

A worrying overview of tensions and conflicts in the world  
so,  
we should exchange the UN for a World Federation

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## Introduction

This article is dedicated to the structural failure of the UN to guarantee freedom, peace and security throughout the world. It destroys or threatens humanitarian life, a way of living that should take place in legislatively and institutionally fixed autonomy and self-determination. However, the UN, founded with the best of intentions in 1945, is not the global authority that can provide that envisaged humanitarian life.

The core of UN's failure lies in its self-created powerlessness to apply its own rules, being the 1945 United Nations Charter and treaties derived from that Charter. If member states of the UN do not want to comply with the treaties, in many cases even severely violating human rights, the UN has insufficient political courage to apply applicable law as remedial power to force them into compliance. Let alone attach the ultimate consequence to such violations, namely expulsion from the UN.

Article 6 of the UN Charter contains that ultimate consequence:

"A Member of the United Nations who has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

The UN has 193 member states. Some persistently violate the principles of the Charter. But to this day, no such member state has ever been expelled. Of course, this is due to the pernicious construction that the process of expelling is in the hands of the Security Council. That body - with two notorious violators of human rights, Russia and China, although we should not forget America's prison at Guantanamo Bay and other secret illegal measures - will always block any expulsion with a veto. Mind you: UN's non-elected political decision-makers, being allowed to make decisions without being politically accountable for them and even giving them veto power, is the most serious violation of the essence of the principle of law as such and of the rule of law in particular. However, the UN cannot be sued for culpable negligence because it has granted itself immunity.

At this point I can dwell only very briefly on how this construction was conceived in 1945. The introduction of the veto system within the Security Council provoked resistance from acceding states. The US 'resolved' that resistance by adding an additional provision in Article 109 (3) of the Charter, promising that this system would be reviewed within 10 years. That is the so-called San Francisco Promise. However, this legally fixed promise has not been implemented to date. Not only does the UN not throw human rights violators out of the Charter in accordance with Article 6, but it also has not yet evaluated according to Article 109 (3) its

(veto)legislative system within ten years. That says enough about the legal quality of the UN.

One needs little knowledge of psychoanalysis to understand that when the UN itself neglects its own law, member states adopt the same behaviour. This is a defining characteristic - a sick gene in the DNA system of working with treaties. The European Union is suffering from the same disease and, like the UN, will succumb to it. Maybe sooner than expected.

That this sickness is sweeping countries, regions, peoples, social interest groups, freedom movements and terrorists anno 2023 like a worldwide pandemic I will show below. I have compiled an overview of tensions and conflicts based on notes over the years, literature on autocratic governance, media reports, supplemented by research via digital sources.

### Occupying, oppressing and exploiting nations

Creating a list of countries that occupy, oppress and exploit other peoples is a complex and sensitive task. This issue is subject to debate, differing perspectives, and evolving situations. Additionally, there are ongoing geopolitical conflicts and disputes that don't always fit neatly into a simple list. Please note that this list is not exhaustive.

#### Israel and Palestine

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict involves the occupation of Palestinian territories, including the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The oppression includes restrictions on movement, settlement construction, and disputes over land and resources. This conflict has been ongoing since the mid-20th century, has continuously flared up since then and reached war status in October 2023.

#### Russia, Georgia and Ukraine

Russia occupied parts of Georgia (Ossetia and Abkhazia, 2008), of Ukraine's Crimea (2014) and of other parts (2022) of Ukraine. It is an ongoing conflict for the occupation of Ukrainian territory and human rights abuses, with the threat of escalation to multiple incursions by Russia on the eastern edge of the European Union and even the possibility of a third world war.

#### China, Tibet, East-Turkestan (territory of the Uyghurs), Hong Kong, Taiwan and the South China Sea

China's control over Tibet since the 1950s has led to accusations of cultural oppression and restrictions on Tibetan autonomy. Led by the Dalai Lama, the Tibetans have been advocating in vain and under risk of human rights violations for greater autonomy and cultural preservation.

The people of the Uyghurs in East-Turkestan/Uyguristan face significant oppression and human rights abuses. Some Uyghurs have sought greater autonomy or independence.

In Hong Kong a pro-democracy movement is fighting for greater political freedom and autonomy from China. The implementation of the National Security Law in 2020 has raised concerns about eroding autonomy.

While Taiwan operates as a separate, self-governing entity, the People's Republic of China considers Taiwan to be a part of its territory.

China is involved in territorial disputes with multiple countries over areas in the South China Sea, where it has established military and civilian infrastructure.

#### Turkey and Northern Cyprus

Turkey's occupation of Northern Cyprus is considered illegal by the international community, and it has led to division on the island. The occupation began in 1974. Declaring behavior illegal is one thing, then acting in accordance with treaty law to remove that illegality is another. That doesn't happen. The right and power to realise this exists. But remains always secondary to political considerations.

#### Myanmar (Burma) and Rohingya

The Rohingya minority face persecution and violence in Myanmar, leading to a refugee crisis. The situation has escalated over recent years. There is no prospect of a return to a non-autocratic state.

#### Indonesia, The Moluccas and West-Papua

After the transfer of the sovereignty of Indonesia by the Netherlands to the Federation of the United States of Indonesia (December 1949), a process of dismantling the federation, occupation, repression and exploitation of the Moluccas began that resulted in the establishment of the centralist Republic of Indonesia eight months later (August 1950). The occupation, repression violation of human rights and exploitation continues unhindered. Since 1962, West Papua undergoes the same process of occupation, oppression and exploitation.

Application of Article 6 of the UN Charter, expelling these countries, is justified. But won't happen. Intervention usually takes place only after a very serious crisis. In this case, a new world war. In the evolution of state systems over the centuries, that will produce a world federation, getting rid of the pernicious UN-treaty-system that doesn't work.

#### Peoples or civil society groups in Europe, North and South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand engaged in struggles on self-determination

Many groups and communities around the world continue to fight for their freedom and autonomy, seeking self-determination and the right to govern themselves. The reasons for these struggles vary, including historical injustices, political aspirations, ethnic or cultural identity, and more. Some examples of such ongoing struggles include:

##### Middle East

Kurds: the Kurdish people are striving for greater autonomy and independence, particularly in regions spanning across Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran. They face a history of oppression and have been involved in various conflicts and movements for self-determination.

Chechens: The Chechen people is seeking independence from Russia, and the region has experienced violent conflicts, particularly in the 1990s and early 2000s.

Armenia and Azerbaijan: the Nagorno-Karabakh region in Azerbaijan is the subject of a long-standing conflict, with Armenia occupying the area. The departure in October

2023 of the Armenian enclave within Azerbaijan's territory will not end those tensions for the time being.

#### Africa

In Africa as well, there are several ethnic, cultural, and political groups involved in various movements and struggles for freedom, autonomy, and self-determination. The nature and goals of these struggles can vary widely. Here are some notable examples:

Darfur: the Darfur region of Sudan experiences a long-running conflict, with various ethnic groups seeking greater autonomy and an end to violence and human rights abuses.

Western Sahara: the Sahrawi people is engaged in a long-standing struggle for the independence and self-determination of Western Sahara, which is currently administered by Morocco. The conflict has resulted in refugee camps and complex diplomatic efforts. This conflict in Western Sahara involves Morocco's control over the territory and allegations of human rights abuses. The dispute dates back to the mid-20th century.

Oromo: the Oromo people in Ethiopia are involved in protests and movements calling for greater political and cultural rights, including autonomy in the Oromia region.

Biafra: in Nigeria, some groups in the southeastern region, particularly the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), call for the independence of Biafra, which briefly existed as a secessionist state in the late 1960s.

Tigray: in Ethiopia, the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the Tigray region are involved in a violent conflict with the Ethiopian government. The issues involve autonomy, political power, and allegations of human rights abuses.

Casamance: in Senegal, the Casamance region is seeing a protracted conflict between the Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces (MFDC) and the government. The conflict is rooted in issues of autonomy and resource control.

Amazigh (Berber) People: the Amazigh ethnic group spans North Africa, and there have been calls for recognition of their language, culture, and autonomy in various countries such as Morocco and Algeria.

Cabinda: Cabinda, an exclave of Angola, has separatist movements seeking independence or autonomy from the Angolan government.

Southern Cameroons: in Cameroon - after the break-up of the federation of the two dominant language groups (English and French) - the Anglophone regions of the country are witnessing tensions and separatist movements calling for independence or greater autonomy.

#### More about Sudan

Darfur Conflict: the Darfur conflict is one of Sudan's most well-known conflicts, pitting various ethnic groups, primarily the Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa, against the Sudanese government and its allied militia groups. The conflict began in the early 2000s and has led to significant displacement and human rights abuses.

South Sudan Conflict:

South Sudan, formerly part of Sudan, gained independence in 2011 following a lengthy civil war. While it is now a separate nation, South Sudan experiences internal conflicts, often with ethnic dimensions, between various communities and armed groups.

Nuba Mountains Conflict: the Nuba Mountains in South Kordofan see ethnic and political conflict, with marginalized communities seeking greater autonomy and recognition of their rights.

Blue Nile State Conflict: Blue Nile State, like South Kordofan, experiences conflict with various ethnic groups, particularly the Blue Nile People's Liberation Movement, seeking political and cultural rights.

Ethnic and Religious Tensions: Sudan has a diverse population with various ethnicities, languages, and religious beliefs. Tensions can arise between different ethnic and religious communities.

Land and Resource Disputes: land and resource conflicts often intersect with ethnic and cultural divisions. Disputes over land, water, and other resources can lead to violence and displacement.

Intercommunal Violence: intercommunal conflicts and violence are not uncommon, particularly in rural areas. These tensions have ethnic and cultural dimensions.

Economic Inequality: socio-economic disparities exist within Sudan, contributing to tensions and conflicts, particularly in marginalized communities.

**More about Mali**

Tuareg Rebellion: the Tuareg people, a traditionally nomadic Berber group, seek greater autonomy and recognition of their cultural identity. Multiple Tuareg rebellions have occurred over the years, with the most recent one beginning in 2012.

Jihadist Insurgency: armed extremist groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and others, are active in Mali, particularly in the northern regions. Their activities have contributed to instability and conflicts with local communities.

Intercommunal Violence: tensions and conflicts have arisen between various ethnic groups, particularly in central Mali. The Dogon and Fulani communities, for example, have been involved in deadly clashes related to competition for land and resources.

Displacement of Communities: ethnic conflicts, jihadist violence, and intercommunal tensions have led to the displacement of numerous communities, causing a humanitarian crisis.

Secessionist Movements: in addition to the Tuareg rebellion, other groups in northern Mali, such as the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA), seek independence or autonomy.

Human Rights Abuses: human rights abuses, including ethnic and gender-based violence, have been reported in various regions, often linked to the presence of armed groups.

Political Instability: Mali faces political instability and coup attempts, which have further complicated efforts to address ethnic and cultural conflicts.

#### More about South Afrika

Race and Apartheid Legacy: the legacy of apartheid, which was a system of institutionalized racial segregation, has left deep scars. Ongoing issues related to racial inequality, discrimination, and reconciliation are still present.

Land Redistribution and Ownership: disputes over land ownership and redistribution are significant, with many black South Africans seeking redress for land taken from them during the apartheid era.

Xenophobia: South Africa has experienced episodes of xenophobic violence, often directed at foreign nationals, particularly in urban areas. These tensions can be linked to competition for resources and opportunities.

Tensions between Racial Groups: tensions between different racial groups, including black, white, Indian, and colored (mixed-race) South Africans, can arise in various social and economic contexts.

Language and Cultural Differences: South Africa has a rich tapestry of languages and cultures, and disputes can emerge regarding language policies, cultural representation, and historical narratives.

Traditional Leadership and Communities: conflicts can arise between traditional leadership structures and community members over issues such as land rights, governance, and development.

Service Delivery Protests: protests and demonstrations related to service delivery issues, especially in poor and marginalized communities, are relatively common and can sometimes lead to confrontations with authorities.

Economic Inequality: socio-economic disparities persist, with high levels of poverty and unemployment in some communities. These disparities contribute to social tensions.

Student Activism: South African universities have witnessed student protests advocating for free education, decolonized curricula, and improved campus conditions. These movements often highlight broader socio-economic and racial issues.

Political Divides: political affiliations, particularly in the context of the ruling African National Congress (ANC), can lead to divisions and tensions among different factions and constituencies.

#### Asia

Also in Asia, there are several ethnic, cultural, and political groups that are involved in movements and struggles for freedom, autonomy, and self-determination.

Baloch: the Baloch people, spread across Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan, are involved in a separatist movement seeking independence or greater autonomy.

Tamils in Sri Lanka: the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka is seeking autonomy and independence in the Northern and Eastern provinces. The Sri Lankan Civil War, which ended in 2009, was rooted in this conflict.

Assamese: in India's Assam state, there have been movements for autonomy and protection of the Assamese identity and culture.

Kashmiris: the Kashmir region, divided between India and Pakistan, has a long-standing conflict with some Kashmiri groups advocating for independence or greater autonomy.

## Europe

Europe is not free from similar examples. There are several ethnic, cultural, and political groups that are involved in movements and struggles for freedom, autonomy, and self-determination.

Catalonians: In Spain, Catalonia boosts efforts for greater autonomy and even independence. The issue of Catalan independence remains a significant political and social topic.

Basques: In Spain, the Basque Country has a history of separatist movements, with groups like ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna) seeking Basque independence. While ETA disbanded, the issue of Basque autonomy remains.

Scots: in the United Kingdom, Scotland has seen movements for independence, with referendums and political debates on whether Scotland should become an independent nation.

Northern Ireland: the conflict in Northern Ireland, also known as "The Troubles," was rooted in political and religious divisions, with some groups seeking independence or greater autonomy from the United Kingdom. While there is now a peace process in place, the issue of Northern Ireland's political status continues to be discussed.

Crimean Tatars: in Crimea, the indigenous Crimean Tatar population has faced problems following Russia's annexation of the region. They have sought autonomy and protection of their rights.

Bosniaks: in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ethnic Bosniaks face political challenges following the Bosnian War. The issue of political power-sharing and autonomy is a central concern.

Transnistrians: Transnistria, a breakaway region in Moldova, is seeking recognition as an independent state or autonomy.

Corsicans: in France, Corsican nationalists are aspiring greater autonomy for the island of Corsica.

Kosovars: Kosovo declared independence from Serbia in 2008, but its sovereignty and recognition remain subjects of international debate. The recognition of Kosovo's

independence remains a contentious issue, with Serbia not recognizing Kosovo as a sovereign state. The situation has its roots in historical and ethnic tensions.

Cyprus: The island of Cyprus has been divided since 1974, with a UN buffer zone separating the Greek Cypriot south and the Turkish Cypriot north. The issue is rooted in ethnic and political divisions.

Romania and Slovakia: there is a Hungarian minority in Romania and Slovakia. Tensions occasionally arise between Hungary and its neighboring countries, where Hungarian minorities live, over language and cultural rights.

Roma Communities: the Roma, or Romani people, are a minority group that faces discrimination and social exclusion in several EU member states.

Language and Cultural Rights: across the EU, there are disputes and discussions regarding language policies, cultural preservation, and the rights of ethnic and linguistic minorities.

Migrant and Refugee Integration: some EU member states face problems in integrating and accommodating culturally and ethnically diverse migrant and refugee populations.

### South America

In South America, several indigenous, cultural, and political groups are involved in movements and struggles for freedom, autonomy, and self-determination. These struggles vary in nature, goals, and intensity.

Mapuche: the Mapuche people in Chile and Argentina advocates for the recognition of their indigenous rights, land rights, and greater autonomy.

Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon: various indigenous communities in the Amazon rainforest, including groups in Brazil, Surinam, Peru, and Colombia, actively fight to protect their land, culture, and autonomy. Deforestation and land encroachment have threatened their way of life.

FARC Dissidents: despite the Colombian government's peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), some dissident FARC factions continue to engage in armed resistance, seeking political and territorial control.

Venezuelan Opposition: in Venezuela, there are political opposition movements seeking a transition to democracy and freedom from the authoritarian government.

Ecuadorian Indigenous Peoples: indigenous communities in Ecuador are involved in movements seeking greater rights, recognition, and autonomy.

Aymara and Quechua: indigenous communities, including Aymara and Quechua peoples, in Bolivia play a significant role in the country's political and social movements, advocating for autonomy and cultural preservation.

Araucanía: in Chile, the Araucanía region are ongoing tensions and conflicts between Mapuche communities and the government, often related to land and resource rights.

Western Guayú: in Colombia, the Western Guayú people is seeking for recognition and autonomy in the face of conflicts related to land and resources.

Colombian Indigenous Communities: various indigenous communities in Colombia, such as the Nasa people, advocate for autonomy, cultural preservation, and land rights.

#### North America

Native American Tribes: many Native American tribes in the United States and Canada have long histories of fighting for recognition, autonomy, and the protection of their rights. These struggles involve issues related to land rights, cultural preservation, and sovereignty.

Hawaiian Sovereignty Movement: in Hawaii, there is a movement advocating for Hawaiian sovereignty and self-determination. Some groups seek to reestablish an independent Hawaiian nation.

Puerto Rican Independence Movement: in Puerto Rico, there is an ongoing debate about the island's political status, with some advocating for independence or a change in its relationship with the United States.

First Nations in Canada: various First Nations in Canada have been involved in movements to assert their rights and autonomy, particularly in matters related to land and resources.

Quebec Separatists: in the Canadian province of Quebec, there is a long-standing separatist movement that advocates for the province's independence from Canada.

Catalan Community in Mexico: the Catalan community in San Luis Potosí, Mexico, has advocated for the recognition of their culture, identity, and autonomy.

Oglala Lakota Nation: the Oglala Lakota Nation on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, United States, faces ongoing challenges related to autonomy, economic development, and social issues.

Navajo Nation: the Navajo Nation, spanning parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, is seeking for greater autonomy and self-governance in areas such as education and healthcare.

#### Australia

Also in Australia and New Zealand, there are indigenous and cultural groups involved in movements and struggles for various forms of freedom, autonomy, and self-determination. These struggles can encompass issues related to land rights, cultural preservation, political recognition, and social justice.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples: Indigenous Australians, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, have a long history of advocating for their rights and self-determination. Their struggles involve land rights, cultural preservation, and the right to determine their own future.

Stolen Generations: the Stolen Generations refers to policies in Australia that forcibly removed indigenous children from their families. The descendants of those affected continue to seek recognition, justice, and healing.

Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in the Constitution: there have been ongoing efforts to recognize indigenous peoples in the Australian Constitution to acknowledge their unique status and rights. However, a law to make this possible failed to win a majority in October 2023.

Land Rights: various indigenous communities in Australia are involved in land rights movements to regain ownership and control of their ancestral lands.

#### New Zealand

Māori: Māori, the indigenous people of New Zealand, are engaged in movements for cultural preservation, language revitalization, and greater self-determination. The Treaty of Waitangi is a central document in these struggles, outlining the relationship between the Māori and the Crown.

Recognition of Te Reo Māori: efforts are ongoing to promote and preserve the Māori language, Te Reo Māori, as an essential aspect of cultural identity.

Land and Resource Rights: various Māori iwi (tribes) are involved in negotiations and settlements with the New Zealand government to address historical injustices and regain control of lands and resources.

#### Tensions and conflicts within island archipelagos

Several island archipelagos around the world have experienced or are currently experiencing movements and struggles for freedom and self-determination. These movements can take various forms, including demands for independence, greater autonomy, or political recognition. Here are some examples:

Hawaii (Hawaiian Islands): the Hawaiian sovereignty movement seeks greater autonomy and self-determination for the native Hawaiian people and the restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Puerto Rico (Caribbean): Puerto Rico has an ongoing debate about its political status, with some advocating for independence or a change in its relationship with the United States.

Corsica (Mediterranean Sea): the island of Corsica in France has seen movements advocating for greater autonomy and political recognition of Corsican identity. Once freed from the city-state of Genoa in the 17th century and known for the first European constitution in line with the ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu, it has been part of France since 1768, after losing a war with France, today as a Collectivité territoriale de Corse.

Bali (Indonesia): in Indonesia, besides the ongoing occupation, oppression and exploitation of the Moluccans and the people of West Papua - and Aceh's in vain quest for self-determination - the island of Bali has experienced movements seeking cultural preservation and greater self-determination.

Maldives (Indian Ocean): the Maldives, an island nation, has political movements advocating for democratic reforms and human rights.

Philippines (Sulu Archipelago): some groups in the Sulu Archipelago, including the Moro people, seek greater autonomy and political recognition in the Philippines.

Falkland Islands (South Atlantic): the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory, has a complex political status with ongoing discussions about sovereignty and self-determination.

Cyprus (Mediterranean Sea): the island of Cyprus has been divided since 1974, with movements in both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities seeking political resolution and self-determination.

Dutch Antilles (Caribbean): although, as former colonies, the Netherlands Antilles is part of the Dutch state, there are always movements seeking independence, if possible, in the form of a federation of the six islands, whether or not supplemented by other islands in that area.

### Tensions and conflicts in India

India, the largest federal state in the world, is a diverse and multicultural country with a long history of various ethnic and cultural groups. As a result, there are several ethnic and cultural conflicts and tensions that exist within the country. Some of the significant ones include:

Kashmir Conflict: the Kashmir conflict revolves around the territorial dispute over the region of Jammu and Kashmir, which is claimed by both India and Pakistan. There is also an indigenous separatist movement within Indian-administered Kashmir, with some Kashmiri Muslims seeking independence or greater autonomy.

Naxalite-Maoist Insurgency: the Naxalite or Maoist insurgency is a left-wing extremist movement that operates in several states, particularly in central and eastern India. It is a challenge to the Indian government and aims to address socio-economic and political issues.

Northeastern Insurgencies: the northeastern region of India is home to numerous ethnic and tribal communities. Several separatist movements have emerged in this region, each with its own unique demands and grievances. Some of the states affected include Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, and Mizoram.

Tensions in Assam: Assam has experienced conflicts related to illegal immigration from Bangladesh, leading to ethnic tensions between the Assamese and Bengali-speaking populations. The Assam Accord of 1985 was an attempt to address some of these issues.

Religious Conflicts: India experiences serious religious conflicts, including Hindu-Muslim and Hindu-Christian tensions. These conflicts can have various triggers, such as religious conversions, religious practices, and places of worship.

Caste-Based Conflicts: India has a complex caste system, and there are periodic clashes between different caste groups. Issues related to caste-based discrimination, reservations, and social justice are sources of tension.

Language Disputes: linguistic diversity in India has led to language-based conflicts. States such as Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have seen tensions related to language use and recognition.

Separatist Movements in the South: some states of India's federation in South India, such as Tamil Nadu, have witnessed calls for greater autonomy or separatism.

Adivasi (Tribal) Conflicts: Adivasi communities in India face issues related to land dispossession and development projects. This has led to protests and movements for their rights.

## Tensions and conflicts in Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia, like many countries with diverse populations, experiences various ethnic and cultural tensions and conflicts. Some of these tensions are rooted in historical, political, and socio-economic factors.

Shia-Sunni Divide: a significant portion of Saudi Arabia's population adheres to Sunni Islam, while a substantial Shia Muslim minority resides mainly in the Eastern Province. Tensions exist for decades, with some Shia communities seeking greater religious and political rights and opposing discrimination.

Tribal and Regional Differences: Saudi Arabia is composed of diverse tribal and regional groups, each with its own cultural traditions and identities. Competition and conflicts occasionally arise among different tribal and regional groups, particularly in resource-rich areas.

Yemeni Migrant Workers: Saudi Arabia has a substantial population of migrant workers, including a significant number from Yemen. Tensions arise due to labor disputes, social integration challenges, and issues related to undocumented migrants. Saudi Arabia is actively involved in the tensions and conflicts in Yemen. Ever since 2002 the US has been fighting terror in Yemen with the aim of democratization it evolved into a war without a UN mandate and is driving the people of Yemen into the arms of terrorist movements.

Ethnic Diversity: while Saudi Arabia's society is predominantly Arab, it is also home to a variety of ethnic groups, including Afro-Arabs, South Asians, and others. Tensions emerge due to issues related to labor, immigration, and cultural differences.

Religious Minorities: Saudi Arabia is the birthplace of Islam and is deeply conservative in its religious practices. As a result, religious minorities, including Christians and Hindus, often face restrictions and challenges in practicing their faith.

Gender Rights: gender-related tensions exist due to ongoing discussions surrounding women's rights, including issues related to women's ability to drive, access to employment, and legal rights.

Language and Cultural Differences: while Arabic is the official language, Saudi Arabia is home to various Arabic dialects. Differences in dialect and local culture can contribute to identity and cultural conflicts.

Economic Disparities: socio-economic disparities can lead to tensions between different income groups, especially in urban and rural areas.

### Refugees and asylum seekers

Currently, 110 million people are forcibly displaced. Some 35.3 million are refugees who crossed an international border to find safety. While 62.5 million are internally displaced due to conflict and violence.

The US, Europe and Australia are preferred locations for asylum seekers. In Australia, they are detained in prisons on the islands of Manus and Nauru. In Europe, several European Union member states keep them out as much as possible with pushbacks, fences and with legislation and institutions mainly aimed at deterrence and deportation.

Is that all there is? No, these are just a few examples. There are many other regions, communities, ethnic, cultural, and political groups worldwide where movements for autonomy, self-determination, or independence continue. The specific nature, motivations, and stages of these struggles vary greatly, and many of them are complex and subject to ongoing international attention and mediation.

Let me continue by referring to the UNPO, a hardly known organisation in the field of disadvantaged peoples.

### The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO)

The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) is an international organization established to empower the voices of unrepresented and marginalized peoples worldwide and to protect their rights to self-determination.

The peoples represented within the UNPO membership are all united by one shared condition: they are denied equal representation in the institutions of national or international governance. As a consequence, their opportunity to participate on the national or international stage is limited, and they struggle to fully realize their rights to civil and political participation and to control their economic, social and cultural development. In many cases, they are subject to the worst forms of violence and repression.

See for the current list of 45 UNPO members this link:

<https://unpo.org/nations-peoples>. You can then study the specifics of each people via the link at those peoples.

### Geopolitical fragmentation of the treaty-based UN financing system

Geopolitical fragmentation in terms of world power has been going on for some years. While America possessed a monopoly position for decades, those times are over. China and India in particular each claim a pole, Russia does not want to be pushed to the margins and the US will have to make a strong effort to be allowed to function at least as a member of a tripartite geopolitical system.

How this develops we do not know. But a financial factor may play a big role. Indeed, there is also geopolitical fragmentation of the UN financing system. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB), set up at the end of WWII as the bankers for countries in financial trouble, have faced increasing competition from China in recent years. That country spends billions in donations and loans to countries in financial trouble. Sometimes because they are unable to comply with IMF or WB loan repayments. Sometimes to invest like the IMF and WB in countries to allow them to build infrastructure, build industry, establish educational institutions, et cetera. In short, lending in the form of development work, for which the price has to be paid only later.

With emergency lending on a very large scale China has managed to create a parallel financing system alongside that of the IMF and the WB. As a result, that part of the UN treaty system is also under pressure. The IMF and WB are being passed left and right by China, which is willing to help countries in need of money. In doing so, it is not choosy. It gives donations and credits to large and small countries. Argentina, for instance, has an \$18 billion line of credit with China. While another South American country like Suriname (population only 600,000) has now already received credits amounting to \$1 billion.

We have to face the question of whether these financial interventions by China through their undeniable influence on the world's economy, in addition to the IMF and the WB, are accelerating, or changing, or aborting the process of geopolitical multipolarization, or perhaps even contributing to more conflicts, or on the contrary serving to save the earth from a possible downfall.

It is a question that concerns Europe in particular. If Europe, with its own centuries-old pattern of values, wants to gain an authoritative place within that multipolar system, then - after two centuries of futile attempts to become a federal state - it will have to exchange the pernicious treaty-based system of the European Union for a federal Europe. If about 50 European countries join such a federation, it will become the world's second-largest country after India. Numerically, the geopolitical division then becomes: India, Europe and China. Russia and the US then slowly fade to the margins due to their smaller population and thus less diversity, less creativity and less financial clout. It may be assumed that - within that tripartite polar system - China will start collecting the 'interests' of its years of investment from its 'debtors'. Interests in two senses. Real interest on outstanding loans. And 'interest' in the sense of placing countries that cannot meet their interest obligations and repayments under guardianship. In exchange for forgiveness of outstanding loans, China might require those countries to stand behind China in all respects. What will be America's influence then? Taiwan will be lost.

Too late Western political leaders see that their post-WWII reliance on treaty-based cooperation, also known as multilateral cooperation, or intergovernmental cooperation, is an extremely weak way of cooperating. They have learnt nothing from the failure of the League of Nations, which after the 1919 Treaty of Versailles (end of WWI) aimed to establish peace and security in Europe through treaty-based cooperation. They know nothing why treaties of more than two countries gradually

become unworkable. Or, maybe they know but make guilty negligence preferable to lawful and just action.

In itself, there is no objection if two countries conclude a treaty with each other to pursue a common interest. For example, the construction and maintenance of a bridge over a border river. But once the number of member states of a treaty gets bigger and bigger, they always start behaving in two ways. First, they derive as much benefit from the treaties as possible for their own countries. They feel no ownership of the common interests that gave rise to intergovernmental cooperation. Second, an inherent problem of cooperation through treaties is that a member state that feels threatened when it has to fulfil treaty obligations ignores or fights those obligations. Usually without significant sanctions. Or no sanctions at all as we see with the non-application of Article 6 of the UN Charter: UN member states can occupy and exploit people with impunity for decades. America's refusal to recognise the International Criminal Court in The Hague says it all.

Why should there be a world federation?

The above list of global conflicts, tensions and some wars, is by no means exhaustive. There is more, but I could not find it. If you are missing something or would like to improve any of the items, please let me know: [leoklinkers@me.com](mailto:leoklinkers@me.com). Then I will add it to my archive on the subject.

The question now is whether we should just accept this misery? Whether we answer the failure of working with UN treaties forever by shrugging our shoulders because we can only watch it helplessly? Fortunately, we know one thing for sure: not only nature is subject to evolution, state systems too. It seems that by creating federal links between counties with common interests there exists an instrument with a much more powerful effect than working with treaties.

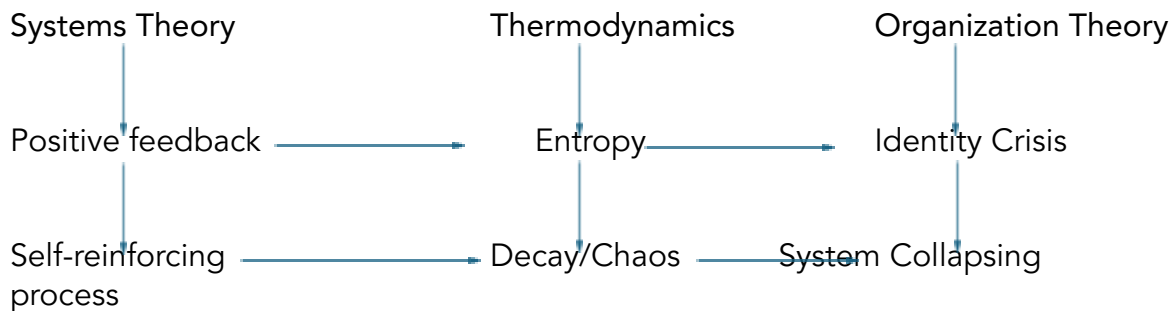
Constitutional federalising is the legislative foundation for ensuring common interests such as democratic governance, peace and conflict resolution, international collaboration, human rights and social justice, environmental stewardship, economic coordination, scientific and technological advancement, health care and pandemic response, cultural exchange and education, resource allocation. Worldwide communality and prosperity, guaranteed by a democratic system within which a federal body looks after a limitative set of common interests.

For federalists, it is self-evident that over the centuries we are moving step by step towards a world federation. The fact that there are already 27 federal states that together house just over 42% of the world's population points in that direction.

Although, a caveat is in order. The most obvious development at the moment points towards a third world war. Many of the tensions and conflicts mentioned above have interconnections. They can suddenly lead to an escalation affecting several countries, and then a global crisis comes to a halt only after a regression to autocratic nation-states that always wage war instead of progress in the form of a federal state system that guarantees peace, security and prosperity. With some scientific principles, the assumption that we might have another world war can be

substantiated. Elements from systems theory, thermodynamics and organisational theory provide the material for that substantiation.

The simple drawing below serves as the scientific basis for my view that the EU and the UN are about toppling over and require to be replaced as soon as possible by a federal state, thus rejecting the current undemocratic and inefficient basis of treaties the UN- and EU-treaties.



From Systems Theory we know the working of positive feedback (forward coupling) within an organisation full of systemic failures. They connect and then erode the system, accelerating and widening chaos and eventually forcing an implosion or explosion of the system. Order turns into self-reinforcing disorder.

Thermodynamics shows us the concept of entropy: decay, disorder, chaos. A system that is in order has enough energy to resist disorder. To survive and renew, it must store more energy than it consumes. It must derive that energy from an open and close connection with the diversity of society: from the outside in. Without sufficient and continuous storage of new energy, the decay that is always present to some extent will reinforce internal disorder, driven by positive feedback.

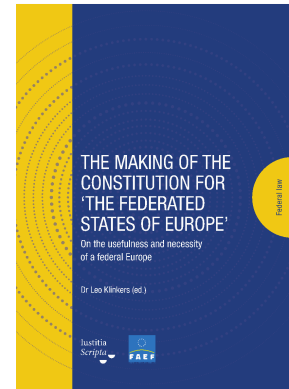
In Organisational Theory the concept of identity plays an important role. The self-reinforcing positive feedback, through which loss of precious energy increases the entropic decay of order and chaos within a system, brings the organisation into an identity crisis. Forcing, eventually, the system to implode or explode.

Characteristics: once the process is underway, it accelerates, broadens and destroys. Any attempt to stop or fix such a process fails and produces more system failures. And thus more problems. This should motivate us to act. And legitimizes our actions to create a European Federation within a World Federation before the current political leaders of Europe and the world have ruined it by opening the door wide to autocrats. What is true of the European Union is equally true of the UN system: both are at the end of their political life cycle and are about to topple. Giving way to a federal system.

For those who would like to know more about the rationale behind our view that the European Union's treaty-system has reached the end of its political life cycle and is - due to an identity crisis - on the brink of collapsing, please refer to Chapter 2 of the Constitutional and Institutional Toolkit for Establishing the Federal United States of Europe: <https://www.faef.eu/wp-content/uploads/Constitutional-Toolkit.pdf>.

### More about federalizing Europe

A Citizens' Convention of 70 persons, organized by the Federal Alliance of European Federalists (FAEF) between October 2021 and the end of March 2022 created a federal constitution for a federal Europe. It resulted in this book, containing a federal constitution of ten articles, preceded by a Preamble of values we consider dearly, followed by an extensive Explanatory Memorandum and supported by 14 Essays to emphasise certain aspects of that memorandum. For more information see [www.faeef.eu](http://www.faeef.eu).



A ten-articles federal constitution has a sufficient legislative basis to give dozens of European states a place in a federal context. FAEF is now preparing the process to enable the people of Europe to ratify that constitution. Once Europe too will be a federation, 28 federal states will comprise more than 50 per cent of the world's population.

This is in line with the push for a world federation based on an Earth Constitution. FAEF supports that process under Article I, paragraph 7 of our constitution.

For an impression of the development of a World Federation, with a World Parliament and a World Constitution, I refer briefly to the Earth Constitution Institute's website: <https://earthconstitution.world/our-vision-and-values/>. There you will find all the arguments and facts that argue for the creation of a federal world and, within it, a federal Europe. As for Europe, you will find all the relevant information at [www.faeef.eu](http://www.faeef.eu).

If the worrying information about global tensions and conflicts gives cause to join us in continuing the pursuit of a federal Europe and a federal world order, we will be happy to include you in our federal alliance. Please email Mauro Casarotto, Secretary General of FAEF: [administration@faef.eu](mailto:administration@faef.eu).

Finally, a challenge. Who dares to write a book detailing each of the tensions and conflicts I described above - one by one and, if necessary, with more added. By doing on-the-spot research and capturing each issue in 1-2 pages: nature of the conflict, cause and duration of the conflict, parties to the conflict, connection to other conflicts and level of threat to escalation regionally or even globally. As a kind of 'thermometer' of the degree of - autocracy-driven - (violent) animosity throughout the world. I suspect such a book would garner a Nobel prize.