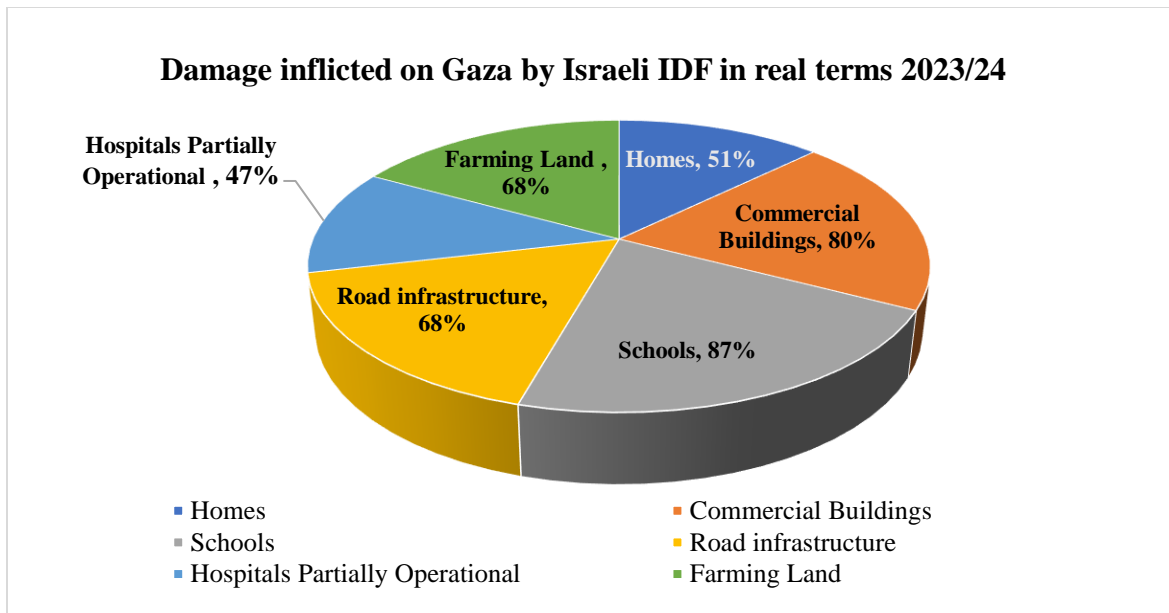
Figure 1. The Casualty Values to the Population of Gaza by the State of Israel Bordering Genocide.



Source: Al Jazeera News (2024); UN News; Euro-Med Monitor, (2024).

Since the onset of its genocidal conflict five months ago, Israel's military actions have led to over 40,000 fatalities, with 92% of the deceased being civilians and 7% elderly individuals. A significant number of these deaths resulted from starvation, malnutrition, and insufficient medical care, categorizing them as indirect casualties not recorded in hospitals. For instance, a 72-year-old man succumbed to malnutrition and dehydration at Kamal Adwan Hospital in northern Gaza on March 6. Additionally, a resident of Gaza City, Muhammad Shuhaybar, reported to the Euro-Med Monitor team that eight elderly individuals in his Al-Sabra neighbourhood had died within the prior three days due to various malnutrition-related complications, exacerbated by limited access to healthcare and harsh weather conditions. (Euro-Med, 2024). If this conflict continues for a longer period, it is certain that global security will face a very risky situation. In the year that has followed, the statistics at the time of this paper going to print is as follows: Killed: at least 42,924 people, including nearly 16,765 children. Injured: more than 100,833 people and 10,000 missing. All down to the relentless airstrikes. (Al Jazeera, 2024a). Despite this, something equally catastrophic to the Russia-Ukraine armed conflict has been unfolding in the Middle East for over a year now. On 7 October 2023, a surprise attack by the Palestinian Hamas group resulted in the deaths of over 1,000 Israelis, with hundreds of civilians taken hostage. In response, Israel launched airstrikes and initiated military operations in the Gaza Strip. Today, Palestine is facing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, and tragically, the death toll continues to rise daily. As of October 27, the most recent information from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Health Organization, and the Palestinian government indicates that Israeli attacks have caused damage to:

Figure 2. The Nature of Destruction inflicted on Gaza from 2023-2024



Source: Courtesy of Al Jazeera News (2024).

As we can view from the graphic (Fig. 2), more than half of Gaza’s homes have been damaged or destroyed, including eighty percent of commercial buildings, 87% of school structures, 68 percent of road infrastructure have been made impassable, with healthcare facilities the statistics show that 17 of 36 hospitals are partially operational. Farming has also been effected greatly as 68% of arable land has been ruined for the season. (Al Jazeera, 2024b). The Israel-Hamas conflict has already escalated, with Israel launching missile strikes against the Hezbollah group in southern Lebanon and launching military operations. Lebanon’s capital, Beirut, is being devastated by Israeli’s missile strikes. The Iranian and Yemeni Houthi groups have already become involved in this escalating crisis. The region is on the brink of a full-scale war. It remains uncertain when this catastrophic crisis in the Middle East will come to an end. There are now open questions – going forward, which countries in the region will become involved in this conflict and how the crisis will escalate and expand. On the other hand, while the international community opposes Israel’s aggression, it can be concluded that the likelihood is low for the country to alter its current stance. Essentially, various factors, including the country’s internal political situation, Benjamin Netanyahu’s current policies, and the covert support from some powerful nations, are pushing Israel down a difficult path with no way out.

Discussion

French political scientist Dominique Moïsi in 2009, wrote an important notion in his book “The Geopolitics of Emotion.” He stated that “Unless we begin to heed the underlying reasons for geopolitics and without trying to integrate and understand its emotions, we will never fully understand the world we live in”. Any political policy, whether good or bad, arises from emotions and culture. Essentially, the future of our blue planet, where we live in today, is very alarming and unpleasant. Some researchers believe that the world is fracturing into several parts. It has become only a matter of time before the United States ceases to be the leader of the liberal order. The recent crises have demonstrated that the influence and responsibilities of the United Nations Organisation have weakened in solving complex problems in any part of the world. From this, it can be

concluded that the establishment of a new world order has become a matter imminent in the near future. (Moïsi, (2010).

In discussing the rationale behind state-initiated conflicts, notable journalist John Mearsheimer identified a range of justifications, varying in their moral and legal legitimacy. He outlined three scenarios deemed acceptable by the international community for the initiation of warfare: first, a pre-emptive strike; second, military action authorized by a United Nations Security Council resolution; and third, intervention in response to acts of mass murder or genocide perpetrated by a state. He further noted that justifications such as preventing a rival's rise to power or engaging in conflicts to enhance national economic interests lack moral grounding in the eyes of the international community. Mearsheimer underscored the imperative of restraining total war, particularly in the context of nuclear armament, emphasizing the necessity of preventing escalation in the event of limited nuclear engagement, stating, "once that limited nuclear war starts, you do not want it to escalate. You want to do everything you can to shut it down." (Nocjar, 2024).

According to Miller's paper in 2023, he stated that conflicts and humanitarian crises represented critical global challenges that the United Nations (UN) has struggled to effectively address and resolve. The organization has faced significant criticism for its inadequate response to human rights abuses and violations, often lacking the prompt action required when such incidents occur. A key limitation to the UN's effectiveness is its dependence on member states for funding and resources, which may compromise its impartiality and restrict its ability to implement decisive actions. While the UN's peacekeeping efforts are well-intentioned, its reputation has been marred by incidents of scandal and operational inefficiencies. This notion of inefficacy is further exacerbated by a lack of transparency and accountability within some UN operations. Additionally, the UN's slow and cumbersome decision-making processes have hindered its responsiveness to evolving global challenges. Collectively, these factors have diminished public confidence in the UN's ability to function as a truly impartial and effective international body, compounded by the politicization of various issues. The UN Security Council itself needs major reform. The veto power's removal must be a serious consideration, as one vote from a council member is enough to halt any motion proposed or tabled by the remaining 192 nations of the General Assembly. A majority voting system ought to be in place which would then initiate inclusivity and voting diversity. (Miller, A. 2023). Furthermore, in the final week of October, 2024, the Israeli parliament enacted two laws that may hinder the U.N. agency for Palestinian refugees, a primary aid provider in Gaza, from continuing its operations. These laws prohibit United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) from functioning and sever all connections with the Israeli government. This move is seen as the culmination of a long-standing campaign against the agency, which Israel claims has been infiltrated by Hamas. However, critics argue that Israel's true objective is to marginalize the issue of Palestinian refugees. UNRWA plays a crucial role in delivering aid in Gaza and offers education, health care, and essential services to millions of Palestinian refugees throughout the region, including those in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. (AP News, 2024).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the disparity in international responses to conflicts involving the Russian Federation and Israel highlights a significant inconsistency in global governance and accountability mechanisms. The imposition of over 20,000 sanctions on Russia for its military intervention in Ukraine underscores a robust international consensus regarding the violation of

territorial integrity and sovereignty (Mearsheimer, 2022). In stark contrast, Israel has faced no substantial sanctions from the United Nations or Western nations for its military actions in Gaza, the West Bank, and Lebanon, which many argue constitute acts of aggression and potential genocidal behavior (Finkelstein, 2019). This apparent double standard not only raises questions about the effectiveness of international law but also reflects broader geopolitical interests that prioritize strategic alliances over human rights concerns. The lack of action against Israel indicates a troubling trend in which political pragmatism often supersedes ethical imperatives, thereby undermining the credibility of international institutions (Belfer, 2023). Ultimately, these contrasting approaches demand a critical reevaluation of how sanctions and punitive measures are applied, emphasizing the need for a more equitable and consistent framework to address violations of human rights and international law.

In addition, evidence increasingly suggests that Israel has engaged in actions constituting crimes against humanity, violating the provisions set forth in the Geneva Conventions and associated international law. While the International Criminal Court (ICC) has issued an arrest warrant for President Vladimir Putin for his alleged role in war crimes during the Ukraine conflict, no similar legal actions have been taken against Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu or his defense cabinet concerning their military operations in Gaza and the West Bank. This disparity reflects a troubling double standard in the application of international justice, whereby geopolitical considerations appear to influence the enforcement of legal accountability. Scholars argue that such inconsistencies undermine the legitimacy of international legal frameworks and contribute to perceptions of bias within global governance institutions. Addressing these disparities is essential in upholding the principle of universal accountability under international law, if this international legal framework or gatekeeper has lost its effectiveness, then we as a global community need to rethink a possibility of two Court Systems i.e., an Eastern Legal and Western legal conventions for the nations that represent these spheres of demographics. This simply is an admittance that an International Court System is unworkable due to the players involved.

Finally, as Israel has banned UNRWA, it is clear that Israel has no respect for all international laws and articulated mandates inclusive of having a lack of respect for the UN as a global institution. This parliamentary decision in the Knesset, with many UN personnel killed since Israel's genocidal bombing campaign in Gaza commenced, requires immediate suspension of the State of Israel from the United Nations. If a drastic UN response were not to occur, this would also render the United Nations itself in becoming subsequently irrelevant and realistically be dissolved as a global human rights and world security mechanism.

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