

## Investigating the New Pattern of a Sustainable Peace

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### Abstract

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The present paper aims to provide historical facts regarding the necessity to create multilateral agencies to preserve the peacekeeping mission in the world, mainly with the advent of various aspects of interest conflicts: political, economic, geographic... Globalization has raised the ability of appearance of economic conflicts making the mission of peacekeeping more difficult. Thus, the implementation of new multilateral agencies acting in accordance with a specific pattern of "innovative governance" should consolidate the efforts of international institutions to avoid conflicts. The paper attempted to provide some aspects of the new pattern of governance through underlining the major foundation that would help to reach the purpose of peacekeeping and to avoid further conflicts.

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**Keywords:** peacekeeping, governance, civil society, national interests.

### Introduction

Recently, the world has recorded the advent of several economic and social conflicts and pressures in various countries of the world. These events put emphasis on the glaring contradiction of the optimal image of some international institutions as sponsors of creation of an appropriate environment among countries, in line with international rules.

In fact, international law is organizing the relationships among the different actors of the international scene. It allows solving any conflicts between among countries and the different actors with peaceful methods. The increasing exploitation of rich countries of their potential of competitiveness led the international rule to exert some efforts to guarantee a socio-economic equilibrium between developed and developing countries.

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Unfortunately, the continuous economic disequilibrium among the different forces of the world in addition to some geopolitical interests conflicts, have increased the disparities among countries of conflicts in the world and thus, reaching international sustainable peace becomes a dream for Humanity.

The present paper is an attempt to shed the light on the role of political foundations of the social governance leading to the advent of political and ecological international institutions. These institutions are assumed to consolidate the adoption of appropriate policies targeting the preservation of ecology and thus, to consolidate the creation of sustainable peace.

## **I Literature review**

The overview of the results of countries from the First World War enabled to underline the human losses recorded principally by European countries, involved in the war. We could highlight the fall of 4 European empires: Russia, Austria –Hungary, Germany and Othman Empire.

According to the historical facts, the losses of the first world are recognized as an alarm regarding the necessity to implement an international peace. Several attempts were applied to establish peace in the world targeting the solve of any kind of disagreements among countries. These efforts did not gave significant results regarding the creation of international mainly with the advent of the second world war.

### **1. The emergence of the League of Nations**

The truces adopt between October and November 1918<sup>2</sup> were the signal of end of combats. Historical records underlined the signature of several pacts targeting to create peace and restore order. The organization of the conference about peace in Paris by countries victors of the war, targeting to create the League of Nations and to elaborate some pacts of peace to be imposed on defeated countries.

The bulk of the proposals made up several conflicts of interests among countries allowing predicting the non-sustainability of peace for long duration. In addition, USA recorded huge profits from financing Europe after war. The president Wilson adopted a peaceful vision not in line with those of other victors of the war.

President Wilson suggested la creation of an international institution called "League of Nations", born in January 1919.

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<sup>2</sup>Northedge, F. S. (1986). *The League of Nations: its life and times, 1920-1946*. Leicester University Press.

### 1.1. Pacts between 1919 – 1920:

The pact of Versailles remains the most significant pact of peace that occurred in 1919. Historians considered as peaceful pact between Germany and Allied forces from other side. The pact consisted on depriving Germany from some territories and its African colonies and some from its military rights.

By the conclusion of the Versailles Pact, Germany lost the following territories: Alsace-Lorraine, Cantons d'EupenetMalmedy, Schleswig, Marshall isles, Mariannes, Togo and Cameroun. Thus, Germany lost its notoriety compared to France, Belgium, Denmark, Japan and Great Britain.

The firm review of History enabled to analyze the pact of Saint German reached in 1919. The pact attempted to establish peace between Austria and Allied forces from another side. The pact applied in 16 July 1920 is considered as indicator of the end of the First World War

According to Lazaroms (2013), various attempts were exerted to restore peace in the world are reached over the period 1919 – 1920, the author highlighted the conclusion of several pacts, mentioned as following:

- Pact of Trianon: signed in 1920 in Grand Trianon<sup>3</sup> of Versailles. It is in line with the objectives of pact of Versailles.
- Pact of Neuilly<sup>4</sup>: signed in 1919 by the allied victors of the first world war from first side and Bulgary from second side, after the loss of "meridian Dobroudja" (vast territories including: east north of Bulgaria, the east of Romania. The region is known by the huge agricultural production.

### 1.2. Organization of the League of Nations:

The League of Nations is made up of permanent organism: general secretary. The latter is assumed to ensure the appropriate operating of the institution. In addition to the administration, the general secretary is assumed to guarantee the preparation of documents and reports of the League.

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<sup>3</sup>Lazaroms, I. J. (2013).Hungarian Borderlands.From the Habsburg Empire to the Axis Alliance, the Warsaw Pact, and the European Union. *European Review of History: Revue europeenned'histoire*, 20(2), 339-341.

<sup>4</sup>Rostring, H. (1923). Protection of Minorities by the League of Nations. *Am. J. Int'l L.*, 17, 641.

The thorough study of the paper of Phillips (1962) authorized to underline the organization of the League of Nations. The league is made up of 2 temporary organisms: the Security Council and the general assembly<sup>5</sup>.

- For the general assembly, is constituted by the victors of the war and the neutral countries. The admission of the resolution of the assembly focuses on the ratification of 2/3 of the members. The meeting is yearly.
- The Security Council: it includes 9 and after 13 members: solely 5 members are permanent: France, Great Britain, Japan, USA and China. The council is assumed to make a meeting 3 times per year. It indicates by unanimity the aggressor in case of conflict.

The prime concern leading to the creation of the League of Nations is to guarantee international peace and equality among nations. The league relies on the principal foundation of the overall security through:

- The commitment of the members of the council to never declare war.
- The utilization of systemic procedures targeting the conciliation in case of occurring of conflicts or litigation among countries.
- Voting for economic, financial, military sanctions on the aggressor.
- The revision of unfair and unequal pacts.
- The research for a negotiation to general disarmament of the aggressor.

The major insufficiency of the League of Nations remains in the absence of military force to ensure the respect of resolutions of the institution. The latter was unable to react to any infringement of the adopted decisions. The weakness of League of Nations was associated to some historical infringements: we could mention as instance:

- Annexation of Manchuria by Japan in 1931.
- The rearmament of Germany and restoration of military services imposed by Hitler in March 1935.
- The annexation of Ethiopia by Italy, October 1935.
- The rearmament of Lithuania by the Nazi Germany in March 1936.
- The association of Austria to Nazi Germany in March 1938.
- The invasion of Poland in September 1939.

The increasing infringements after the establishment "League of Nations" could not avoid the occurring of the Second World War.

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<sup>5</sup> Phillips, W. R. (1962). United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *Mont. L. Rev.*, 24, 31.

### 1.3. Insufficiencies of the “League of Nations”:

The major insufficiencies of the institution assumed to preserve peace in the world could be summarized as following:

- The focus of the bulk of countries members of the institution on preserving their private interests, led to the loss of credibility of any proposals or resolutions.
- The inequalities of power in the “League of Nations”, some members are permanent and other temporary.
- The analysis of the various sanctions that should impose in case of infringement authorized to infer that the economic sanctions are the most effective that could be adopted by the institution. The latter did not have military means to utilize in case of war crimes or other serious infringements.

Due to these insufficiencies, the “League of Nations” was incapable to fill its principal function: “preservation of peace in the world”. The institution disappeared and we recorded after the Second World War, the advent of another international organization targeting the same objective of peacekeeping and cohesion in the world.

Peacekeeping is the major concern of humanity due to the multiplicity of conflicts leading for 2 world wars. The issue of peacekeeping and the role of international institutions to establish peace in the world could only be reached if the new international order is acting in accordance with proper governance.

According to Forman et al (2006)<sup>6</sup>, the creation of action plan to establish peace in the world could only be created through the utilization of innovative governance that gave prime importance for: respect of arrangements concluded among countries and the respect of interests and demands of economic actors without any kind of marginalization.

Referring to Andonova (2005)<sup>7</sup>, the focus on the implementation of new solutions to consolidate the peacekeeping leads to the demand of innovative governance applied to the new international order. For the authors the tools of the new typical governance should be based on flexible competent institutions due to the various conflicts of interest with advent of globalization and the amplification of free trade in the world.

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<sup>6</sup>Forman, S., & Segaar, D. (2006). New coalitions for global governance: the changing dynamics of multilateralism. *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations*, 12(2), 205-225.

<sup>7</sup>Andonova, L. B. (2005, December). International Institutions, Inc: The Rise of Public-Private Partnerships in Global Governance. In *Proceedings of the Berlin Conference on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change* (pp. 2-3).

The author stressed that appropriate governance of multilateral agencies should be based on effectiveness, legitimacy and durability of the public private multilateralism.

## **2. Evolution of regulation mechanisms of “the League of Nations”:**

The thorough analysis of the evolution of regulation related to the mechanisms of governing in the “League of Nations” authorized to distinguish the change of governance from heterogeneous to innovative.

### **2.1. The heterogeneous governance:**

The review of the major advances conducted to identify the principal aspects of the heterogeneous governance related to the international institutions authorized to underline the statements of several authors. According to Zürn (2000)<sup>8</sup>, international institutions made up the best solution to improve the social welfare and democracy in the world. The author underlined that international institutions are a part of the solution in modern democracy. The author considered the significance of social problems in modern democracy compared to political problems.

In international law, we assume that the heterogeneous governance is targeting to consolidate the effectiveness, legitimacy and transparency. Thus, it focuses on 6 general principles: specialization of institutions, political responsibility, equilibrium among fields and institutions, democratization of procedures, complementarity and solidarity.

- Specialization: it is important to mention that the creation of international institution is focused on the foundation of specialization. In other words, these institutions gave prime attention for competency. Thus, every international institution is focused on specific field: the trade for WTO, the development for World Bank and finance for IMF.
- Political responsibility: the item made up a heated debate concerning the pattern of governance of IMF after the French initiative in 1998. The present principle relies on 2 different components: the institution governing and the control of the system. For the notion of institution governing, the members should assume their responsibilities to reach the objectives. They also contributed in taking the decisions and in changing the strategies formulated. For the notion of controlling the system, it suggested the necessity to create a political authority that controls all the international institutions without intervening in the decision. The authority should ensure the interdependency of the objectives to reach.

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<sup>8</sup>Zürn, M. (2000). Democratic governance beyond the nation-state: The EU and other international institutions. *European Journal of International Relations*, 6(2), 183-221.

- Equilibrium among fields: the specialization of the institutions in specific fields should be associated with some equilibrium in the interventions. Thus, arbitration should be implemented as contribution in the final purpose, to avoid every deviation in the actions compared to the objectives to reach of international agencies.
- Democratization of procedures: the improvement of the economic effectiveness of the international institutions imposes to underline the democratization of the procedures formulated to ensure the reach of the final objectives. The prime attention attributed to NGO should facilitate the integration of the democratization of procedures not in the international institutions solely, but also, in the economic policies of the recipient countries.
- Complementarity: the actions of the several international institutions should complementary to realize the final objectives. The principle of complementarity focuses on decentralization of the decision and to reinforce the articulation among the different level of decisions: region, State, group of countries, multilateral institutions.
- Solidarity: it plays vital role in international community, due to its significance to motivate the aid attribution. Solidarity is considered as prime notion in the foundations of the UN. The principle of solidarity focuses on the notion of collaboration among the different members of a community without a financial counterpart. The principal role of the solidarity is to stimulate growth in developing countries and thus, to improve the development.

## **2.2. The innovative governance:**

The failure of the pattern of governance adopted by the international institutions after the cold war, enforced to find a new aspect of governance more reliable and able to implement several institutional and political enhancements to increase its effectiveness. Thus, it allowed defining the guidelines that allow to determine the features of the new governance.

The concept of innovative governance considered by several authors and researchers as the new foundation of the international foundation of governance in international institutions. Referred to Espada&Llombart (2012)<sup>9</sup>, the author attempted to provide the major aspects of the innovative governance. For the author the new pattern of governance in international institutions should provide prime attention for 3 different axes:

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<sup>9</sup> Espada, E. M., & Llombart, P. A. (2012). Community Law on rural development under the challenge of the priorities of European Union and International Law. *LandAS-International Journal of Land Law and Agricultural Science*, (7).

The first axis focuses on enhancing the economic competitiveness of agriculture through facilitating the access to physical potential. The first axis also attempted to target the improvement the quality of production.

The second axis relies on preserving environment and enhancing the regional development. The author consolidates the implementation of management system that could preserve environment and in the same time it enhances the standards of living in rural regions.

The third axis focuses on the improvement of quality of life and diversification: it promotes the establishment of various agricultural activities, facilitates the access to information and technology and consolidating the employment in developing countries. The thorough review of several references and academic papers that discuss the issue of the innovative governance, enabled to underline the presence of 3 different panels that make up the major foundations of the new governance:

- The first panel is purely institutional. It defines the role of each institution through determining: its mandate, the procedures to utilize to manage conflicts...
- The first panel consists on applying some reforms on the macroeconomic interventions of multilateral agencies and to consolidate the effectiveness of international economic right through activating its role in the management of international conflicts.
- The second panel is related to the political governance, that is focusing on determining the priority of the various activities to implement in the world. The political governance is assumed to acknowledge the extent of the regional cooperation and the constitution of economic groups and to control the interventions of international agencies to be effective in all countries of the same region.
  - The third panel is related to democratic legitimacy, the latter is focusing on spreading the pattern of participatory and democratic governance, to raise the effectiveness of the interventions of the international agencies regarding the objectives considered as reference by international community.

The thorough analysis of the content of the 3 principles of the innovative governance enabled to consider these panels as summarizing for the features of the new governance. The latter made up the foundation of the international and institutional reforms. Some activities should be established to conduct successfully the new order of governance in international community.



1. The implementation of a legitimate political authority: in the previous international governance, G-7 conducted the several activities of the international agencies. Although considering the continuous decreasing in its economic weight and due to the advent of new economic powers, it led to rethink regarding the reform of the group.

Recently, in the international council of the UN regarding the finance of development, 3 patterns are proposed: the first relies on the principle of duality among the permanent members and the others (non-permanent). The latter would contribute in taking decision by rotation. The second is focusing on dividing in specified number like the administration council of IMF. The third consists on raising the G-7 to become G-20 through including the most economic powerful 20 countries.

2. Rebalance the institutional architecture: it focuses on creating an international institution to replace the previous various agencies. For instance, the creation of the world nature organization as replacement for the United Nation Environmental Program. The new organization is assumed to control the articulation and the consistency of agreements targeting the preservation of environment.

The implementation of this organization is in line with the principle of specialization, it would allow the respect of agreements more coercive and to reduce the budgetary commitments of amplifying the environmental agreements. Thus, the institutional consolidation followed to the determination of means of observation, punishment and incitation to fill appropriately their function.

The new institutional framework is focusing on the consolidation of the interaction among the different international agencies: WHO, WTO, ... The new architecture should build new procedures of appeal and arbitration.

3. The commitment of civil society: the international community gave a prime attention for the contribution of NGO and the civil society and the pattern of participative democratic governance, considered as more effective. In fact, it seems compulsory to guarantee for the civil society the means to express their selves to raise their contribution in the decision taking and to reach the fixed objectives.

The transparency of economic policies of the members should facilitate the contribution of civil society in the new international governance, able to affect the decisions of policymakers in specific projects. Consolidating the contribution of civil society in the profile of the innovative international governance is in accordance with 3 different directions:

- a. The first direction consolidates the role of NGO in the control and the surveillance of the multilateral agencies, without intervening in the decision making process. The civil society have the right to access the data assumed as necessary to control the performance of international agencies. The present system gave favor for international NGO that built experience with the complex procedures of surveillance compared to the national NGO.

This problem could be solved through the intensive cooperation between them through the conduct of consultation, expertise,...

- b. The second direction focuses on the consolidation of right to the proposal, on which every civil society have the right to formulate some proposals to the multilateral agencies, after been analyzed the agencies should reply to the them.
- c. The third direction consolidates the role of the members of civil society like experts to contribute in the regulation of disagreements, if they have the required competencies.
4. Integration of poor countries: the new features of the innovative governance should include the integration of poor countries in the environment. The new pattern of governance focuses on noble notions: solidarity, equity, cooperation. Thus, it is necessary to think to enhance the sort of millions of population living under the poverty threshold.

### **Conclusion:**

The present paper provides a new framework of analysis regarding a significant issue that made up the topic of several academic and research papers in several reviews and journals. The thorough analysis of the historical facts and the insufficiencies of the "league of nations" enabled to underline the significance to build a new aspect of governance that should avoid disagreements and conflicts.

The firm analysis of the new architecture of international organizations enabled to highlight the evolution of new pattern of governance form a heterogeneous form to an innovative aspect.

The paper attempted to highlight the principles of the new governance that should be utilized to avoid conflicts and disagreements among countries, thus, we avoid political clashes and it positively contributes to the consolidation of peace in the world.

According to the concept of innovative governance, the poor countries should be the object of special attention from the international community. Thus the implementation of preferential treatment that relies on 4 different fields:

The facilitation of access to the market of rich countries through the reduction of tariffs on trade. The enhancement of the insertion of these countries in the international economy through the careful openness to trade.

The intention to support the poor countries to adopt the new pattern of governance, focusing on the notions of democracy and transparency. The aid attribution should be generous and based on the principles of solidarity and non-charity.

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