



Royal University of Law and Economics

Final Report on

Warfare of international Relation

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ABSTRACT

In human history the warfare and conflict have happened for a long time ago since the past until now. The Warfare is walking as important part in human history that gain both benefit and destruction on whoever and whatever that involve with it. For this reason, the warfare will be a good lesson for us to learn and think on when, how, why to it happen and the benefit of state that involve in warfare conflict with the solution to stop it.

This thesis is divided into six parts: (1) The first is the introduction of our thesis consisting of general background, research objective, scope and imitation of research, research problem and research question. (2) Chapter one is written about general view of warfare that focus on definition, type of warfare and the reason that cause the war, theory of warfare. (3) Chapter 2 will talk the conduct of hostility that base on international law regulates the methods and means of warfare that use and implement during warfare conflict. (4) Chapter three will talk about the consequence of warfare to both external sector and internal sector that reveal the thing that we gain from the warfare from ourselves and to the international community. (5) Chapter four is mainly about the solution of warfare to end the war and bring peace by internal and external factor. (6) The last part comprises a conclusion which summarizes key research findings in response to the research questions.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- IR: International Relations
- WWI: World War 1
- WWII: World War 2
- EMP: Electromagnetic Pulse
- IHL: International Humanitarian Law
- ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross
- CCM: Convention on Cluster Munitions Treaty
- WMD: Weapon of Mass Destruction
- UN: United Nations
- WMD: Weapon of mass destruction
- NBC: Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Warfare

INTRODUCTION

As we learn in our history, humanity tends to evolve through war because it has played as an important role alongside our evolution. It makes no difference if you live in the past or the future because there will always be a conflict at any time around the world. As the countries developed so does the activity of fighting such as WWI, WWII, and the cold war. What makes this warfare one step ahead of the earliest ones is that in the aftermath, countries seek to find law and order to limit the cruelty that will take place in future bloodshed. These systems of international law will be able to make a big difference no matter what type of war and generation that country is in.

From time to time with an end result that impacts the world after country fighting, the international society got together to establish new world order to ensure safety to each nation and the whole world. But it's part of human nature that persons seek conflict to benefitting their livelihood and since things evolve around occasionally with a modern technology that the world is offering right now, nations often tried to find a way to gain an advantage over the other for the sake of their interest and therefore history often repeats itself over and over again.

General Background of International Affaire

In the popular sense, war is a conflict between political parties involving hostility of considerable duration and magnitude. It's sad but it's the reality that individuals are often facing because war is inevitable. From the beginning of mankind till today, many wars have occurred such as proxy war, colonial war, insurgency, invasion, civil war, religious war, and very much more.

It began in the late 1960s that the law of armed conflict also known as the international humanitarian law was created to change military combat throughout every party's state. The

law of armed conflict is part of public international law and it was inspired by the considerations of each country noticing the participation of hostility in an armed conflict and the course of action to be able to protect those who are not taking part in the fighting. Not only does international humanitarian law seek to protect innocent lives and limit the weaponize battle but it's also set out the responsibility for neutral states, belligerent states, and individuals' groups that engage in warfare. International humanitarian law is part of the important international law that is still capable of applies at this period of ongoing war that is happening right now. If a nation happened to commit a serious violation of international humanitarian law that is given during hostility, that action will consider as an act of war crime toward the worldwide community. War crimes can occur by a nation range from using a deadly weapon that can cause slow and painful death to massacre a mass population in a country.

War is a very horrible thing that could happen no matter what period people live in and as the war ended, there's still a bunch of hard-working individuals try to make a living despite the environmental harshness surround them. In each era, history will always be written by the winner and for the loser, they'll get a war crime prosecution and trial.

Research Objective

The sole purpose of this research is to teach about the conflict that happens in the international community and the **hostilities** that occurs in the whole world. We will describe the international theory related to warfare that is still used and discuss it till today. You also find out more about an armed conflict that is still taking place in modern-day civilization. Furthermore, this thesis help defines a war crime that countries commit and consider it as a serious violation of the war. There are many principles, laws, conventions, and regulations which will be used as the fundamental structure connected with international law concern the

conduct of hostility. Moreover, we also want to show you the method and the type of weapon that considers illegal in our society. This thesis also signifies the afterward of conflicts such as the consequence and the prosecution of a war crime. And last but not least, there will be a case study which will break down for juniors who started to join IR program for analyzing and explaining the situations. It furthermore aims to: analyze and understand of conflict happen between state factors that led to conflict, solution, cease, rule of warfare and role of the international community in period warfare occur around the world regarding economic impact, solutions, and what we should learn accordingly in its context and cease because some states join the conflict for benefit.

Scope and Limitation of Research

This research will be talking about regulation during war discovering the factors that have caused and contributed to the war that happens around the world from the past until now. We will give a basic case study conflict and analysis to better understand how war happens. Moreover, this will include Consequences of Warfare, solutions, and international factors. Due to the limitation of the number of pages that we cannot provide a wider range of information about international warfare conflicts that occur around the world from the past, therefore, this paper will draw the main factor and that lead to world conflicts that happened from the past until now.

Research Problems

In the world, not every country ever fought in a war. It has brought both benefit and destruction at the same time. Some countries rise and fall because of warfare. Some go for world peace and become the supreme power on the international stage. It is important to know all reasons behind warfare because everything happens for reason including war like the first

world war world has started between 1914-1918 for the reason of being allies, nationalism, imperialism, and militarism. Some war happens from its state, for example, civil war due to the ineffectiveness of public order and government management. Some reason they go to war for revenge for example of Germany during world war 2 because of humiliation after losing world war 1. There are more few reasons why the war is still happening around the world and the relationship between states that have conflict. So, this research aims to discover the reason warfare and the role of international relations that involve at the same time.

Research Question

There are a few important research questions that will be the guiding points leading to comprehensive research and insightful analysis for this research paper:

1. What is the keys factor that leads the state to war?
2. What are the consequence and rules of warfare?
3. Why do we create a rule of warfare?
4. What is the punishment for those who violate the rule?
5. Why do we have the international intervene during a conflict?
6. What should we learn from warfare and international relation?

Methodology

The research methods of our articles will be based on research materials and online libraries, academic journals, institutional reports, newspapers, history books, official documentary interview videos, and our understanding with analytical articles related to the topic, which will ensure that our articles progress well. Using these data, we can deepen our understanding of Warfare in international relations.

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL OVERVIEW

1.1 Definition of Warfare

War has been an important topic for everyone to analyze and study no matter what type they are or what ages they're in. Many people will consider the meaning of war and warfare the same meanwhile both of them are entirely different. In this research, there will be only one definition when it comes to defining warfare.

Warfare describes as a public act of war but it does not refer to a particular war. It resembles the word hostility meaning that it's a method and action that a country is using during the war while the word "war" refers to an intense armed conflict between states, governments, societies, or paramilitary groups such as mercenaries, insurgents, and militias. It generally clarifies by extreme aggression, violence, destruction, mortality using regular or irregular military forces¹. When there is a fight between political groups with different ideologies that involve hostilities or warfare of reasonable duration and magnitude is also considered a war.

There are many types of warfare when countries are fighting. It can be changed from time to time depends on the tactics and weapons they are using during the bloodshed. While some of them mark as successful and demonstrate skill in accomplishing with completion by evasion but some of them are considered illegal. From the earliest year of war till today, history illuminates us all different types of warfare that parties involved in the conflict make use of it including:

- Guerrilla warfare: when small groups of combatants use the environment as a battleground with tactics such as sabotage, ambush, camouflage, and mobility to fight

¹ ARON R. (1966) *Peace and war; a theory of international relations*. Praeger, New York

others. The classic example of this warfare dated back to the US Vietnam war, Cuba revolution, Peninsular war, Khmer Rouge, and many more.

- Trench warfare: a type of war that happens on land using an occupied tunnel line as a base with well-protected troops equipped with weapons and artillery². This type of warfare can take place anywhere even in modern times since it fights on land. The most noticeable war that includes trench warfare namely WWI, WWII, the Iran-Iraq war, the siege of Vicksburg, and many other.



• World War I: Trench Warfare



• Trench Warfare on Syrian frontline

- Ground warfare: a war that countries fight on land and it involves another three types of combat units like artillery, armored, and infantry.
 - Artillery is a heavy military range weapon created to fire long-distance ammunition. It's also classified as a heavy military ranged weapon with immense power.
 - Armored or mechanized warfare is when a battle fought with a fighting vehicle such as tank, armored car, and other self-propelled artillery

² ASHWORTH A. (1968) *The sociology of trench warfare, 1914-1918*. Brit. J. Sociol.

- Infantry is an armed army that has a task to defend or attack their enemy depends on their leader's commands. They are also known as soldiers but we may also see them operate artillery and armored weapon as their fight advantages.
- Asymmetric warfare: is a conflict between an individual, country, or other groups of people that conduct a hostile action and each party has a huge different power or tactics³. This type of warfare can also be described as an irregular fight with formal military and an informal one with less force, weapon, and equipment that can be seen using it from the past until the current era.
- Aerial warfare: or flying combat is a battle that takes place on airspace involving flying machines namely plane, drone, helicopter, fly-jet, and other aircraft. It could be a battle to take control or defend the country against ground targets or another airspace. This can also be a great advantage when it comes to scouting for information about where the enemies are based or what they're doing.
- Electronic warfare: a war when countries put their effort to weaponize an advanced technology that can be fought on sea, land, air, and space. But there is also an object that uses the electromagnetic spectrum signal to communicate and protect at once such as radar, radio, EMP. Electronic warfare countermeasures can be offensive or defensive⁴. Offensive activities are generally carried out under the initiative of friendly forces. Examples include:
 - Block enemy radar or command and control systems;
 - Use anti-radiation missiles to suppress enemy air defense systems;

³ Mack, A. (1974). *The Concept of Power and its Uses in Explaining Asymmetric Conflict*. London: Richardson Institute for Conflict and Peace Research.

⁴ Electronic warfare. 09 November 2012. Headquarters, Department of the US Army

- Use spoofing techniques to confuse enemy intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) systems, and
- Use orientation Capable weapon disables enemy equipment or abilities



• Military radar scan



• Israel iron dome missile defense system

- Naval warfare: this warfare can only be applied on a battlespace that contains water and is primarily intended to either claim territory across the land or a fight that will take place on the water. Weapons that can be used in naval warfare such as watercraft, submarine, depth charge, torpedo, and any other navy weapons.



A 53-65K Torpedo on display in the torpedo storage areas.



Depth charges on USS Cassin Young (DD-793)

- Illegal warfare: a war that uses restricted weapons or weapons of mass destruction such as a method such as Nuclear, Biological, chemical, ...

Warfare has gone through huge evolutions from time to time due to technological innovation in weaponry but the essential goal of war remains the same. However, as time goes on the cost will increase higher than before.

1.2 The Theory of Future Warfare

A military theory is an analysis of social norms and trends in military affairs nowadays or in the past in addition to describing events in war. The concept of war has been described in many different ways depending on what period people live in. Date back to the 5th century BC back when there is no technology and innovation, a well-known Chinese general with an amazing military strategist Sun Tzu describes all of his warfare based on intelligence, philosophy, surprise, and deception as war tactics. Even though those theories are old but some of them still apply to modern-day war. It shows that some old theory is still relevance and it could be used as guidance. Niccolo Machiavelli is a well-known political philosopher who is very famous for his book “The Prince” wrote about rules and discipline in war and that war must be clearly defined. He developed the philosophy of “limited war” thinking that when diplomacy between each country fails, war is an extension of politics. He believed that stability and security will help society, religion, and art within its nation.

1.2.1 Economic Warfare

Conflicts and wars, like natural laws, are unavoidable elements of human existence. These conflicts and wars were waged not just by well-armed and prepared warriors, but also by weaponry developed by economic scientists throughout human history. The way of using military weapons in war almost always results in bloodshed, whereas economic warfare causes significant harm without causing bloodshed.

what is economic warfare?

Economic warfare refers to the use of, or threat of using, economic measures against a



country to weaken its economy and therefore also reduce its political and military might⁵. Economic warfare also encompasses the use of economic tools to force an adversary to modify its policies or behavior or to weaken its ability to conduct normal international relations.

Economic warfare's success is determined by several elements, including the adversary's ability to create or buy limited commodities internally or from other countries. For example, the attempt by the United States to overthrow the Cuban leader Fidel Castro from power in Cuba by enforcing a decades-long embargo were frustrated by increased trade between Cuba and Mexico, Canada, and western Europe. Economic warfare is often thought of as a low-cost supplement or alternative to military engagement, but it costs the beginning country by denying it access to economic exchange with the targeted country. The ability of the adversary's government to distribute sufficient domestic income toward the military or other institutions to compensate for decreases in capability caused by the loss of restricted products also limits the effectiveness of economic warfare. for example, In the 1990s economic warfare against Iraq and North Korea did not substantially reduce the military threat posed by those countries because both were able to control their limited economic resources toward their militaries.

The purpose of economic warfare is:

- To ensure own economic growth
- Disruption of enemy's economy

⁵ Nicholas A. Lambert, *Planning Armageddon: British Economic Warfare and the First World War* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2012).

- **Methods and weapons of Economic Warfare**

There are several types of methods such as:

- Black listing. It is a kind of remark of someone or state that put ban or penalty on doing trade and anything in the international community. For example, the US set to add more Chinese companies to the blacklist over Xinjiang due to their illegal actions on access commodities, software, and technology, etc.
- Control over funds and property. This refer to demand anything important that we want from debt country.
- Blockade of the trade includes sea trade. For example: use military strategy to block all of the merchant ships go into the enemy's sea.
- Control of country's export. it means we have allies with the enemy's trade party and convince them to join us and stop making a trade with them.
- Create an internal problem and encourage a strike. For example: make new policy to apply and create conflict on the enemy internal economy and encourage local conflict without announcing it to the official.
- Fiscal methods. It is the use of government income collection (taxes or tax cuts) and expenditure to impact a country's economy is known as economic management. it is the main method to improve the local economy. With the use of taxes, contributions, customs duties states can thereby strengthen their own economies completeness from outside.
- Espionage methods. It is the activity of gaining secrets from rivals or opponents for military, political, or economic advantage is referred to as espionage in the chain of information collection. The spy is walking in an important part of this method.

- **The Advantages and Disadvantages of Economic Warfare**

Advantages

Economic warfare has two main characteristics from a military standpoint. The first is the use of economic warfare as a supplement to military operations, while the second is its application to the peacetime military establishment and war preparation.

The advantage of economic warfare is that it is the war that puts heavy damage without bloodshed. The war with military weapons mostly goes hand in hand with bloodshed while the economic warfare leads to heavy damage without bloodshed instead it makes the serious damage to enemy's state economic factors such as:

- Tax Rate: The rate of taxation is an important aspect of the economy. The tax rate has an impact on the price of goods and their sales, which has an impact on the enemy's economy.
- Exchange Rate. When it comes to export and import, the exchange rate plays a role. It has an impact on foreign payments and the pricing of goods, which has an impact on the enemy's economy.
- Inflation. With an increase in demand, the price of products or services rises, resulting in inflation, and the money supply in the market rises as well.
- Labor. It is referred to the cost of worker, often known as wage, is always an important economic element that has an impact on the economy. Many countries have begun to hire workers from other countries. The company establishes a plant or begins manufacturing in a low-wage area.
- Demand/ Supply. Demand or supply of goods or services has an impact on the economy because as demand rises, so does the price of goods or services, resulting in inflation.

As inflation rises, so does the money supply in the economy, and as supply rises, so does the price of goods or services. Demand and supply are mutually dependent.

- Law and policies. When the law is changed or modified, the economy of a country changes. For example, if the government passes legislation prohibiting the sale of booze in the country, it will affect enterprises that deal with it, their employees, and shops, all of whom have an impact on the whole economy.
- Recession. It is purchasing power of consumer which force companies to drop the price of their goods or services.

Disadvantage

The bad thing about economic warfare is that they make people's life suffer, difficult to earn of living lifestyle like they used to because of the market and issue. Sometimes the state has to change follow to international demand to end the conflict on economic warfare. For example, in history: The Continental System of Napoleon. After failing to attack England through military techniques, Napoleon believed that England could be overcome through economic warfare. On November 21, 1806, Napoleon issued the so-called Berlin order, which imposed a trade embargo on the British⁶. Between 1808 and 1811, the French measurement harmed the British economy by concealing a drop in British exports of between 25% and 55 percent. The ones that suffer the most from economic warfare are citizens and merchants that do trade and then it affects to state's government or economy.

1.2.2 War on Resources

As the global population grows and especially people's standards for quality of life around the world rise. Tension over resources is inevitable. This is compounded by the need

⁶ Gershoy, Leo, *The French Revolution 1789-1799*

for resources for survival. For example, the conflict on the water can be happened shortly due to global warming which fewer water resources in some very populated desert regions such as the Middle East. War on resources is a conflict that arises at any time with the purpose is to gain access to a resource. Material that exists without any actions of humankind can be count as natural resources including oil, iron, rubber, cotton, copper, coal, natural gas, metal but back in the earliest history, humans were fighting for natural resources such as animals, crops, and any other production of goods. The advantage of scraping resources from other countries including:

- They can stand by themselves even got hit by another nation.
- States can have a better internal network for transportation and distribution.
- They developed their country and advances their military militia.
- While in war, they can remain longer and as effective combatants than other nations with less advanced economic resources.

But with all these advantages, there are also many disadvantages as well when it comes to the war on resources such as:

- It can bring destruction to the country due to the over-extraction of resources from other
- Some countries in Africa and the Middle East regions are poor and at war because they're rich in natural resources.
- Just like any war, it can destroy the state economy, environment, community, and population.

Of all the topics involved here, resource war tends to be the most intractable and the most likely since in general. For the countries involved the water is an existential issue that they're willing to die over it. People are fighting over natural resources can trace back to the earliest war in human history during a conflict between 2 states between LAGASH and UMMA.

Most of the conflicts erupted because of the farming land and access to reliable sources of water. The war happened over the water which is known today as the Tigris river.

The aftermath of WWI left each country's economy struggle and weak which created a brutal war in human history known as WWII. WWII broke out due to many reasons and one of them is economic aspects. All major players in the war all have one goal in mind which is a resource. They want economic power, industrial installations, natural resources and each one knew that it needed to be gathered as quickly as possible because other states know when the war breaks out, all bounds, and trade and goods and resources and relations that keep the world economy functioning will stop. They need all of these resources to prepare for the next war soon but they already started a war when they tried to gain access to resources. Also when a country has strong economic resources, it advances its wealth because a bigger economy can withstand a hit from other countries without crumbling. It will have a greater ability to synthesize and alternative for natural resources they don't have. A state can stay as an effective fighter than other nations with less advanced economies. This is why during WWII, Italy was lost and capitulated so much quicker than Germany.

In the modern time with modern technology, countries need a powerful weapon to stay in power among others. Nuclear weapons are often owned by countries such as the United States, China, North Korea, India, and many others to represent the ultimate defense of their nations. But to produce a nuclear weapon it needs natural resources such as Thorium and Uranium. Shortly, states will fight for those elements in the future when they use up all their resource.

In the near future, water will become scarce in some very populated regions especially in the Middle East due to their climate. Water war will tend to be the most likely since in general for the countries involved the water is a fearful issue. The first example of a war like this is

Ethiopia and Egypt water dispute. Ethiopians think the benefit of dam construction is a fundamental right that can hold back water and control its level. It could also bring electricity to more than half of Ethiopians who do not have access to electricity at home. Egyptians see their fate as falling into foreign hands.

But why did Egypt anger Ethiopia and how did the river flow?

The Nile's main source is in Ethiopia and it flows toward Sudan's capital join with other rivers before heading downstream to Egypt. Ethiopia is building the renaissance dam to block up the Blue Nile which is blocking Egypt's water supply. Egypt is 95% dependent on the Nile for its water supply and if the river is blocked it could affect the farmer, hydropower, agriculture, and people. Ethiopia incentive that the dam would provide cheap energy to power the entire nation as well as much of Sudan (Ethiopia tried to bribe Sudan with electricity to avoid conflict with a neighboring country with mutual interest). There is also a proxy involve in this conflict with Iran and Turkey supporting Ethiopia while Israel and Saudi Arabia are Egypt allies. If both of the countries fail to reach an agreement or there isn't any war involved or international pressure, Ethiopia will continue to build the dam without compromise with Egypt



1.3 The Rome Statute (International Crime)

The Rome Statute established four core international crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression⁷. All of these definitions below are under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court that is considered as an illegal act of war.

Definition and Differences

- Genocide: an action that is committed with the intent to destroy an ethnic, national, religious group by using brute force, killing, brainwash, and torture. Genocide aims to destroy a group of people and making sure that those people will never be born. It also brainwashes children and transforms one group into another group.
- Crimes against humanity: is an attack against people, community, and citizens with an act such as murder, torture, enslavement, human experiment, deportations, genocide, using a weapon of mass destruction, kidnapping, rape, and other inhumane act. Crimes against humanity are focusing to commit an inhumane act on everyone from an individual to the whole population.
- War crimes: is an act that violates the humanitarian law in war. It refers to and focuses on an international law that regulates the conditions of war and conducting prohibited warfare. Law of war can be:
 - Prohibit from using a chemical weapon or another inhumane weapon.
 - The soldier cannot kill, torture, kidnap and commit a sexual act against a civilian.

⁷. UN General Assembly, *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (last amended 2010)*, 17 July 1998, ISBN No. 92-9227-227-6, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3a84.html> [accessed 2 August 2021]

- Using a child as a soldier.
 - Taking civilians hostage.
 - Commit perfidy.
 - Pillaging.
- Crime of aggression: is a type of crime that a person or a state is planning, preparing, executing, and initiating to invade or use military that violates the Charter of the United Nations. It shows when they use armed force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of another State in an act of war.

1.4 The Persuasion of Conflict

In modern-day with modern diplomacy, people usually think that war is necessary unlike in the past where countries usually go to war to gain state interest. It also has many different purposes. Some wars can be fought with the sole purpose of protecting their country and with the desired result of peace. But some can be fought to defeat the enemies and create a new effective peace on the condition of the winner. We can learn through a study of human history that the cause of war is multitude and without modern diplomacy, a conflict could arise at any time and it ranges from the assassination of an important person to gain a personal interest for the benefit of the state.

Can war ever solve a conflict? Does violence usually the answer?

Well, it depends on what you are fighting for and what will the winner do if they won a war actually. If the source of violence doesn't go away, an extended period of peace won't be long and the conflict will occur again. Conflicts arise depend on a country's goal and each goal has a different purpose. Like the French revolution is fought due to economic oppression of the

French monarchy. However, most wars are fought for many reasons with a desire to weaken another country, advantages over territory, seeking resources, historical rivalries, and self-defense.

1.5 The Cause of Warfare

War doesn't come out of anywhere. It usually comes from a dispute between countries or groups of individuals that turns violent and every conflict occurred mainly due to imperialism, nationalism, alliance, militarism, colonialism, and ideology.

Colonialism

Colonialism can be a major role in a war because it's a practice of controlling other areas or people by establishing colonies with the aim of economic and territory dominance. Colonialism is very bad because it could lead to a slave trade then lead to discrimination and racism. Their goal is to integrate small countries. It could also damage other country religions, cultures, resources, environment, language, economy, and other cultural practices. During their dominance, they find their interest by seeking to benefit from colonized groups and resources. In the past, most of colonialism have come from Europe when they tried to expand their power to other small countries and it mostly practices by a big country. They extract colonized state wealth and increase their own. Some colonialism is involved with immigration because they want to extend their population to another country. They are often motivated by their religious, economic, and political purpose. Some colonialism involves exploiting other countries' natural resources and populations as labor. It's showed by how control and exploitation can be transmitted from people in colonial countries to migrants in a newly independent country.

Most of the countries after colonization were often left scared because of torture, punishment, and murder. Exploitation could be a big problem that leads to natural disasters as well. We can look at the devastation of Haiti that was created by France in 1625 and of course,

they treated their colonial possessions harshly. France wants to make Haiti their economic producer so they exploited Haiti's land and brought many slaves. France destroyed the soil by aggressively harvesting the same crop every year. During their exploitation, Haitian was overworked, abused, tortured, and eventually, they rebelled.

Imperialism

Many things could persuade a war to happen but imperialism is one of the main reasons that cause most of the war. Imperialism is an ideology of expanding their territory through hard power like military force and aggressive political propaganda. But they also using soft power such as culture, diplomacy, and economic benefit for the sake of gaining power over another country. The term imperialism is often confused with the word "colonialism". They both have the same meaning with a small distinction with making them slightly different from one another. When powerful state rules and exploits other small or weak countries it could also be counted as imperialism. Sometimes a country might think that it needs more economic gain because a country wishes to take control of another country's wealth or access their precious materials such as gold, silver, rubber, livestock, minerals, and oil. Not only does imperialism dictate the economic advantage but also politics as well. The meaning is to create an empire and increasing its dominance by control others. We can look back at the beginning of WWI, what caused this war is because of the assassination of Austria-Hungarian Archduke goes by the name Franz Ferdinand but actually, everyone knew a big war was coming due to every country want to expand their land and seek resources.

Imperialism cannot be considered a good thing. It can be good at first but it could be bad in the long term. Cambodia's history can be set as a good example in this case. Cambodia sought help from France because they were oppressing by Siam and Vietnam. To prevent Siam from tearing Cambodia's land apart, king Norodom sought help by negotiated with the French

and asked them to become their protector in the year 1863. When France agreed to help Cambodia, they also eyeing their interest and benefits such as natural resources, economic, and domination. Finally, Siam was officially recognized as the French protectorate on Cambodia and didn't oppress Cambodia anymore. From that point on, France started to change from imperialization to colonization. They left the oppression from Siam to France and Cambodia was under French colony for nearly a century (1863-1953) and were forced to do harsh laboring work and were heavily taxed. Some of them were even recruited to fight the world war. It was a disaster until the year 1953 that they were escaping from French colonization by declaring independence.

Nationalism

Nationalism is also the major part that causes the war due to the policy of the state to prove that country is superior to another by violent subjugation. Nationalism has a long history of being linked to the most catastrophic wars in human history; the revisionist governments that started both the First and Second World Wars have been viewed as the epitome of nationalism's perils. "The majority of wars are fought to reflect a country's character rather than for security, material or monetary gain."⁸. "A nationalist group can be defined as a type of people who place their most essential commitment to their ethnic or national group above everything else, despite the fact that other affiliations may influence their cultural identity, which in turn may influence their nationalist identity."⁹ Nationalist attitudes can be taught in a people using nationalist symbols, propaganda, a focus on national history, language, and other strategies. For example, World War II (1939-1945) – The rise of the Nazi Socialist Party and Germany's eventual domination of the European continent were direct results of the Treaty of Versailles, which

⁸ Dr. Richard Ned Lebow, *Professor of International Political Theory at the Department of War Studies, Kings College London*,

⁹ from S. Van Evera, 'Nationalism and War', *International Security*, MIT Press, Vol. 18 No. 4 (Spring 1994), page 5

imposed strict punishments on Germany after they lost world war 1 and blame everything on them by making unfair treaty for Germany. That's why they made this war and Hitler's unity of the Germans through various techniques to achieve his agenda is a historical example of nationalism in order to make Germany great again.

Alliances

Alliances can be seen as the main cause for the war because the alliance system brought in a substantial number of countries into the conflict. Several nations had allied with one another. They pledged to look out for one another. If one of them was assaulted, the others would come to their aid. So, when one state assaults or being attack by others it involves all the countries in the alliance as well. Economic factors, such as trade agreements, investment, or loans, may be included in alliances... As we see alliances played an important factor in the cause of the First World War, the alliances had a defensive nature, this acted as a deterrent for war. When it comes to conflict it involves all-state in the alliance into conflict. For example, prior to WWI, Russia and Serbia, France and Russia, Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, Britain, France, and Belgium, France, Britain, and Russia, and Japan and Britain had established strong ties. The Triple Entente, a 1907 alliance between France, the United Kingdom, and Russia, produced the worst international strife. Germany saw the alliance that surrounded them as a threat to their dominance and survival. As tensions over alliances continued to build, pre-existing ties led to other countries declaring war on each other in the face of conflict. The two sides of World War I, the Allied and Central Powers, were formed as a result of these fights over alliances, which pushed states to defend one another. On the side of the Allies, which included Russia, France, and the United Kingdom. Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria alternated as the Central Powers was fought during world war 1 through a conflict of alliances.

Militarism

Militarism is a belief or system in which the military is elevated and its needs and interests are a priority. Militarism is a political philosophy that emphasizes the value of military might. According to Alfred Vagts, a German historian who participated in World War I, the domination of the military man over the civilian, an unfair preponderance of military demands, an emphasis on military considerations. Militarism and two others, nationalism and imperialism, were all intrinsically connected. They were systems, ideologies, or ways of thinking that reinforced and strengthened each other when conflict occurs or being assaulted by something. The way that the state increases their manpower, weapons, and supply with great income to make their nation strong through hard power like USSR during the cold war era. Nowadays we can see Military expenditures have always been a top priority for North Korea. According to military reports from China and the US, North Korea spends over 25% of its government budget on the military and has 40% of its people serving in the military¹⁰, either active or reserve. Despite its small size state, it boasts the world's largest military when active and reserve duty troops are counted, with approximately nine million troops as of 2013. Given the low standard of life and poverty experienced by the majority of North Koreans, the massive amount of money spent on the military astounds outside observers and is ready to go to war whenever needed.

Ideology

Ideology is a set of beliefs, especially one that serves as the foundation for a political system, party, or organization. It was the main part that occurs the war for many nations and the whole world especially during the cold war period (1947-1991).

¹⁰ Myungchul Lee, *The RFA's Korean Service report. 2007-2017*

But is there a relation between ideology and the cause of war? Are some ideologies susceptible to violence more than others? Is there a link between ideological differences and conflict? Is it more likely that more ideological leaders will end up fighting?

After the conclusion of WWII, the world witnessed the advent of a cold war between the communist countries led by Russia and the capitalist led by the United States. It was the first stage that war spread through ideology. Ideology refers to the set of concepts or beliefs which form the basis of economic or political theory and policy. The capitalist ideology refers to demarcate system which allows people to have a free market, business own capital good or private individual and chose the leader of state by the election of all people in the country. However, Communism is a political ideology that emerged intending to create a classless society in which all means of production and all goods created are owned in common by all members of society. The public property takes the place of private property. By definition, communism is tyrannical. Its goal was to subjugate the entire society to ideology and to exclude the marginalized. During that time, the principle that causes the Cold War was the spread of an ideology that was supported by two different sides. Many states have fallen into proxy war due to the ideology during the Cold War. The cause of changing ideology was because of the ineffectiveness of government, corruption, and ineffective public order which lead to the war on order to change the local government and sometimes with the support from a foreign power to change it. For example: during the Cold War period, North Korea started attacking South Korea with the support from USSR and China to put unify Korea in one state and communism¹¹, but it was not successful because South Korea is capitalist and has the United State as a backbone to help them. The war between these two followed by few years from 1950 to 1953

¹¹ *Sergei Goncharov, John W. Lewis, Xue Litai, Uncertain Partners: Stalin, Mao, and the Korean War (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1993), pp. 143–5.*

which lead to a cease-fire agreement. Not only in Korea there were also many countries that fall into the conflict because of different ideologies during the Cold war like the Cambodian civil war, Vietnam war, and many others.

CHAPTER 2: THE CONDUCT OF HOSTILITY

2.1 International Humanitarian Law

According to the International Committee of the Red Cross or in short for ICRC, the term of conduct hostilities is an international law that regulates and restricts the methods and warfare that conduct by parties in an armed conflict. The purpose is to limit the cruel way of war and find a balance between legitimacy warfare and the protection of human dignity. It also focuses on the action that secures the humanitarian for instance, the reduction of human suffering among them is civilian. The following term in International Humanitarian Law, the word civilian is a person or a people who are not taking part in armed forces nor join the military force.

In international humanitarian law, the meaning of "direct participation in hostilities" refers to an action which if carried out by a civilian or any other, would stop his protection from the dangers posed by military operations. The most notable thing is that for the duration of his direct involvement in civilian hostilities can be directly attacked as if he were a fighter.

During peacetime, IHL does not apply and it also does not work on an act of sporadic violence.

Humane Treatment

One of the most important rules of IHL is that all people who fall into the hands of the enemy have the right to be treated as humanely as possible regardless of their conditions and status or activities. They must be protected in all circumstances without any distinction including murder, torture, rape, and any other brutal acts. Civilian protection is crucial and each party must acknowledge it by providing them essentials such as medical supplies, clothes, food, and shelter.

What kind of people should be considered as civilians and deserve humane treatment?

Anyone that is not a member of the conflict should be considered as a civilian because they are a person or people who are not taking part in the armed forces nor join the military force. Civilians can participate in hostilities but when they take a direct part in hostilities civilians are consuming as unlawful combatants. They lose their protection as civilian persons and become lawful objectives during the time they take a direct part in hostilities. The most notable thing is that for the duration of his direct involvement in civilian hostilities can be directly attacked as if he were a fighter. Direct participation in hostilities consists of specific actions performed by individuals as part of hostilities between the parties to the armed conflict.

But not only civilians, persons who are not taking part in hostilities anymore such as prisoners of war or armed forces who consider wounded, sick, and detention shall also be treated humanely in all circumstances without any distinction such as birth, race, gender, color, wealth, religion, ...

The Fundamental Principle of IHL

IHL also provided that a party should not carry an action that related to hostility toward civilians and they should be treated humanely in all circumstances without any distinction. When a conflict arises, civilians must be protected against all types of cruelty including torture or murder and they deserve better treatment. The principle of IHL is a powerful law that plays a big major role in the international community to ensure the safety and dignity of every people in the time of war. Even in the old days and the modern time, war is inevitable and is still ongoing in the world. In the present, IHL applies to every conflict that occurs right now such as:

- The international armed conflicts which least two countries or parties that are fighting each other.
- In a circumstance where a country was controlled by the dominant power country or occupied part of it.
- The armed conflicts that arise inside a country between one or more organized armed groups and a government which known as civil wars.

IHL applies to all parties or states in dispute, regardless of who initiated it. By limit warfare that country is used, it helps protect the people who are not, or no longer participating in hostilities. It also protected people that are captured by the enemy. IHL bans the use of weapons that are considered cruel toward people including prisoners, civilians, and soldiers. Even in hostilities, combatants and civilians require:

- Both parties or states are involved in a conflict need to treat wounded and sick persons.
- The protection of people that take part in the military but are not part of the fight such as the medical staff and military chaplains.
- The parties in the dispute ensure that the dignity of prisoners of war and civilians are specially protected by allowing visits by ICRC delegates.

International humanitarian law is made up of a huge number of treaties especially, the Geneva conventions of 1949, additional protocols, and many other series of conventions that discussing specific aspects of the law of warfare. There is also a substantial body of customary law that is binding on all States and parties to a conflict. Such rules are binding on both states and non-State armed groups.

2.1.1 The Geneva Convention 1949

The Geneva Convention and its additional protocol is a body of public international law with the purpose to provide humane treatment and minimum protection. This convention can only apply in war because it seeks out to protect those who are not or involved in hostilities such as soldiers, civilians, spies, mercenaries, prisoners and regardless of what status they are or what type of war they are fighting.

The Geneva convention is the core of international humanitarian law. It was first created by a man named Henry Dunant who visited wounded soldiers after the battle of Solferino in 1859. He was shocked by the lack of facilities, personnel, and medical aid available to help these soldiers. As a result, he published a book that exposed the horror of war that leads to the establishment of the Red Cross in Geneva¹².

The 1949 Geneva Convention was the fourth updated version of the convention on armed conflict according to the adoption of 1864, 1906, and 1929. It aims to set a legal standard for humanitarian treatment in armed conflict and it consists of four treaties and 3 additional protocols namely:

- **The first Geneva Convention** made up of 64 articles that represent the protection of wounded and sick soldiers on land during the conflict. It also protects religious personnel, medical staff, units, and transportation.
- **The second Geneva Convention** consists of 63 articles that closely resemble the provision of the first Geneva Convention such as structure and content. This convention

¹². International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), *Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention)*, 12 August 1949, 75 UNTS 287, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b36d2.html> [accessed 2 August 2021]

focuses on the protection of sick, wounded, and shipwrecked personnel mainly at a sea battle.

- **The third Geneva Convention** which has only 97 articles in 1929 but now contains 143 articles. It applies to the prisoner of war that was captured by the enemy. It seeks to find protection and a better condition for them to stay
- **The fourth Geneva Convention** was composed of 159 articles with the purpose to give protection to civilians, including those in the occupied territory. When it was adopted before 1949, it mainly focuses on the combatants only and not on civilians until WWII showed up. After the war, it was adopted in 1949 concerning the protection of the innocent who are not taking part in the hostilities. This convention gives protection treatment without any distinction no matter what territories and parties they are in or occupied.

There are also 3 additional protocols to the Geneva Conventions including:

- The additional protocol I: International conflicts
- The additional protocol II: non-international conflicts
- The additional protocol III: additional distinctive emblem

2.1.2 Treaties

Treaties are agreements between country and country, those countries that ratify a treaty are bound by its terms. Treaties are part of the main source of IHL rules and regulations. The key of IHL treaties includes the 1907 Hague Regulations, the four Geneva Conventions, and its Additional Protocols.

- Convention (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land. The Hague, 18 October 1907:
 - According to the International Committee of Red Cross, one of the purposes for which the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899 was convened was "the revision of the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated in 1874 by the Conference of Brussels, and not yet ratified" (Russian circular note of 30 December 1898). The Conference of 1899 succeeded in adopting a Convention on land warfare to which Regulations are annexed. The Convention and Regulations⁴ were revised at the Second International Peace Conference in 1907. The two versions of the Convention and the Regulations differ only slightly from each other¹³.

IHL is made up of many treaties. It also contains other treaties that related to inhumane methods and weapons or protected objects and persons such as:

- The 1954 Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property during armed conflict
- The 1972 Biological Weapons Convention
- The 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons
- The 1993 Convention on Chemical Weapons
- The 1997 Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel mines and many more.

2.1.3 Customary Law

¹³ D.Schindler and J.Toman, *The Laws of Armed Conflicts*, Martinus Nijhoff Publisher, 1988, pp.69-93.

Customary and treaty of international law are the sources of IHL. Many other IHL rules are now considered to reflect customary international law as well even though a state or non-state armed group can't sign a treaty. Most of the customary international law is made up of rules obtained from state practice based on their belief and the idea that states should do what the law requires them to do. Customary law is unwritten and its usually research from time to time again into state practice to ensure it could fit as an international legal standard. Therefore, the request for a study on international customary humanitarian law is normally carried out by the ICRC also known as the international committee of the red cross. It does not create a new law for the IHL but instead, finds a suitable perspective of the existing customary law of IHL. It generally binding between states because it regulates their relationship. Sometimes, a customary law signifies more details than a treaty that binds to an international or non-international armed conflict since it applies to any war. If the Geneva Convention and its treaties lack any point or factor, a customary law will fill the remaining gaps.

Just like other all legal standards, whether it's domestic or international, they can also be violated by a state. But this does not mean that the law isn't working or effective. When the rules of international humanitarian law are violated, those violations are generally condemned by other states or rejected by the states that violated them. This practice of condemnation and rejection aims to strengthen the existence of the law rather than weaken it. For example, even if an attack on civilians occurs, it is generally criticized and the party accused of such an attack will deny the facts or deny that the attack was unintentional. Such condemnation and justification recognize the ban on attacks on civilians. Since it's the source of international law just like treaties, there is no difference when it comes to reinforcement.

According to the customary international humanitarian law, there are 161 rules which category into 6 parts of research namely:

- The principle of distinction
- Specifically, protected persons and objects
- Specific methods of warfare
- Weapons
- Treatment of civilians and persons hors de combat
- Implementation

2.2 Method and Means of War

The method of war is usually described as a weapon or a strategy that countries used as warfare legally or illegally during an armed conflict. In international humanitarian law treaties, countries must follow the rule when it comes to conducting a hostility to limit the destruction and annihilation of a country both globally and domestically but it does not work when there is an internal conflict arise.

From time to time, there are many methods that a state used to achieve victory in war. But some of them were considered illegal because they left a lot of damage to the country and people. The effect of violated IHL could also hurt their own country due to the reparation for a war crime they committed. War is a horrible thing that can happen to everyone but to secure the safety of the innocent, parties should exercise IHL during the hostility for the benefit of civilians and many others. To ensure that each party conduct warfare legally, a state and soldier must follow the principles that are pinned by the IHL namely:

The Principle of Precaution

A party must take caution and awareness to spare any civilian. They must pay attention to not destroy a civilian object during an armed conflict while carrying out their operation. A party needs to verify that the target that they will attack is a military object. It must

choose the means and methods of attacks that avoid or at least minimize accidental harm to civilians and civilians' health. Effective warnings must be given as attacks that could affect civilians. Caution must also be exercised against the effects of the attack. For example, military objects should be at least as far away as possible from the areas around civilians. People and civil objects, all other necessary precautions must also be taken.

The Principle of Distinction

The principle of distinction is a very important principle of international humanitarianism because in an armed conflict a party must separate the civilian and fighter at all times. Find the difference between civilians and military objects is necessary and should target their objectives only against other military targets. The basic principle of distinction requires that the parties in a war must divide civilian objects on one side and military targets on the other at all times. Armed parties can only lead an attack on fighters or military targets and neither civilians nor individual civilians can do that except when they were directly involved or participated in hostilities. Attacks must be strictly limited to military purposes and may not be directed against civilian objects. Typical military targets are establishments, positions, buildings, and locations where enemy fighters and their equipment or weapons are located and military means of transport and communication. When civil objects are used for military purposes such as building, infrastructure, and transportation can be considered a military objective.

The Principle of Proportionality

The principle of proportionality prohibits the action which that can be expected to cause accidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination. It's abundant in terms of practical and military interests anticipated. As fighting intensifies in a populated area and occurs due to joint location and interference with legitimate targets and

protected people or property, the principle of proportionality is becoming increasingly important even in today's armed forces. Attacks on fighters or military targets must be consistent with proportional rules. This means that it is forbidden to launch attacks that are likely to cause accidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, and/or damage to civilian objects which will be exceeded concerning the actual and actual military benefits expected. On the other hand, military purposes can be attacked only after the assessment leads to the conclusion that civilian casualties were not expected to exceed the planned military gains.

Prohibition Against Indiscriminate attacks

An indiscriminate attack is prohibited and it can be an attack:

- Which are not targeting a specific military objective
- That are using any means or method of combat which are not directed at a specific military objective
- Those who use methods or means of combating the effects can not be determined and so in each case is the nature to strike military and civilian targets or civilian objects without distinction.

Among other types, the following categories of attacks are considered non-discriminatory:

- Bombing by any method or means considered military Objectives The number of military targets that are separated and distinct. Located in a city, town, village, or other areas of similar concentration of civilians or civil objects
- An attack that could have been expected to result in civilian casualties, Injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination of objects. There will be too many concerning practical and military interests anticipated.

Prohibition Against Unnecessary Killing or Superfluous Injury

International humanitarian law has forbidden the use of "discriminatory" means or methods of war and 'of a nature that causes unnecessary injury or suffering' is a customary rule. IHL can be applied in any armed conflict. This means the use of all firearms, projectiles, and materials or methods of natural warfare that cause or lead to unnecessary suffering is forbidden at all costs. This forbidden applies specifically to fighters: it says so some types of weapons are banned because they harm the fighter in unacceptable ways. Although the law is generally accepted, there is disagreement about the right way to make decisions. Whether the weapon causes injury leads to suffering or unnecessary suffering.

The International Court of Justice has designated unnecessary suffering as "unavoidable torture to achieve legitimate military goals" (the legitimacy of threats or use of nuclear weapons, 1996). For example, the rules against soldiers' eyes using lasers, as set out in Protocol 4 of the Conventional Weapons Convention, are inspired by the belief that the cause of permanent blindness in this fashion is the effect of injury or injury. Suffering unnecessarily.

2.2.1 Inhumane Weapon

Weapons are an important and great invention since the beginning of mankind. Over a hundred and thousands of wars and killing, it continues to develop new ways to kill one another usually in a brutal way from crossbow to gun, grenade, nuclear, and so on. They all have the same objective but over several international societies, some of the weapons are considered illegal and should be banned in any type of war due to being inhumane toward others.

But what makes a weapon inhumane than another? And what makes them inhumane than another legal weapon?

Weapons consider inhumane if it uses as indirect or unpleasant means to kill the enemy. Weapons that cause unnecessary pain and suffering toward the victims, as well as mental and emotional trauma, can also describe inhumanely.

Even though illegal and legal weapons have the same purpose and they still kill the soldier during the war, the main purpose of the convention on banned these certain types of weapons is not to concern the combatant but the **civilian** population instead.

Crossbow

In our modern time, a crossbow does not use in a war because it is considered outdated. It's not clear whether it was created in China or Europe but back in ancient times, a crossbow was one of the most dangerous weapons and it was forbidden to use in 1139 under Pope Innocent II¹⁴.



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Incendiary Weapons

“Incendiary weapon” means any type of weapon with the purpose to set fire to objects or causing burn injury to persons through the action of chemical, flame, or heat. This includes flamethrower, Molotov, flame fougasses, shells, rockets, napalm, grenades, mines, bombs, and other containers of incendiary substances.

¹⁴ *Internet Medieval Source Book, 1 November 1996, retrieved 5 May 2007.*

This type of weapon was prohibited for certain uses under “The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons” which is a United Nations treaty (Protocol III of Geneva) that restricts incendiary weapons. But they are not completely banned because it depends on how the military uses them with the intention of not hurting victims. likely, they can use them to clear obstacles in the forest such as woodland.



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Cluster Bomb

A cluster munition is the type of weapon that can eject many small explosive bombs contain in it. The operation of this bomb can be either launch from the ground or drop from the air and it will explode when making contact with an object. Even if a country uses this weapon



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to target a military object, there is still a big chance that it could spread and impact civilian objects because it releases many bomblets (many small bombs) that explode over big areas. This weapon can not find a distinction between combatant and civilian and that is what makes it unacceptable. Many countries are

signed this international treaty on the “Convention on Cluster Munitions Treaty” or in short (CCM) prohibits the use, transfer, and stockpiling of cluster bombs¹⁵. What makes this bomb

¹⁵ International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), *The Convention on Cluster Munitions was adopted on 30 May 2008* (Doc. CCM/77)

more terrifying is those small bomblets might remain unexploded and they will detonate in the future.

Directed-Energy Weapon

It is a modern type of weapon that produces directed energy and is based on a laser, microwave, and any particular beam energy such as plasma or sonic that could be used to destroy a person's eyesight. This modern-day weapon is so advanced and has many advantages it could be used discreetly without generating any sound, unlike other projectile weapons. It's a light beam so that makes the user aim more precise and easier with light-speed travel.



Laser weapon - Wikipedia

Do these types of weapons exist?

Yes indeed, it exists and especially in the United States. They have many lasers weapons that could blind a person permanently. But in 2010, the United States military started using a weapon called Dazzlers in the Middle East conflict that could blind enemies temporarily from



Dazzler made by B.E. Meyers

around 300 meters. A **dazzler** is a non-lethal weapon that uses intense to directed radiation to temporarily disable its target with flash blindness. Targets can include sensors or human vision.¹⁶ The United States claimed that

this weapon is legal even though it's too close to violating the protocol of the United Nations agreement given the fact that some dazzler could still permanently blind someone's eye.

¹⁶ KEITH JACK RICHARDSON B.S. Mechanical Engineering, University of Kansas, 2011

Laser weapons were banned under “Protocol IV of the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons” with 107 signatory countries agreed to prohibit the use of any laser weapons internationally. The protocols also covered weapons that could blind someone's eye permanently and not just temporarily.

Weapons of Mass Destruction

WMD is considered as the type that could kill or harm any other living things in the world such as the environment, humans, and animals without distinction or discrimination.

It can also cause unnecessary suffering and injury toward civilians because it cannot find the distinguish. Weapons that are classified as WMD include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons.

Chemical Weapons

This type of weapon can also consider as a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) which uses chemicals made to kill or harm people. According to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), "the term chemical weapon may also be applied to any toxic chemical or its precursor that can cause death, injury, temporary incapacitation or sensory irritation through its chemical action. Munitions or other delivery devices designed to deliver chemical weapons, whether filled or unfilled, are also considered weapons themselves."¹⁷ Although they are classified as nuclear, biological, radiological weapons. While chemical weapons detonated, they can take form in many ways such as liquid, gas, and solid forms.

¹⁷ *"Brief Description of Chemical Weapons". Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Retrieved October 21, 2014.*

During the First World War in Europe, each side was heavily used mustard gas which is a chemical weapon that considers illegal after WWI. It's can be formed large blisters on a person's skin or lung which resulting in a long painful death. Technically they were banned due to the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare which was signed on 17 June



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1925 with 145 parties. Although there are still some other chemicals such as tear gas, bromine, chlorine, phosgene, sarin, soman, and toman gas which could prolong someone's death. Even in the modern day, some countries still used chemical weapons and one of them is Syria. A Syrian air force helicopter dropped a chlorine cylinder on the northwestern city of Saraqib in February 2018 and In April 2020, the OPCW's Investigation and Identification Team (IIT) issued its first report investigating the use of chemical weapons during Syria's civil war. It concluded that Syria's air force dropped bombs packed with chlorine and sarin nerve gas on a village in Syria's Hama region in March 2017. Sarin is an extremely toxic and deadly nerve agent. The "Syrian Arab Air Force, departing from Shayrat airbase, dropped an M4000 aerial bomb containing sarin in southern Ltamenah, affecting at least 60 persons," the first report said.¹⁸

Biological Weapons

Bioweapons are biological toxins that include viruses, bacterias, fungi, or any other substances that released microorganisms to cause disease and death in all living creatures. What makes this type of weapon classified as WMD is that it's uncontrollable and invisible to human

¹⁸ "Syria used chemical weapons on civilians in 2018: OPCW". *DW Made for minds*. April 12, 2021.

eyes. The attack of bioweapons was created, it could result in an epidemic and affect the whole world for example if Ebola or Coronaviruses were created as biological weapons. Some of the toxins include ricin, cholera, Marburg, plague, and any other harmful viruses that are extremely dangerous they can cause severe pain to a person or even death.



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The forbidden use of biological weapons in armed conflicts is based on the Geneva Gas Protocol also known as “The Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare” and the state must obey its Protocol. It prohibits the use of any chemical and bioweapons in international armed conflict. The treaty was signed in 1925 by most of the world's countries banning the use of chemical and biological weapons because it considers unlawful and inhumane. Most of the terrorists are using biological weapons by poison civilian objects to harm innocent people.

Radiological Weapons

It's any form of weapon that involving radiation poison or contamination. It's also considered as WMD as well although it can be specific in which target they detonate. This type of weapon spread its radiation and acts as a toxic chemical that proves harmful or fatal through some material, space, light, sound, and heat. Radiological weapons can create intense heat, radiation, and blast wave which cause long-term harm to human health and massive death to humans or animals. It's also a danger to the environment and a threat to the climate. Some places in the world are left abandoned due to the radioactive accident that occurs which include

Goiás in Brazil, Ozyorsk and Seversk in Russia, Sellafield in the UK, Somali coast in Somalia, Fukushima in Japan, Pripyat in Ukraine and many other places.



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One of the most dangerous radiological weapons right now is also known as “Dirty Bomb”. This thing was created to radiate an area and so make that place uninhabitable. When it detonated, it does not has a blast or explode but just creates a ton of radiation over a given area and it is usually used by terrorists.



ISIS dirty bomb that was stolen from Iraq



Dirty bomb that create radiation

Nuclear Weapons

It's no doubt that nuclear is a well-known weapon with the possession of many powerful countries in the international community. Nuclear weapons are the most destructive weapons

and indiscriminating weapons of war. To put it in a simple way, nuclear weapons can also be called a nuke, atomic bomb, A-bomb, hydrogen bomb, dirty bomb, and nuclear warhead. They're explosive weapons that when detonated, it can destroy anything within its range and sight. A nuclear explosion delivers a huge amount of fireball energy and a heatwave that burns as hot as the center of the sun. While old nukes that drop on Nagasaki in Japan in 1945 during WWII are dangerous, the modern developed nuclear weapons in the present can bring devastation to the area. Because the destruction of nuclear weapons can create, it's considered as the WMD due to how big an area that nuclear bombs can destroy.

There are international laws such as “The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty” and “The Non-Proliferation Treaty” that are restricted each country on how many nuclear weapons they can possess but nothing under international law can stop their use. But according to IHL customary law, there are certain conditions on whether the use of nuclear is violated international law such as the restriction which causes mass civilian casualties and civilian objects. According to IHL DATABASE in International Committee of the Red Cross, any International Humanitarian Law rules and treaties are applied directly and fully on nukes especially the principle of distinction, proportionality, precaution, and the prohibition of unnecessary killing or superfluous injury. There is also an international agreement that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly called “The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons” (TPNW) which is a legally binding agreement that prohibits nuclear weapons activities. It was signed on 20 September 2017 and freshly entered into force on 22 January 2021 with 86 signatories. This treaty also bans the development, production, stockpiling, transfer, stationing and testing, use of nuclear bombs.

Landmines and Traps

Landmines are explosive weapons that are concealed under the ground and they have been used in any era and type of war. There are 2 main types of landmines: anti-personnel and anti-vehicle. What makes these well-known is that they are easy to install under the ground. It camouflages from the army and can explode all types of objects or vehicles that step on it. During the war, landmines might consider as a soldier's worst nightmare because these weapons hide from plain sight. This device can also explode if a combatant or vehicle makes any pressure move nearby it. What makes landmines brutal is that these explosives can cripple combatants after the war which can give them pro-long pain and death. While landmines exploded, their small fragments which are thrown by the blast effect will cause severe damage to combatants. There are still many landmines laying around the world due to the aftermath of the war. Some of them can remain active since their first embedded till today just waiting for someone to step on without discrimination. The 1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines is referred to as the convention that bans the use of any type of anti-personnel mines. But this treaty does not cover mixed mine, claymore, booby traps, anti-tank mine, and anti-handling devices.



Traps or booby

traps are devices that are set up with the intent to kill, delay, disrupt and harm someone in a gruesome way. Just like landmines, those traps can be triggered by the combatant's presence or

action and used as both defense and offense. Lethal booby traps were often used a lot during guerrilla tactics in warfare. It was designed to cause injury or pain. There are many types of traps depend on how creative a combatant is but, during the Vietnam war in Vietcong, Vietnamese were making deadly contraptions that were responsible for the deaths of American soldiers. Booby traps were so effective in a war because of how cheap and easy they were. It can be made with widely available materials in the forest such as rock, wood, mud, iron, and plant leaves. Some of the contraptions can cause severe pain and are incredibly difficult to get out of. It's also said that the traps were covered with poison or human feces so that if a trap could not kill combatants, at least it can slow them down.



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Both landmines and traps were banned under “The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices” which restricts the use of land mines and traps. It entered into force on 3 December 1998 with 106 parties. This protocol can be applied in both international and internal warfare.

2.2.2 Child Soldier

The definition of child soldiers is when a person has an age lower than 18 years old recruited by the army to be part or participant in an armed conflict. Those children that were associated with the military can be abducted by force or willingly. It can be boys or girls in any capacity as long as they have the ability to learn and fight. It's also an illegal thing to do because according to the practice relating to the Recruitment of Child Soldiers, it said "The Parties to the conflict shall take all feasible measures so that children who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities and, in particular, they shall refrain from recruiting them into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, the Parties to the conflict shall endeavor to give priority to those who are oldest."¹⁹

Sometimes child soldiers were recruited in a non-state armed group as well due to a certain problem in that area and they were trained for the use in combats by sharing the same treatment as other army forces. Frequently, they recruit by abduction and it's the most common method that child soldier recruitment took place or being forced to join due to threats, belief, coercion, and enlist. Usually, they were assigned as supportive roles like messengers, lookouts, cooks, and porters but if necessary, they were used as a tactical shield for propaganda because children are easier to manipulate than the adult. In many cases, they can be forced into a conflict to participate directly. It's even worse in other cases due to the fact that they were used as suicide bombers, human shields, spies, or sexual purposes. Sometimes children are willing to join the armed conflict to escape poverty or to defend their community in the area and could be out of a feeling of revenge. Every child in war is often forced to physically kill and punish other

¹⁹ *Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)*, Geneva, 8 June 1977, Article 77(2). Article 77 was adopted by consensus. CDDH, *Official Records*, Vol. VI, CDDH/SR.43, 27 May 1977, p. 251.

soldiers for desertion and other crimes. If they refuse to obey their orders may be severely beaten or threatened with death.

Children often target by military recruitment because of their better susceptibility because children are physically vulnerable, easily intimidated, and prone to mental manipulation, they are more likely to obey anyone. As part of their violence training, the recruitment of children is often subject to physical as well as ideological abuse. Mostly, they are less likely to run away and demand profit than adults when it comes to long-drawn-out conflicts. Children are the best-valued resource to take advantage of but the negative effects can bring a heavy impact on them. They didn't get to experience empathy, care, sympathy, love, and attention. Most of them, waste their time on war which permanently scarred their mental health for life. Children face situations of terror and horror during the war experiences that can leave lasting effects on postpartum stress. Serious loss and disruption in their lives lead to high rates of depression and anxiety in war-affected children. While they suffer the physical effect of war, it can also leave a long-term psychological impact. In some other cases, child soldiers in the future are forced to take drugs in the future to change their negative, and temperament that impacts their life. It can disable children and prolong their suffering. Compared to children not recruited by the rebels, child veterans are more likely to face economic problems due to lack of education and the inability to work in a post-conflict environment. Children will think if they join the military it will provide them safety and security but it can only offer danger or even death.

From time to time and until now, many other areas still recruiting children and forced them out of their homes to join a fight which can cause stress, depression, anxiety, and many other mental health. According to the Secretary-General in United Nations, it publishes an annual report on children and armed conflict. The 2017 report identified 14 countries where

children were widely used by armed groups during 2016 (Afghanistan, Colombia, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen) and six countries where state armed forces were using children in hostilities (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Syria).²⁰ They are brainwashed to think that joining an armed conflict or killing other people is the right thing to do. Cause children are easy to manipulate, they were forced to fight under or no paid, they do not get to eat very much food and soldier take advantage of them as pawns in their battle.

kids are being trained and armed to fight against Mexican cartels in one village called Ayahualtempa that located in Mexico. It's the most dangerous village because of kidnap and murder by drug traffickers almost every single day. People in the area were forced to form a self-defense group and start armed children. Most of the people in the village are minors and they said they face frequent threats from the local drug cartel which is trying to take control of the area. The community formed a militia



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DAILY BEAST

and aimed at children because they felt abandoned by their government and police. Some of the children who were only 6 years old are training to be the last line of defense against the attack by the cartel. They got constant threats every 3 or 4 days by criminal groups to invade the community. Some of the children have lost a family member so he or she are getting prepared

²⁰ United Nations Secretary-General (2017). "Report of the Secretary-General: Children and armed conflict, 2017". United Nations. Archived from the original on 25 January 2018. Retrieved 24 January 2018.

so that in case they can protect themselves or when they lose their fathers or mothers because the government isn't going to protect the community.

Numerous popular international organizations were established to help children including:

- **Child Soldier International:** based in London since 1998 and created by other leading human rights organizations to end recruitment and use of children in armed conflict.
- **War Child:** is a Canadian organization that was established around 1999 intending to provide accessible education, opportunity, and justice. It gives children that suffer from the war in their community the chance to reclaim their childhood.
- **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF):** is a well-known international organization that is part of the United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian aid to children worldwide. The organization support every service such as education, living condition, skills training, and both physical and mental health. They discourage the use of child soldiers also help recover other child soldiers as well.

CHAPTER 3: THE CONSEQUENCES OF WARFARE

People have suffered more as a result of conflicts and wars than natural disasters throughout history. War can be defined as a phenomenon that has always existed in the history of human society. It is estimated that over a hundred million people died as a result of warfare in the past until nowadays. According to the definition, war is an organized battle between governments, states, military alliances, or different social powers within a state in which aggression and armed struggle are used to achieve political, economic, military, and other goals. Liberation, defensive, civil, imperialist, colonialist, ethnic, and religious wars are all possible. It might be conventional or unusual, depending on the type of weapon. It can be maneuver and position, offensive and defensive, depending on mobility. Wars can take place on land, at sea, in the air, even in space, economic, and other types of war are the special type of modern warfare. Guerrilla, asymmetric, nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) warfare, and ecological warfare are examples of unconventional wars. Among the consequences of warfare, it brought many impacts to the state such as indirect negative consequences on agriculture, infrastructure, public health provision, and social order.

3.1 The Effect on Internal Factor

3.1.1 The People

Armed conflict leads individuals to flee their homes, necessitating the necessity for temporary refuge. Many refugees and internally displaced persons are created as a result of war, and their fundamental human needs may not be satisfied. When warfare occurs people and non-combatants will flee from combat areas to the safe place and neighboring countries. For example, many Cambodian people flee and live in UN refugee camps along the Thailand border

during the Cambodian civil war during 1970-1979²¹. When war happened, both fighters and non-combatants suffer physical and mental consequences as a result of war.

The physical costs of war toward people including death, injury, sexual violence, hunger, disease, and disability, while the mental consequences include post-traumatic stress disorder, despair, and anxiety. Many people cribbed due to their lost part of the body in war conflicts such as arms or legs. People in the conflict area and those who are affected by the chemical weapons can be exposed to harmful substances in the weapons as a result of their use in war. Infectious diseases have rarely been caused by the development, testing, and use of biological weapons; instead, infectious diseases are far more common during wartime due to a lack of medical care and public health.

3.1.2 Building and Infrastructure

War brought many buildings destroyed and make damage to infrastructure. As part of the plan or strategy, the army targets physical infrastructure during the fight. The enemy's communication and support links, such as telephones, airports, ports, highways, and bridges, are the primary objectives. Soldiers stole and damaged residences, schools, and hospitals in addition to strategically destroying important infrastructure because it provides benefits for the enemy. Food shortages and malnutrition have resulted from infrastructure destruction, as has contamination of food and drinking water, resulting in foodborne and waterborne illness, as well as medical care and public-health inadequacies and disease.

²¹ Heuveline, Patrick (2001). "The Demographic Analysis of Mortality in Cambodia." In *Forced Migration and Mortality*, eds. Holly E. Reed and Charles B. Keely. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

3.1.3 The Economy

Poverty and economic fall are a cause as well as a consequence of warfare. The economy of a country may suffer as a result of diverting resources from education, housing, nutrition, and other human and health services to military activities, as well as an increase in national debt and/or taxation. War can have a disastrous effect on a country's economic prosperity. Tourism, international investment, and domestic investment will all suffer in war-torn countries. It may result in a reduction in living standards and a reduction in GDP. Both developed and poor countries are affected by these economic consequences. Many nations' militaries consume massive amounts of fossil fuels and other nonrenewable materials during the war and in preparation for war. Military equipment can consume a significant amount of energy. For example, an armored division with 348 combat tanks, consumes more than 2.2 million l of fuel per day, whereas a carrier battle group consumes more than 1.5 million l per day that's a lot of spending both money and resource on warfare. According to a report, In the late 1980s, the US military utilized 18.6 million tons of fuel per year (more than 44% of global consumption), emitting 381,000 tons of carbon monoxide, 157,000 tons of nitrogen oxides, 78,000 tons of hydrocarbons, and 17,900 tons of sulfur dioxide²². When the state is at war, the local economy is unstable, the price of the product is going up because of no public maintain and public order is not effective like in peaceful time. Many companies close due to the war and many people become jobless. The state will drown in debt and corruption because of warfare due to military spending, resource, and an ineffective justice system during the time of war.

²² Renner M (2000) *Environmental and health effects of weapons production, testing, and maintenance*. In: Levy BS, Sidel VW (eds) *War and public health (Updated Edition)*. American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, pp 117 – 136

3.2 The Effect on External Factor

3.2.1 International Power

War brought about change in the status of the countries and continents. For example: after World War II, Britain and France lost their positions of preeminence as superpowers and yielded place to the USA and USSR. After the war, Britain and France were confronted with various domestic and external problems such as the fall down of their currency, economy, and many others due to their spending and destruction of war that occur. Both of them could no longer hold and respect their colonies around the world anymore. Their economies were in red and their colonial subjects were demanding independence. Europe lost its status as the citadel of western civilization. There was a tale of misery everywhere after the war. Food shortage, inflation, unemployment, and all other legacies of war were raised. The second world war caused untold suffering to millions of people around the world. Everything was in short supply and the price rose. The issue of resettlement of the homeless has become a task of great magnitude.

3.2.2 International Economy

The loss of buildings and infrastructure, as well as a drop in the working population, uncertainty, increased debt, and disruption to normal economic activity, are all significant economic costs of war. We frequently observe a rapid increase in public sector debt during times of war. Because there is patriotic support for the war effort, the government is willing to borrow far more than usual. As a result, many countries fall into debt and their value of money is down. For example, like Price of French money and power in the market fell as a result of world war 2 destructions.

3.2.3 States Alliances and Relation

Warfare makes a change in the relationship between international affairs and racial and ethnic minority' difficulties; the impact of population changes on foreign policies; the impacts of nationalism, imperialism, and colonialism; the relevance of physical location and spatial relationships (geopolitics) for military strength and influence in international relations. After the first world war, many countries agree on the creation and formed League of Nations brought with it the hope and expectation of new and peaceful world order. However, the world cannot maintain peace and security with the league of Nations and start to have another world war again in World War 2. After world war 2 the relation between nations changed. For example, the tension of ideology between the US and USSR. Many countries joined and created an international organization called United Nations, a place where states establish good relations between states, achieve worldwide collaboration, and serve as a focal point for coordinating national actions It is the world's largest, most well-known, most powerful, and most representative international organization until nowadays.

3.3 The Arrival and The Effect of Modern Weapon

Many modern weapons have been creating and upgrade from time to time to win the war but in the last world war, we have to face the most destructive weapon that we have never seen before is " Nuclear" that use to end the last war in the pacific on world war 2 by the US on Japan. Nuclear weapons development and use, in both peace and war, have surely left a huge scar on the Earth's surface. According to the world data base, more than 2000 nuclear weapons had been created around the world by the late 1990s. The detonation of a nuclear warhead poses a substantial hazard to local biodiversity because, unlike conventional ordinance, it releases a large amount of radiation, is more powerful, and is destructive to both humans and the

environment. Nuclear explosions can have a variety of effects on local ecosystems because of their thermal emissions²³. It releases high energy of temperate around 3000 °C which make any life in the region of the center boom drop will perish as a result of combustion. Animals caught in the blast wave may suffer a variety of consequences. Animal populations, humans, and the environment may be more chronically affected by radioactive radiation. For example, the two atomic bombs dropped on Japan in 1945 killed hundreds of thousands of people, building and their effects are still being felt today. Besides nuclear weapons, there is also new arrival of another new modern weapons after world war 2 such as lasers, cluster boom and some new modern war machines of modern firearms, tanks, Jet, boomer with high technology of both speed and accuracy aim target.

3.3.1 The Consequence of Ecological Warfare

Ecological warfare is the destruction and degradation of the environment (water, air, land, plants, and animals) to create unfavorable conditions for population life and enemy armed forces to combat. Ecological warfare, like other forms of warfare, can be classified as strategic or tactical, depending on the breadth of activity and environmental implications. There is an open and hidden ecological warfare, that is, the means of special war and subversive actions, concerning the type of openness. The term "ecological subversive" is most commonly believed to refer to wealthy countries' efforts to export their "dirty technology," which has been proven to harm the environment, to underdeveloped countries and tested in war. For example, the most well-known chemical employed during the Vietnam War was Agent Orange²⁴, but it wasn't the only one. Vietnam's forest and farmland were deluged with a rainbow of new chemical concoctions.

²³Ayers, R. N., "Environmental Effects of Nuclear Weapons" (3 VOLS.), Hudson Inst., H 1-518, December 1965.

²⁴ <https://news.yale.edu/2002/08/26/ecological-and-health-effects-vietnam-war-subject-international-symposium-yale>



US plane spraying Vietnam landscape with tainted herbicide/defoliant Agent Orange during the war.

(Credit: Dick Swanson/The LIFE Images Collection/Getty Images)

Depending on the weapons used, ecological warfare can be:

- Biological warfare refers to the employment of pathogens (bacteria, viruses, or other disease-causing organisms) or poisons found in the environment as weapons in the battle for killing, incapacitating, or gravely harming an enemy's combat ability.
- Chemical warfare focuses on using chemical compounds such as chemical agents, herbicides, defoliant, and desiccants to incapacitate the adversary.
- Nuclear warfare is a word that refers to a fight in which nuclear weapons are utilized, but it is often used to refer to any armed confrontation in which opposing parties have nuclear weapons.

Examples of ecological consequences of warfare: The Vietnam War (the first from 1945 to 1954 against French colonialism, and the second from 1955 to 1975 for the unification of North and South Vietnam, with the United States as the main opponent is an example of

deliberate ecological destruction. The US Armed Forces used Vietnam as a testbed for the latest weaponry available at the time, including chemical agents of various varieties²⁵. It kills all living species in a 1km circumference zone under extreme pressure, and it flattens the ground surface about 60 meters from the epicenter, making it suitable for a helicopter landing zone. The CBU-55 bomb binds oxygen throughout a 1 km region, killing the vast majority of living things. It damaged more than 500,000 hectares of forest in South Vietnam. It is an environment destruction weapon. The most well-known of these is "Agent Orange." This chemical, which had the effect of abscission, was sprayed across the Vietnam jungles. During the Vietnam War, weather warfare was deployed for the first time²⁶. More than 50,000 rain bombs were used, resulting in torrential rain and massive floods that wiped out the whole countryside, as well as the population. Experiments with so-called "firestorms" were also carried out. Large fires erupted, creating vortices, vacuums, and shocks that shook trees from their roots, destroyed structures, and depleted oxygen on large regions.

²⁵ A&E Television Networks August 2, 2011, "Agent Orange", accessed August 3, 2021.

²⁶ Seymour M. Hersh. "Rainmaking Is Used as Weapon by U.S." *The New York Times*. July 3, 1972, Page 1.

CHAPTER 4: SOLUTION OF WARFARE

War has gotten a lot of attention out of all the different sorts of inter-state relations. It's because of its destructive nature and the final amount of power it possesses. The range of possible state interactions is vast, ranging from absolute war to mutually beneficial cooperation and consensual integration. International policy is characterized by conflict and collaboration, disparity and partnership, a zero-sum game, and a consensus of interests. Because the world political system is characterized by constant change and unpredictability of state behavior, system stability or instability is inextricably linked to the likelihood of the emergence or elimination of war danger.

Warfare is an unavoidable aspect that can happen anytime in any conflict. Even though war brought the destruction, but sometimes it is the thing that people use it to achieve what they want such as prosperity, peace, politic, interest, order and sometimes religious faith. Every problem has its solution and that includes warfare. Warfare has different solutions depending on circumstance, situation, and place.

4.1 Internal Factor

Internal conflict usually comes from politics between fiction, after the collapse of the government, previously overtook, and something related to humanitarian intervention debate. As we know well that peace on internal conflict or war comes from the agreement between two parties or states to agree on stopping the war due to men lost, economic, material or proposal and many others without any international community's join and make arrangement on. On the other hand, in any situation, the internal factor is still the main role to change anything around and it's the priority when it comes to making the peace arrangement between government and rebel or nation's internal conflict. All parties to the internal conflict must be agreed first before

the outside like community help to restore it. For example, Cambodia can achieve peace through a combination of external and internal factors. Even if external factors such as those stated above contributed to the peace deal in Cambodia, internal factors had a larger impact. How can other nations and non-state actors contribute to a peaceful settlement if there is no green signal from inside? Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen are the two primary individuals who can affect the course of this peace arrangement.

4.2 External factors

However, Since the end of WWII, the international organization and communities are walking in an important role of promoting the world war by arranging peace agreements between the state on any conflict. After world war II the one important international organization has created called United Nations. The United nation is an international organization created in 1945 by 51 countries dedicated to maintaining international peace and security, creating cordial relations among nations, and promoting social progress, improved living conditions, and human rights. The UN was established to prevent future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. The organization can take action on a wide range of issues and provide a forum for its Member States to express their views through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and other bodies and committees, thanks to its unique international character and the powers vested in its founding Charter. The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat are the six main organs of the UN. The World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Program, UNESCO, and UNICEF are among the UN System's many specialized agencies, funds, and programs and each organ with the organization have their role and responsibilities. This organization has success by brought many nations to peace and arrange to be effective by

their external power and use their power in case of stopping the war and relate to peace order and security. Sometimes they use power to make international intervention base on the conflict depend on the agenda of the UN, violation of human rights, and ineffective government.

4.2.1 Mediation

Mediation is one of the most often used ways for resolving armed conflicts because it allows parties to freely choose whether or not to participate in the mediation, choose a mediator, and accept or reject the terms of the conflict resolution created during the mediation process. The official third-party position is the most apparent function played by states in the field of peace mediation. Mediators provide actual opportunities to assist in the resolution of disputes, particularly in instances where they can maintain their impartiality in the conflict parties to the maximum extent possible. There is a greater chance that the mediator will gain the essential trust of all parties involved, especially in situations where potential mediating states have positive links with conflict parties for historical, geopolitical, or cultural reasons. The parties to the dispute and the mediator in the subjective analysis, and the opposing parties' motives, and the mediator in the subject analysis, are the factors that have a substantial impact on the course and outcome of the mediation process in armed conflict warfare. Mediation is described as a process with crucial parts such as the setting of the conflict, the course of the mediation process, and the mediation results. The mediator, the conflicted parties, and the disagreement are all factors in the context of a conflict. The course of mediation is examined at the process level.

In conclusion, the following list of attributes characteristic for mediation in armed conflict warfare indicated at the same time the nature of this method can be presented:

- Mediation is a continuation and extension of the peaceful conflict resolution process.

- Mediation is based on the intervention of an external actor, i.e. a person, state, organization, group, in an ongoing conflict between two or more states or other actors.
- Mediation is a voluntary, non-violent, non-binding intervention (as opposed to arbitration or military intervention).
- the mediator enters an internal or international conflict to change, resolve, modify or affect the conflict by using personal and structural measures.
- The mediator uses their ideas, knowledge, resources, and the interests of the actor he or she represents in the mediation process, while also giving his or her perspective on the problem or a solution to it.
- Mediation is a voluntary type of dispute resolution in which the parties to the issue have entire control over the outcome and process of mediation, as well as the ability to accept or reject the mediator's suggestion.
- Mediation is usually appointed ad hoc.

States as Process Supporters (Mediation Support)

States, as individuals or as members of multilateral organizations, can play a supporting role in peace processes through the employment of diplomatic tools, in addition to acting as mediators. States can also support actors involved in a mediation process at the international, regional, national, or local level in addition to procedures. States can also assist in the targeted development and strengthening of institutional mediation and mediation support systems such as Targeted process assistance and capacity-building, such as training in communication, negotiation, mediation, and process design, which can help to improve the skills. States collaborate in Groups of Friends of Mediation, such as the United Nations, OSCE, and EU. These organizations can aid in the political and normative establishment of mediation as a tool for peaceful dispute resolution. The UN Friends of Mediation, for example, has been

instrumental in the formulation and sponsorship of draft resolutions on mediation in the United Nations General Assembly. States can also help international organizations like the UN's Mediation Support Unit or the African Union. The Oslo Venue, the world's most important forum for mediator exchange is one of the other forms.

Mediation can help to entrench peace in foreign policy at the national level by coordinating and supporting national actors, providing personnel, skills, information, and financial resources, and crafting political action plans and national strategies. There are specific reasons why mediation by state, as opposed to non-state or non-governmental actors, can play an essential role in mediation procedures. The political or economic clout of a country, its networks and access to high-ranking diplomatic circles through its representatives, its ability to bring together relevant actors (convening power), and its capacity to facilitate travel formalities (e.g. visas) for conflict actors are just a few examples of the benefits that states can provide as mediators. However, due to their multilateral and international law commitments, states may be limited in their mediation operations. For example, states may find it difficult, if not impossible, to communicate with certain non-state actors or terrorist groups through official channels. In such a situation, one option is to take a collaborative approach and cooperate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or states that do not keep terrorist group registries. While membership in alliances like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU) can limit states' ability to act as mediators, it can also provide benefits and chances for collaboration and chance of success.

4.2.2 International Sanction

International sanctions are political and economic decisions that are part of diplomatic efforts by countries, multilateral or regional organizations against states or organizations either to protect national security interests, or to protect international law, and defend against threats to international peace and security²⁷. The International sanction is a necessary and useful measure in situations where states violate their international obligations and threaten community values²⁸. in the United Nations context sanctions have also been linked to the defense of human rights²⁹, because sometimes the international community will use economic sanctions as a tool for the state to respect human rights like freedom of voice that people in that country can express their idea and talk about politic without fear of internal authority. In circumstances where a country or regime is violating human rights, waging war, or risking world peace and security, the international community can use sanctions to influence its rule. In other term, they use sanctions to stop a war by force the government to accept the term of peace. There are many kinds of sanctions such as:

- an arms embargo (weapons, protective gear, military vehicles, and so on are prohibited);
- a restriction on certain products, software, and technology imports and/or exports
Equipment required to manufacture missiles or atomic bombs, for example. Embargoes can also apply to items that bring money to a country's leaders, such as oil or lumber.
- a requirement for additional permission for sensitive products, software, and technology that could be utilized in armaments programs
- Certain people/companies are subject to lending and credit restrictions;

²⁷ Hufbauer, Gary (2007). *Economic Sanctions Reconsidered*. Washington, DC: Peterson Institute for International Economics. pp. 5. ISBN 978-088132-407-5.

²⁸ Baldwin, David. 1985. *Economic Statecraft*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

²⁹ LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT art. 16; U.N. CHARTER arts. 41 and 42.

- freezing the assets of certain people/companies;
- restrictions on travel for certain people.

The purpose of the sanctions is often:

- to reduce unfavorable behavior (for example, Syria on using a chemical weapon and attack on civilian);
- to limit the risk of opportunities for negative conduct (for example Iran, extensive restrictions on technology/knowledge in the nuclear sector);
- to stop other countries from taking a risky course of action. For example, the economic sanction on North Korea for testing the nuclear boom many times.

4.2.3 International Intervention

International intervention is often characterized as military action used to interfere in another state's territory or domestic issues, usually in a way that endangers a sovereign government's control over its territory and population. the term of international intervention occurs only on something that has seriously violate an international rule and sometimes for a peace settlement. For example: In agreeing to the Cambodia peace settlement, Vietnam agreed to China's demand that it withdraw its entire military and legitimize the role of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia on 26 September 1989 and replace by UN peacekeeper troops in 1992 to restore peace, security, prosperity, and democracy for Cambodia after the long civil war during the Cold War period³⁰.

International intervention sometimes is defined as a major, abnormal movement in state relations in which intervenors cross jurisdictional lines using military power to achieve political

³⁰ De Cuéllar, *Pilgrimage for Peace*, pp. 454–5.

aims to punish those who violate international rule. For example, the invasion and occupation of neighboring Kuwait in early August 1990 by Iraq³¹. Saudi Arabia and Egypt, alarmed by these moves, have called on the United States and other Western nations to intervene. The United Nations Security Council orders Iraq to leave Kuwait by mid-January 1991³², and the Persian Gulf War begins with Operation Desert Storm, a large US-led air onslaught. On February 28, after 42 days of continuous air and ground attacks by the allied coalition, US President George H.W. Bush called a cease-fire; by that time. In some cases the mandates of non-UN interventions have been endorsed retrospectively by the UN Security Council in various cases. They deploy the troops on conflict zones to make sure both sides of internal conflict agree on the peace agreement and implement the process when someone violates. On the other hand, the international community uses intervention for Response to Terrorism, Drugs, and Weapons of Mass Destruction when the local government doesn't have the power to eliminate it. Military action against terrorist facilities or states reported harboring terrorists has been part of the response to terrorism. For example: In 1998, the US began missile assaults on targets in Afghanistan and Sudan in retaliation for bombings of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania blamed on the Islamic organization of Osama bin Laden. In other cases intervention is used as politics like Russia sends the troops to Syria by announcing to the international community to attack and eliminate the terrorist but most of them use to support the Syrian government against the rebel. Last



³¹ A&E Television Networks. "Iraq invades Kuwait". Published November 24, 2009, accessed August 3, 2021

³² United Nations Security Council Resolution 660 (Condemning the Invasion of Kuwait by Iraq), S.C. res. 660, 45 U.N. SCOR at 19, U.N. Doc. S/RES/660 (1990) Archived 20 May 2016 at the Wayback Machine. umn.edu. Retrieved on 12 June 2011

the international intervention use to stop the undesired behavior of another state in conflict. For example: In Syria, the use of chemical weapon weapons against each other that not affects just only the soldier but also the noncombatant and it's against international law. Giving threat to both humans and the environment that has to be stopped by international intervention so the US and allies lead the airstrike on the chemical warehouse and industry in Syria. The purpose of their actions is to establish a strong deterrent against the production, spread, and use of chemical weapons that kill innocent people in conflict.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in response to a research question about the warfare of international relations, there are several factors that lead the states to go to war and that due to the interest and politic because all of the warfare happen for reasons. Sometimes wars come from internal and they could have come from external power pressure. Warfare is an effect on the development of international law on war and international relations. The state gains benefit or destruction depending on the situation result that they join in warfare. Some wars happen because of the interest of ideology from the superpower and the international community can't stop it. The punishment for those who violate the rule during warfare depends on situation and politic, for example, Syria government use chemical weapons and attack civilian but Russia is the one backline them and Russia is the one of the permanent power in UN that can vote Veto. On the other hand, the international community would join hands to demand one state to do and follow what they demand. In addition in some warfare, conflict can't be solved because the external powers don't agree on peace. The peace and solution are first to come from the internal and later on, external that refers to the internal community on finding solution of peace on warfare conflict. What we have learned from warfare and international relation is that warfare sometimes is a tool on politics in the international community and sometimes they support the war that benefits them. It is very dangerous for the state to go to warfare conflict without consideration and another warfare conflict can not end until today because of external power interest with the benefit that they gain from it.

Recommendation

After identifying the key factors that contributed to the warfare of international relations, we can see that the main course of warfare conflict has come from the interest of every state and their political policy. The conflict could happen anywhere around the world with consequences to both humanity and the environment because of modern technology and WMD that many states around the world hold in hand and continue to upgrade every day.

However, we can see there is a lot of treaty-related to those mass destruction of reducing the number and ban on use it on conflict. Besides external conflict, the internal conflict is also the main part that we should learn because it's the only benefit of those who support it from outside, but the locals meet mass destruction and have to rebuild the state again after the war for example like Cambodia during cold war period until Paris peace treaty 1991. So as the future of the next generation of Cambodia, we have learned about our dark past in the conflict and how consequences they are to the whole country so we shouldn't repeat it by making a good collaboration between both internal and external factors when we see the internal problems that affect on state development. For example, the justice system or corruption. we should discuss and find a solution to solve it step by step because as far as we experienced, it does not get us any benefit from conflict between people and government.

In the end, I hope that before we move into any conflict in the future we should make a clear plan and study about the conflict before we go to make peace and stability in our country.

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