

The Application Of Nuclear Weapons In World Relations: What Impact On The Geopolitical And Geostrategic Configuration Of The World?

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Abstract: *In a world characterized by the war economy, the economy of war is the nodal point that defines the real games and stakes of global geopolitics and geostrategy. The subjection of international relations to the good or bad mood of powers possessing tactical/hypersonic nuclear of rival blocks having in common, the Planet-Earth and in dissonance, the culture and the civilizational value. The West and the East mostly forming the North and the Third World miserably forming the South. And , the political history of international relations indicates that weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles makes it difficult to pacify said relations. Which, moreover, favors the constitution the clash of cultures between the West and the East is a primary factor which always leads humanity to humanitarian, socio-political, economic, cultural, military and scientific catastrophe. , technical and technological. Indeed, the special military operations of the Russian Federation in Ukraine is a perfect illustration of the manifestation of this acute planetary shock. This is a true acute humanitarian. This is why the problem of the use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent force tends to become more and more a problem with a planetary dimension which needs a well-coordinated planetary response. To achieve this, the strength of the speech is limited. Concrete action is needed in the direction of the disarmament of States and the systematic cessation of the production of weapons of mass destruction and those of long range.*

Keywords: Geopolitics, Geostrategy, Nuclear Weapons, International Relations, tactile weapons, hypersonic weapons, intercontinental weapons, influences.

RÉSUMÉ

Dans un monde caractérisé par la guerre de l'économie, l'économie de la guerre est le point nodal qui définit les jeux et les enjeux réels de la géopolitique et géostratégie mondiales. L'assujettissement des relations internationales à la bonne ou mauvaise humeur des puissances détentrices d'armes nucléaires tactiques/hypersoniques et missiles balistiques intercontinentaux rend difficile, la pacification desdites relations. Ce qui, d'ailleurs favorise la constitution des blocs rivaux ayant en partage, la Planète-Terre¹ et en dissonance, la culture et la valeur civilisationnelles². L'Occident et l'Orient formant majoritairement le Nord³ et le Tiers-monde formant misérablement le Sud⁴. Et, l'histoire politique des relations internationales indique que le choc de cultures entre l'Occident et l'Orient facteur de premier degré qui conduit toujours l'humanité à la catastrophe d'ordre humanitaire, sociopolitique, économique, culturel, militaire, scientifique, technique et technologique. En effet, les opérations militaires spéciales de la fédération de Russie en Ukraine constituent une illustration parfaite de la manifestation dudit choc planétaire aiguë. Il s'agit d'une véritable humanitaire aiguë⁵. C'est pourquoi la problématique de l'utilisation d'armes nucléaires comme une force de dissuasion à tendance à devenir de plus en plus une problématique à dimension planétaire qui a besoin d'une réponse planétaire bien coordonnée. Pour y parvenir, la force du discours est limitée. Il faut de l'action concrète allant dans le sens du désarmement des Etats et l'arrêt systématique de la production d'armes à destruction massive et celles de longues portées.

MOTS CLES :

Géopolitique, Géostratégie, Armes Nucléaires, Relations internationales, armes tactiles, armes hypersoniques, armes intercontinentales, influences.

¹ Cette consonance cognitive oblige les blocs se regarder de bon ou de mauvais œil.

² Le choc de cultures entre l'Occident et l'Orient a toujours conduit l'humanité à la catastrophe : Le Panslavisme face au Pangermanisme.

³ Dans la logique occidentale, le Nord constitue le centre décisionnel du monde.

⁴ La philosophie occidentale fait du Sud, la périphérie du monde où les décisions du Nord s'applique de bon ou malgré gré des peuples.

⁵ L'OTAN jette de l'huile à braise depuis le début du débarquement de la Russie en Ukraine le 24 février 2022.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the pacification of international relations, the geopolitical history and geostrategy of the globalization of ideas and the globalization of cultures can be presented through the various events that have followed one another, with the constancy of the rupture of bi- and multilateral relations between States. (1), between regions (2), between organizations (3) and even between States and organizations (4) and this, despite the applicable international conventions, in particular those of Vienna on diplomatic relations and (ONU, Convention de vienne relations diplomatiques, 1961) on consular (ONU, Convention de Vienne sur les relations consulaires, 1963). Indeed, it is always the clash of cultures between the West and the East that leads the world to catastrophe. The political history of the two world wars, in particular the first world war of 1914-1918 (Vince, 2023) and the second world war of 1939-1945 (Decrouy, 2021) indicates the constitution of two rival blocs which make the rest of the world (third world or bloc of non-alignment) their areas of influence and competition. These are obviously the Western bloc led by the United States of America (West) and the Eastern bloc led by the Union of Socialist Republics and Soviets (USSR) The remarkable fact is that the end of the Second World War in 1945 and the weakening of the Eastern bloc grouped within the USSR ⁶plunged the Western bloc (aligned behind the USA ⁷) into a kind of gargling euphoria. It is in this perspective that the preparatory conferences for the reorganization of the world were held in an atmosphere of internal wars that we agreed to call in other words "cold war". Western bloc was then organized from 1947 around strong political, military and economic alliances, most of which still exist today, well after the end of the cold war in 1991, the the North Atlantic (NATO) in particular. A dark period that corresponds to the reign of Boris Yeltsin ⁸in Russia who, through ignorance of geopolitics and international geostrategy combined with manipulation and through the West, ends up granting independence to the peripheral countries of the USSR plunging thus Russia in notorious strategic difficulties vis-à-vis the West. It was not until the arrival of a man strategist, a former KGB ⁹, to initiate deep reforms in Russia within the framework of the reconquest of hegemony on the international scene. It is indeed the current President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, accused by the West of using the strategy of disorder to violate the rules of the famous "international community" ¹⁰whose framework and vague contours remain yet to be redefined for a true pacification of international relations. This satirical approach of the West towards Vladimir Putin is also the subject of the publication of a book entitled " Putin, the strategy of disorder " ¹¹and (Théron, 2021)of which I invite you to read the extract: " In power for twenty years, Vladimir Putin has openly announced his intention to put Russia back at the center of world politics. His strategy: disrupt the rules of the game wherever he can. This is what this fascinating investigation shows. Isolated by its intervention in Ukraine, Russia has used the Syrian conflict as a springboard to regain power in international affairs. The head of the Kremlin uses, without complex, methods of off-screen destabilization and resorts to his shadow networks in Europe, the United States, in the post-Soviet space, in Africa, in Asia, and even in the Greater North. All means are good: interference in elections, elimination of opponents, political, economic and energy pressures, cyber-attacks, military interventions... Faced with this global offensive, Westerners, divided, hesitant, even benevolent, seem incapable to find an effective counter. Yet Moscow shapes a harsher, unstable and conflictual world. A world where the balance of power imposes itself on cooperation, where human rights are erased, where democracy yields to autocracy. A world favorable to the ambitions of the Kremlin that Vladimir Putin imposes through his strategy of disorder" .

This is the place to note that the events currently taking place in Ukraine and which make some people think of an apocalypse, are only the manifestation of the clash of cultures which has always existed between the West and the East which we have mentioned a bit earlier in our demonstration. Hold on tight, it's this clash of cultures (Pan-Germanism ¹²vs. Pan-Slavism ¹³) that always leads humanity to disaster. From this perspective, the surrender of Ukraine would implicitly signify the end of Western-American hegemony and the start of the process of revising the rules and principles of the United Nations Organization (UN): a real change in the mode functioning of the international community as well as the institutions and bodies that regulate the game. Consequently, the regional integration organizations (EU ¹⁴, USA, Commonwealth ¹⁵, etc.) behind which the "free rider ¹⁶" countries hide (Olson, *Le Passager Clandestin ou la Logique de l'action collective*, 1965) will be full force and each country seeking its head

⁶Soviet Union.

⁷United States of America.

⁸Boris Yeltsin: President of the Russian Federation from 1991-1999 who the West pejoratively calls "the most alcoholic President".

⁹KGB: Committee for State Security, is the main intelligence service of the post-Stalinist USSR : the political police.

¹⁰A community that promotes Western-American hegemony.

¹¹Isabelle Mandraud and Julien Théron, *Poutine, the strategy of disorder* , February 11, 2021, Edition Tallandier , 320p.

¹²Pan-Germanism: system aimed at grouping together in a single, cross-border state, all the peoples supposed to be of Germanic origin.

¹³Pan-Slavism: political system which tends to group all the Slavic peoples under the authority of Russia.

¹⁴EU: European Union.

¹⁵Commonwealth: intergovernmental organization of 56 member states, almost all former territories of the British Empire.

¹⁶Stowaways: or free-rider problem , characterizes a type of failure of an organization, which occurs when those who benefit from a resource or service do not pay for it or underpay it.

will be forced to get rid of its social, political, economic, military and cultural burdens that the regional community imposes on it. This is how we will witness regional disintegration in the West and the end of American hegemony, thus opening the door to a multipolar world whose role of policeman will be played by the BRICS and in the least measure by the Africa, owner of raw materials essential to the industrialization of the world.

Despite the blowing of the wind of democracy on the world following the fall of the Berlin Wall which, moreover, made certain thinkers say that democracies do not make war on each other (Fukuyama, 1992). New phenomena such as the exit from dictatorships signaled by the trend towards democratic transition of many regimes in the East and South are now being added to the recently popularized triumphalism of neoliberal inspiration, under the thesis of an end to the story, by Francis Fukuyama. For Fukuyama, insofar as it revealed "the nature of man as man", market democracy would constitute a horizon that one could hardly envisage going beyond. Therefore and from the point of view of international relations this time, "the main axis of interaction between states should be economic and the old rules of power politics should lose their importance" (Fukuyama 1992, pp. 76 and 313). It would then be appropriate to define the current context of global geopolitics and geostrategy in the era of the persistence of nuclear threats by the powers possessing tactical, hypersonic and intercontinental nuclear weapons of mass destruction. To achieve this, we will follow three approaches to sociological analysis: the sociology of multisectoral crises by Michel Dobry (1), the sociology of mutations by Georges Balandier (2) and the sociology of functional interdependencies by Norbert Elias (3).

2 STUDY CONTEXT

The issue of the use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent force is a global issue that needs a well-coordinated global response. To do this, the strength of the discourse is limiting. Concrete action is needed in the direction of the disarmament of States and the systematic cessation of the production of weapons of mass destruction and those of long range . However, the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral diplomacy as well as strict respect for diplomatic and consular humility as enacted in the Vienna Conventions of April 18, 1961 ¹⁷and April 24, 1963 in the peaceful resolution of disputes is the best option for building a peaceful and reconciled world in its States. But is the question of the use of nuclear weapons posed to States or to other institutions and private structures or to individual initiatives? To ask such a question is to address, in the background, the issue of nuclear weapons. It is also to grant an extension to the concept of "nuclear weapon" by widening it to any military intervention, allowing a State the possibilities of defending itself and defending its interests in a logic of deterrence: military superiority of dis- constraint .

3 THE OBJECT OF STUDY

In view of the above, our study focuses on the relationship of the application of nuclear weapons to global geopolitics and geostrategy . Specifically, it is a matter of seeing the impact of nuclear weapons on the pacification of international relations.

4 STUDY OBJECTIVES

In this study, we pursue a double objective: a general objective (1) and three specific objectives (2).

4.1 *Main objective*

We generally aim to establish the relationship between the application of nuclear weapons and global geopolitics and geostrategy in order to precisely, evaluate and appreciate the games and issues of international relations.

4.2 *Specific objectives*

4.3 *Specific objective 1*

Understand the reasons that push the nuclear powers to embark on the arms race in their international relations.

4.4 *Specific objective 2*

Understanding the setbacks of globalization in the age of apocalyptic fear of **nuclear threats in Ukraine**.

4.5 *Specific objective 3*

Understand the governance of international institutions and their influences on the development of African countries.

¹⁷International Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Privileges and Humility, April 1961 in Austria.

5 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

5.1 Geopolitics

According to the French geographer and geopolitical scientist **Yves Lacoste** , “ By geopolitics, we mean any rivalry of power over or for territory. Not all power rivalry is necessarily geopolitical ¹⁸. For it to be so, the protagonists must first and foremost dispute the influence or sovereignty of a territory. The idea of territory as understood by geographers is essential to geopolitical reasoning: not such and such a portion of an abstract space, but such and such a territory with its borders and its limits, its forms of relief, the contours of its shores, the route of its waterways, the distribution of its settlements, the location of its towns, its traffic routes without forgetting of course its geological resources and its maritime areas. In recent years, the term geopolitics has often been extended to the new forms of territories that are cyberspace and the Internet and to the rivalries that are expressed there, in particular between state or economic actors. Contrary to what is often advanced, it is indeed not such and such a territory, its economic or strategic interest, which would determine such and such a geopolitical antagonism. It is primarily about rivalries between powers, each of them being inspired by ideas of conquest or territorial defence. (Lacoste, 2019). This definition takes into account all aspects of geopolitics. What we offer you elsewhere in this article.

5.2 Geostrategy

A term that appeared in the 19th^{century} under the pen of **General Giacomo Durando** , it enjoyed significant popularity from the middle of the 20th^{century} . A vague term often confused with “ geopolitics” or military geography, this branch of geopolitics refers to the creation of spaces through war according to **Jessica SOME** . It thus essentially has a military scope, even if it is increasingly used to study non-military phenomena that are at the source of conflicts (internet for example). Geostrategy ¹⁹thus consists in studying the political and warlike implications of geographical situations (natural resources, border areas, maritime areas). These spaces are not structurally strategic but become so when the political, social or economic context changes (SOME, 2014). Thus, Admiral **Castex** emphasizes in his *Strategic Mixtures* (Amiral, 1976)that the polar regions have acquired a strategic interest from the moment when the technical means have improved, making them accessible and a source of tension (Castex, 1955).

5.3 Nuclear weapon

Exactly 78 years ago, on August 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb in history exploded on the city of Hiroshima, Japan. This bomb was made in secret by the Americans, to end the Second World War. The whole world then discovers the terrifying power of nuclear weapons. Thus by definition, a nuclear weapon is, according to **Sarah Barthère** , “ an ultra-powerful bomb that can be launched at very long distances. When it explodes, it devastates everything for several kilometres! In 1945 it was used by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki , killing over 200,000 people (Barthère, 2021).

6 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

6.1 Spatial delimitation

As indicated by the research theme, the spatial framework of our study is, globally, virtually the international scene and specifically, the powers possessing nuclear weapons which will serve as a laboratory framework for the analysis of the relationship between the application of nuclear weapons and the international geopolitics and geostrategy to which we refer. These powers thus offer us a representative sample of the international scene insofar as one finds there all the categories of tactile weapons. In many ways, we can appreciate their arms race. In view of all these factors, the nuclear powers therefore seem to us to be the most relevant site of investigation.

6.2 Temporary delimitation

Our study starts from the First World War to the present day with the aim of evaluating and appreciating in order to precisely understand the major events of rupture in international relations. This will make it possible to better understand the reasons that push each other to resort to armaments in their cooperation relations.

7 LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on nuclear weapons and their possible impact on international relations has always been done. And, most of the research done on this problem is oriented in the direction of the search for military superiority of dis constraint for some , to defend

¹⁸Geopolitics refers to the relationships of dependence and behavioral interdependence between the parts of the world and the actors of the world-system.

¹⁹Just like geopolitics, geostrategy refers to all the strategies that the actors of the world-system use in their relationships of dependence and behavioral interdependence.

its interest and its survival for the others and then, to establish order in the world for more besides. For us, the manufacture ²⁰of tactical nuclear weapons obeys a need to dominate the rest of the world. But why own such a dangerous weapon? According to **Sarah Barthère** , " between 1945 and 1964, five states (the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom and France) manufactured nuclear bombs more and more powerful" whose real purpose remains to be elucidated. Dissuade other countries from attacking them perhaps! But these bombs represent a terrible danger for humanity... Then, in 1968, an international treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was signed by almost all the countries of the world (atomique, 1968). According to **Sarah Barthère** , "Those who already had them pledged not to help other countries to obtain them, and to negotiate progressive disarmament for all. Those who didn't have them promised not to make them. Since then, India, Pakistan and Israel which had not signed this treaty acquired nuclear bombs... And North Korea , which withdrew from the treaty in 2003, realized **several** important nuclear tests " (Barthère, 2021). Today, the number of such weapons has increased. There are said to be 16,000, owned by nine countries. Associations like ICAN, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017, are fighting to reverse the trend and, one day, ban them completely. (Barthère, 2021).

8 PROBLEM

The problem of the use of nuclear weapons lies in the clash of cultures between the West and the East. That is to say, Pan-Germanism versus Pan-Slavism. This damages the stability of international relations.

9 RESEARCH QUESTION

Is the question of the use of nuclear weapons posed to States or to other private institutions and structures or to individual initiatives?

10 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

10.1 Main hypothesis

Far from philanthropic discourse and self-presentation as saviors of humanity, the Western nuclear powers contribute greatly to the degradation of the stability of planet Earth.

10.2 Specific hypothesis 1

Western hegemony weakens international relations.

10.3 Specific hypothesis 2

The use of nuclear weapons of world reports means the failure of the **Vienna conventions**.

10.4 Specific hypothesis 3

Institutions negatively influence the development of African states.

11 METHODOLOGY

By way of methodology, we will follow three approaches ²¹to sociological analysis. These are :

11.1 The sociology of multisectoral crises by Michel Dobry.

11.2 The sociology of mutations by Georges Balandier.

11.3 The sociology of functional interdependencies by Norbert Elias (3).

12 WORKPLAN

Within the framework of this article, we will initially try to approach the political aspects of the application/use of the nuclear weapons in the international reports (n°9), in the second time, we will make a description of the economic aspects of the use of these weapons (n°10), in a third time, we will release an outline on the social aspects of the application of the aforesaid weapons

²⁰It is the search for dis-constrained military superiority that the powers invest in the arms industry.

²¹These approaches will enable us to appreciate the impact of the application of nuclear weapons on international relations and on the very destiny of humanity.

in the international relations (n°11) and, in a fourth time we will evoke ²²the threats to peace and security in Africa that could in the long term drag the black continent into a logic open to the arms race (n°12).

The arms race in world relations has always been a feature of the international scene. Something that is not without effects on the international community and these effects are political, economic and social.

13 THE POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE APPLICATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

At the political level, the use of nuclear weapons could nullify the progress made in the context of the pacification of international relations. The world would then become more and more violent and the war of all against all as theorized by Thomas Hobbes in "Leviathan" would end up tearing the world apart (Hobbes, 1951). We (humanity) will thus witness the questioning of achievements such as:

1. The strengthening of diplomatic institutions as multilateral alliance mechanisms for common security;
2. Arbitration as a mechanism for resolving disputes and pacifying the world;
3. Ratification as an expression of the States' commitment to a common cause;
4. The generalization of the letter of credence as diplomatic humility;
5. The intensification of multilateral diplomacy with the organization of international conferences as a mechanism for regulating disputes and conflicts;
6. The chancery capable of managing diplomatic relations on a continuous basis and the solidification of diplomacy;
7. The theorization of the law of States as an alternation of war;
8. The substitution of the Lieutenant General by the Ambassador in the negotiation;
9. The adoption and respect of reasons of State as theorized by Cardinal Richelieu (Richelieu, 1816);
10. The codification of international diplomatic relations through the 1975 convention (Unies, 1975).

In short, the use of nuclear weapons would deal a severe blow to these achievements and would inevitably lead humanity to multidimensional catastrophe.

14 THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

At the economic level, the application of nuclear weapons in international relations would necessarily harm the world economic circuit (Unies C. é., 1947-1948) established through international institutions, in particular the United Nations system. The economic relations controlled and regulated by the International Trade Organization will be doomed to failure, thus plunging humanity into a logic of de-globalisation, the precursor signs of which have been given by the coronavirus pandemic which has not ceased to rage for almost four years. In one way or another, the use of nuclear weapons would damage the economic substrates which are: production, distribution and consumption.

15 OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE APPLICATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

At the social level, following the use of nuclear weapons, we would witness the questioning of the need to reinvent global citizenship. The efforts hitherto made within the framework of world pacification would be doomed to failure with the direct consequences of the abrupt rupture of international relations and the upheaval of social substrata. The use of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki and Hiroshima in Japan in 1945 and its political, economic and social consequences constitute a painful lesson which one could draw from the use of nuclear weapons. To better understand the consequences that the use of nuclear weapons could have on humanity, the book entitled "Bloodlands: Europe between Hitler and Stalin" by Timothy Snyder ²³is illustrative: "*Here is the story of a mass political murder. It is with his words that Timothy Snyder begins the account of the catastrophe during which, between 1933 and 1945, 14 million civilians, mainly women, children and the elderly, were killed by Nazi Germany and the Stalinist Soviet Union. All of them were in the same territory, which the author calls the "Bloodlands" and which extends from central Poland to Western Russia passing through Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltic States. More than half of them died of starvation. Two of the greatest massacres in history - Stalin's premeditated famines, mainly in Ukraine, in the early 1930s, which left over 4 million dead, and Hitler's starvation of some 3.5 million prisoners Soviet wars in the early 1940s - were perpetrated in this way. Both predated the Holocaust and, according to Timothy Snyder, help to understand it. The victims of both regimes have left many traces. Fallen after the war on the other side of the iron curtain, they remained in oblivion for more than sixty years and only came back to light with the fall of communism. Timothy Snyder offers for the first time a synthesis so powerful that a new chapter in the history of Europe seems to open with him. In doing so, he restores humanity and dignity to those millions of dead deprived of burials and erased from the memory of the living. By his innovative approach, centered on the territory, his global approach, the mass of*

²²Use of force in the game of international relations.

²³Timothy Snyder, *Bloodlands: Europe between Hitler and Stalin*, Paris, Gallimard, 2012 .

languages mobilized, of stripped sources, the very idea that the dead do not add up, Timothy Snyder offers here a great history book at the same time than a meditation on the writing of history". (Snyder, 2012).

16 THREATS TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA THAT COULD IN THE LONG TERM LEAD THE BLACK CONTINENT INTO A LOGIC OPEN TO THE ARMS RACE

The subjective awareness²⁴ of being African continues to cross the minds of all the sons and daughters of Africa, from North to South, from East to West, passing through the Center without however forgetting the Radiant African Diaspora around the world. That said, assuming the subjective consciousness of being African would imply taking all the necessary measures to respond to the many threats that arise in terms of peace and security in Africa. Indeed, the devices and approaches to fight against these threats in Africa are multiple and diverse and remain subordinate to the creation of a military deterrent force. These threats have long harmed government apparatuses and made them mediocre, thus limiting their ability to respond effectively to the real aspirations of their respective peoples in terms of peace and security. These threats, it must be said without risk of falling into the trap of generalization, are political, economic, social, military, geopolitical and geostrategic. So, in such a global context of cruelty where relationships tend to become more and more impersonal, utilitarian and instrumental as indicated in methodological individualism, (Weber, 1917 et 1919) will Africans stand idly by and do nothing and remain inactive? a stowaway (Olson, 1965). The answer to this question is of course no. Which context, moreover, continues to pose multiple threats to African government apparatuses, of which, without being exhaustive, I would cite:

1. Africa and the threats from foreign powers which requires an adaptation of peace and security, and even military and strategic mechanisms;
2. Africa and maritime piracy which also requires an adaptation of intervention systems and approaches;
3. Africa and terrorism: the multiplication of hotbeds of tension on the continent through violent extremism and transnational organized crime which urgently requires an adaptation of intervention systems and approaches;
4. Africa and climate change which requires innovation in terms of structural and institutional reform;
5. Africa and the problem of youth employment which requires a reform in terms of public policy for the socio-professional integration of the juvenile layer. Here, it will be necessary to think globally and act locally.

17 CONCLUSION

The use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent in conflict situations is inadvisable and must be out of the question for world peace and stability. It is a vital question of life and survival of human, animal and plant species. Strengthening diplomacy as an alternative to war is the best way to build a peaceful and reconciled world in its States.

However, the arms industry must be subject to strict compliance with the²⁵ disarmament convention to ensure the pacification of international relations²⁶. To achieve this, we strongly recommend a structural and institutional reform of the United Nations Organization in order to effectively resolve the issues of frustrations, discriminations and the feeling of domination which could lead the actors of global geopolitics to the use of nuclear weapons²⁷. The irrefutable proof of this is that the concern over the use of these weapons by Russia in Ukraine is so great that all of humanity is losing breath and sleep.

18 PERSPECTIVES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The impact of the Russian military intervention in Ukraine on the process of regional integration in Africa seems to be a privileged area for future research in the sense that this intervention opens a new era in international relations: the end of the Western-American hegemony²⁸ and the birth of multilateralism²⁹ in the world.

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²⁴North Africa's refusal to assume the subjective consciousness of being African raises the question of regional disintegration in Africa.

²⁵United Nations Convention on Disarmament.

²⁶United Nations, Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, 1962, Geneva.

²⁷There Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)

²⁸The questioning of the world order and the extraterritoriality of the United States of America.

²⁹The de-dollarization of world trade and the expression of the voice of the new powers of Asia, Latin America and Africa on the international scene.

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