



An analysis of the war in Ukraine and the role of mediation in international conflict

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Thanks to the university staff who helped me in tough times.

**Finally, I dedicate this dissertation in loving memory of my grandmother Kika;
we will see you each other again...**

Abstract

This research reviews the problems that exist in armed conflicts, international mediation as a possible end to the conflict, mediation as a peace process, the conflict in Ireland, and how this conflict has been resolved through mediation, compared to the war in Russia and Ukraine, we are doing a qualitative case study investigation, we will also see the possible solution that the Mexican president has given and how it was not viable or listened to.

The goal is to see how Irish society has decoded hate and changed it to prosperity, becoming a country with one of the best salaries in the European Union in a few years. Understand the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and discuss why there has not been an approach to negotiations; we will also see Mexico's proposal and analyse the reason for it.

Introduction

Mediation is something that we have all done at some point in our lives. It has been done since ancient times. And in different cultures. Mediation is used for internal conflicts for international disputes. In companies, groups, or individuals. To mediate, a series of skills, knowledge and abilities are required, Technical, Emotional and in some cases even spiritual. Mediation is a system that can be taught and can be learned.

Conflict is Something that comes in with human beings You cannot have a society, Without conflicts Whether of a racial, linguistic, ethnic, cultural nature, Etc. Throughout the conflicts that have occurred internationally, conflicts such as the Salvador, South Africa or Indonesia processes were successful mediations, some led by the UN and in some cases were led by other countries, diplomatic figures An example of this, The mediation, which was carried out in, El Salvador, was by the UN And the mediation that was carried out, In Indonesia it was by the Human Rights Commission and Finland, At the end of the agreements, in all cases an amnesty has been requested, Of the combatants.

The peace processes in each case have been a little different. For example, in El Salvador they entered dialogue with the (Contadora Group¹), In Ireland, the economic need to achieve the peace process was important, and the fatigue of the population in general is one of the longest conflicts in humanity, and that is why it is the benchmark for successful measurement, In Indonesia a natural catastrophe the tsunami triggered the beginning of the process, In Nepal There were demonstrations against the monarchy, which led to the peace agreement.

¹ <https://uia.org/>

With this study. What we are trying to achieve is to analyse why peace negotiations have a conflict as important as that of Russia and Ukraine. That is why we use as an example a conflict? Like the one in Northern Ireland. Since it is an example of how society and a country. They manage to have a change, and they can work to live with each other. Chapter one, in chapter one, we will see. The Research Methodology and Methods Explained. How this study is done. And how the question is asked. And the qualitative study. My second chapter. The review of the literature. Going first through the history of mediation. And about mediation in Ireland. The third chapter, expose. International Law. The peace processes. And the conflict. And we'll talk a little bit too. In chapter four. We will see our case study. Direct case of mediation in Northern Ireland. And then we'll see. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine. In chapter 5. We make the discussion. And we will see the proposal that Mexico left, practical analysis of the mediators.

Based on this study. We hope to get a clear answer.

I.- Literature Review

An overview of the history of mediation

Mediation is an instrument to resolve disputes and conflicts. It is one of the best ways to guide the peace process in Ukraine and Russia, taking Northern Ireland as an example.

The human being from its origins has come with the conflict, and this, in turn, has had mediation figures, as in Hawaii where a Haku carries out the formation The management of the conflict, they are highly respected people in the community, and who generally belong to families where the fathers or mothers are Haku Before entering the procedure, the leader or manager of the conflict, has previous interviews with the perpetrator of the act that put the harmony of the community at risk to be sure that he will do what is entirely Right.

In Africa, it was customary to meet a neighbourhood's assembly to resolve interpersonal conflicts with the help of a person with authority over the contenders. In many cultures and places, as appears to be in Africa, family circles have provided resources for settling disputes among their members. The heads of families offered their experience and wisdom to help them agree on peaceful agreements. It is observed that as the "extended or extended family" was being replaced by the "nuclear family," formal mechanisms were replacing the informal ones in living conflicts. Religious Institutions have assumed for centuries the suggestion of forms of coexistence and reorganization of relations through mediation; ethnic and cultural groups have historically established their forms ad held their independence and power

safe from religious, governmental, or other secular authority. The tendency towards Mediation is increasingly manifesting as ancestral traditions of each culture.

In the Bible's Old Testament, Moises is the mediator between people and God, In the Bible's New Testament; Christ is the mediator between humans and God because it shows that already in those times, such peaceful methods of conflict resolution were managed or relied on, just as it happens in tribal cultures, ancient Greek families, in the Roman Coliseum, where conciliatory techniques were applied.

For example, Hawaii has the holoponopono tradition, Palestine, the Sulka, and the people of the Caucasus make their elders intervene. Currently still, the effectiveness of mediation depends on the field in which it is applied and that its forms and objectives are balanced and cooperatively constructive.

During the Middle Ages, mediation gradually shaped the meaning of the word mediation until reaching its current purpose. In the middle of the 20th century, it is time. The one that we can say mediation appears as it is known professionally today, the most prominent antecedent is the Hague Convention of October 1907 is a group of provisions that regulate the conduct of hostilities, rules relating to the conduct of confrontations, limits the use of force by prohibiting States or parties to the conflict from using certain weapons or means of warfare in clashes with the adversary. (Convention, 1907)

In Japan, mediation has old roots in its customs and laws. In their villages, a leader was expected to help resolve disputes. Settlement of personal disagreements was legally provided for in Japanese courts before World War II.

Ancient civilisations had mediators or similar figures not based on political power. But in other arguments, that allowed the people to assimilate these people freely. to direct,

The nomadic peoples. And the tribes used to seek authority by choosing the eldest of the clan to solve their problems based on the wisdom that he possessed from the more excellent experience of having lived longer than the rest of the others.

Some commentators trace mediation back to ancient civilisations, including Sumerian, Confucian, Greek and Roman. This may be of historical interest and also provide reassurance to those still sceptical about this novel idea of mediation that it has a long tradition. In practice, mediation, as it is understood as practised in the 21st century, started in the 1970s. In the 1960s, in the USA, there was a move to empower local communities who felt unprotected by the American court system. This had become overloaded while struggling to cope with the demands of an increasingly litigious society. 1976 was Mediation's Big Bang. In April that year, Professor Frank Sander gave his seminal speech at the Pound Conference on 'The Varieties of Dispute Processing' and the concept of the multidoor courthouse. Court-annexed mediation schemes were developed. Mediation had a counter-culture flavour and still does for many of its devotees. In the 1980s, mediation was imported into the United Kingdom and Australia in the next decade, into Europe and South Africa. In the 21st century, it has been embraced in Asia and even by the European Union. (Walker, 2016)

Alternative Dispute Resolution Ireland.

An essential aspect of ensuring the realisation of the fundamental rights recognised and given protection by the Constitution of Ireland in its broadest sense of the effective resolution of disputes, whether through court-based litigation or alternative dispute resolution processes. It is also recognised in Article 6 of the Council of Europe 1950 Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (the European Convention on Human Rights). In addition, the European Union Court of

Justice has recognised the right to good remedies as a general principle of EU law², reinforced by Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union³. (Nicola White LLB, 2010).

Mediation

The conflict has been accompanying us since the beginning of time and throughout much of history. We have resolved our disputes using force, with war being its maximum expression in a much more civilised way than appears in court. And courts deliver justice between the parties through a resolution or sentence. It is the best-known and accepted form of conflict resolution today. Still, as with the use of force, these methods offer a legal solution to the problem but rarely satisfy both parties. And definitively put an end to the conflict; moreover, on occasions, these solutions, far from ending the conflict, perpetuate it and sometimes aggravate it. And at this point, the ADRs appear, which are the ADRs, called alternative dispute resolution. We find various mechanisms, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration, and mediation. It is a conflict management procedure in which a professional, neutral, and impartial, who lacks the authority to impose a solution, helps the parties to resolve a dispute or plan a transaction. The parties in conflict become the true protagonists of its management and resolution, counting on the help of the mediators. To reach a satisfactory agreement while improving communication and the existing relationship. This agreement reached by the parties has the same effectiveness as a private contract; it can be elevated to a public deed through a notary or be judicially approved by a judge.

² Case 222/84 Johnston v Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary [1986] ECR 1651.

³ See Nockleby —Access to Justice: It's Not For Everyone (2008-2009) 42 Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review 859; and Ryan —Access to Justice and Unmet Legal Needs (2008) 26 ILT 325.

They are acquiring, in both cases, an executive nature so that in case of non-compliance, its execution could be requested before a judicial body. In mediation, the parties voluntarily attend the procedure without being forced to do so.

In the information session, the mediators will explain to the parties the characteristics of the process, how the sessions are conducted, and their advantages, and only if both parties agree. Mediation may be initiated in the same way. They and the mediators can leave the mediation at any time when they feel that their expectations are not being met or they feel uncomfortable with the process. All information and documentation provided by the parties during the mediation process is confidential and may not be used later in an approach. In the same way, the mediators are protected by professional secrecy and may not be called witnesses or experts in the event of a trial; the mediators may never take sides and will always try to give each one the same time that you can express what your interests are. Needs into each a satisfactory agreement. Likewise, the mediators will not be able to offer a solution to the conflict; still, the parties themselves, thanks to their initiative, will propose different options to facilitate the achievement of the other agreements. To help the parties, the mediators use various techniques to facilitate communication throughout the procedure. Mediators are qualified professionals and experts in conflict resolution and are prepared to manage the problematic relationships and emotions that the parties bring to the mediation.

The United States of America has more than five hundred Mediation Centres that provide mediators to owners, tenants, neighbours, suppliers, and clients. Thousands of schools throughout the country train children as peer mediators and mediate

disputes between peers in game rooms and corridors; organisations and companies use mediation to resolve lawsuits and complaints of customers, employees, and suppliers. In international conflicts, mediation is increasingly refixed.

International law

provides peaceful solutions and neutrality, international law points out ten different means for the mild solutions of international disputes: first, direct negotiations between parties, second, international conferences, third, mediation, fourth, good offices, fifth, mixed commissions, sixth the arbitration, seventh the judicial solution eighth, the investigation and conciliation commissions, ninth the consultation and 10th the interpretation of the international organisms to be able to give solution to the conflicts between the different countries and between the different institutions of different nationalities.

The peaceful solutions to international conflicts have three scopes: diplomatic means, legal means, and political means begin with, diplomatic means or peaceful means of dispute resolution in the diplomatic field are diplomatic negotiations, international congresses and conferences, mediation, good offices, On the other hand, the legal means are the mixed commissions in countries or institutions in arbitration, the judicial solution through courts such as the International Court of Justice in The Hague or some others that exist in the different regional integration organizations and the investigation and conciliation commissions. On the other hand, we have political means. The political means or methods can arise from 2 aspects: the well-known consultation through the OAS or the participation of international organizations in their office, all means or methods. therefore, so that neutrality exists, a war of extermination does not necessarily have to break out, until that subtle and almost imperceptible regional cold war arises, that is, the existence, due to international solidarity, of

coincident national interests of political axes not sanctioned by any treaty, impressive diplomatic actions or omissions dependent on the line to which the war belongs to the countries.

politicians who talk about the concept of neutrality in real terms, today in the votes of actions are carried out at the UN that show a certain parameter of neutrality there is also a group of countries, very interestingly called non-aligned countries that generally vote for the product to show their neutrality although lately it happens that China has been influencing a lot in those non-aligned countries aligned to precisely align them towards their not exactly demo policies critical.

Peace process

Federico Mayor Zaragoza, president of the culture of peace foundation,

In all peace processes, it is essential to talk about the future and future generations, and we must abandon a series of practices to live better. Many cases need mediation, and the world has not required the force of the current world in a very few year's people will have to live with a deterioration in quality; there have been outbreaks of supremacy, fanaticism, xenophobia, racism, the people should be united, it is hazardous because that is how the second world war began, we would have to say zero tolerance, Nelson Mandela in His words said that "women will be the cornerstone of the new era, women only exceptionally use force and men only exceptionally do not use it." (Hablemos de cultura de paz, 2013)

Since the Second World War in 1945, humanity has not witnessed a war scenario of such enormous proportions, in part to a great extent to the application of means of dispute resolution between States; the first thing that we must define is the concept of

the word dispute, which according to the Permanent Court of International Justice, is a disagreement on the point of law between States.

United Nations

The subjects of international law have taken this point into account. At the end of World War II and resulting in the devastation of nations, the central states of the world meet with the sole purpose of creating an organization responsible for avoiding future war conflicts on the scale of a new world war. As a consequence of these facts, the United Nations Organization UN is to maintain peace and international security, and for this purpose, to take collective and effective measures to prevent and eliminate threats to peace and suppress acts of aggression, people, brokenness, (we see that this has failed in the last year) Through peaceful agreements and by the principles of justice of international law, the adjustment or settlement of controversies or susceptible international situations. All these principles and purposes would be reflected in the so-called Charter of the United Nations.⁴

Accumulating all the experience of previous conflicts and through international Law and the Charter of the United Nations, impose on States the obligation to resolve their international disputes by peaceful means and not to resort to the threat or use of strength. But they do not set certain standards of solution on them. The elections of a given medium always depend on the states' agreement. Currently, international practice has established that the means of peaceful resolution of international disputes are of two kinds: politicians, are informatics. It will have to facilitate agreements between the parties in litigation, direct negotiation, good offices, mediation, investigation, and conciliation. These are the standard means to resolve international

⁴ <https://www.un.org/en/> peace, dignity and equality

disputes and are generally conducted through diplomatic channels and, as a rule, between plenipotentiaries appointed by the States; the second is the legal means, which consist of submitting to litigation an international or arbitral court to resolve them through a sentence or an award. These being arbitration and international authority, Both end with the mandatory decision of a court. Still, with the difference that in arbitration, the parties constitute the Court, choose the arbitrators, and agree on the procedure and judicial settlement. The United Nations distributes powers and attributions in dispute resolution among the primary organisms. The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice use these.

United Nations is empowered to recommend measures with a view to the peaceful settlement of disputes, Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, and prevention of conflict resolution.

There are two means of peaceful resolution of international disputes: political, diplomatic, or legal. International practice has established the standards of peaceful settlement of international conflicts:

They participate in negotiations and formulate parties in controversy, suggestions and proposals that tend to resolve the dispute; The mediator is not a judge; he is a facilitator who seeks no vengeance, and his role is to recommend and reach a fair and honourable solution in the parts. The investigation, therefore, consists of the parties in dispute that can designate an International Commission of Inquiry. To clarify the points of fact on which there is a divergence of appreciation between the parties, this is how the way is prepared for a negotiated solution. The parties are not obliged to accept the conclusions of the commission of inquiry unless they have expressly agreed to do so.

These commissions were created at the peace conferences in The Hague in 1899 and 1907.

Finally, in this one in this classification. We found reconciliation. Through this peaceful settlement of disputes, a commission is constituted by the parties that proceed to an impartial examination of an argument and strive to define settlement terms that are likely to be accepted by the parties. The terms of arrangement proposed by the Commission are not binding on the parties. As a rule, it comprises members designated by each party and one or more foreign members appointed by mutual agreement. It can be established permanently, or it can be constituted for all they give.

Continuing with the second classification of legal means, we find that they are arbitration and judicial solution, that is, international justice. Both end with the binding decision of a court. But with the difference that, in arbitration, the parties constitute, the Court chooses the arbitrators and agrees on the procedure. In the judicial settlement, the existence of a pre-constituted permanent tribunal or court that has its judges and rules, of course, is presupposed. By article 37 of the Hague Convention on the Peaceful Settlement of International Conflicts of 1907 (Hague, 1907), international arbitration aims to resolve conflicts between States by judges of their choice based on respect for the law and recourse to arbitration. Explains the obligation to conform in good faith to the sentence. Therefore, arbitration is based on the consent of the States to issue, being the binding arbitral award sentence, constituting an appropriate means for the solution of legal disputes. States may attribute jurisdiction to an arbitral tribunal by any of the following means, first, the arbitration agreement. This is a special agreement between the States using which they submit an existing dispute between them to the decision of an arbitral tribunal which designates the composition of the court, the rules of procedure, and the applicable law.

Second, through the arbitration clause, it is one by which the Contracting States are obliged to submit to arbitration the controversies that may arise between them concerning the interpretation and application of the Treaty. Third, by a general arbitration treaty. There are no controversies, which is the one by which two or more States can agree to submit to arbitration all disputes or a specific category and controversies that arise between them and that cannot be resolved. Form direct positions. Second, the judicial settlement consists of resolving disagreements utilising a mandatory sentence pronounced. Permanent endowed with a legal and organic structure is a pre-established permanent court that functions following its statute or constitutive Treaty.

The International Court of Justice

The successor to the Permanent Court of international justice instituted in the Treaty of Versailles⁵, which ended the First World War and created the society or the League of Nations, and effectively remained in office until the Second World War, the International Court of Justice is made Establishing itself in article 92 of the UN Charter⁶. Next, the International Court of Justice will be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations; it will function by the annexed statute, which is based on that of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and which forms an integral part of this Charter. The competence or jurisdiction of the Court can be contentious and advisory. The competence is contentious when the Court, through its authority or power to administer justice, pronounces, in this way, a binding decision on the merits of a dispute that has been submitted to it so that it can decide on a particular argument.

⁵ Signed in 1919 at the Palace of Versailles at the end of World War I, codified peace terms between Germany and the victorious Allies. The Treaty of Versailles held Germany responsible for starting the war and imposed harsh penalties on the Germans

⁶ <https://legal.un.org/repertory/art92.shtml>

The States that are a party must confer competence or jurisdiction for it; the contentious competence of the Court is regulated in article 36 of its statute; this provision indicates how States may express their consent to confer jurisdiction on the Court. These shapes are. The commitment is the Convention Treaty and the optional clause. The responsibility is a special agreement between two or more states, using which they submit a dispute that has already arisen in the International Court of Justice; it constitutes an actual treaty and must be notified to the secretary of the Court.

The Convention Treaty is when it is a treaty on the peaceful settlement of disputes. The Contracting States agree that disputes or specific categories of disputes arising between them shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice. When disputes arise, that stems from the interpretation or application of said Treaty and the optional or facultative clause. Compulsory jurisdiction is regulated in article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court⁷, which provides, The States may declare at any time that they recognise as mandatory, insulting, without special agreement, both any other State that accepts the same binding jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes that deal with the interpretation of a Treaty.

The existence of any fact that, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, the nature or extent of the reparation, which must be made, for example, of an international obligation.

⁷ <https://www.icj-cij.org/en/statute>

International disputes

There are two means of peaceful resolution of international disputes: political, diplomatic, or legal. In practice has established the standards of peaceful settlement of international conflicts:

- Politicians and diplomats first
- Second legal.

In the political or diplomatic media, we find, Direct negotiations, which are the standard means to resolve international disputes, usually are conducted through diplomatic channels. As a general rule, plenipotentiaries appointed by the States in conflict can even reach the ministers of Foreign Affairs or the Heads of State; this is normal in the treaties of peaceful settlement of controversies that expressly contemplate the recourse of direct negotiations, some of them even go so far as to establish that the parties must try to solve a differing among themselves through direct negotiation before invoking other means of peaceful settlement of disputes. Secondly, we find the offices, which consist of a State or a prominent personality or an international organisation, end its good offices to bring the parties in conflict closer together and encourage them to negotiate mediation. Mediation can be a State or a personality, highlighting the mediator. They participate in negotiations and formulate parties in controversy, suggestions, and proposals that tend to resolve the; the mediator is not a judge, he is a facilitator who seeks vengeance, and his role is to recommend and suggest a fair and honourable solution in the parts. The investigation, therefore, consists of the fact that the parties in dispute can designate an International Commission of Inquiry. In the points of fact, on which presence is a divergence of appreciation between the parties, this is how the way is prepared for a negotiated

solution. The parties are not obliged to accept the conclusions of the commission of inquiry unless they have expressly agreed to do so. These commissions were created at the peace conferences in The Hague in 1899 and 1907 (Hague, 1899-1907).

Finally, in this one in this classification, we found reconciliation. Through this peaceful settlement of disputes, a commission is constituted by the parties that proceed to an impartial examination of an argument and strives to define settlement terms that are likely to be accepted by the parties. The terms of arrangement proposed by the Commission are not binding on the parties. As a rule, it comprises members designated by each party and one or more foreign members appointed by mutual agreement. It can be established permanently, or it can be constituted for all they give.

The solution to an international conflict needs to have these Phases

NEGOTIATION

They try to get together and talk and try to come to a resolution to the conflict whether.

MEDIATION.

This was when the problem was not resolved in the negotiation, and the parties agreed that it would not be resolved between them; in this part, they agreed with a third party, a mediator. In international cases, we see states or even organisations acting as mediators, including NGOs or figures such as ambassadors, or figures such as the pope; because of the influence that person may have, he could serve as a mediator, the requirement is that he be recognised as a mediator, the main job of the mediator is to listen to the parties and thus reach an agreement if any of the parties does not recognise the mediator, the mediation will not work since the resolution path will not be valid.

ARBITRATION. - As with the same actors as mediation, the main difference between the mediator and the arbitrator is that when the arbitrator proposes a solution, it is mandatory; it will be a treaty and a signed resolution or agreement.

Arbitration is based on the consent of the States to issue, being the binding arbitral award sentence, constituting an appropriate means for the solution of legal disputes. States may attribute jurisdiction to an arbitral tribunal by any of the following means, first, the arbitration agreement. This is a special agreement between the States using which they submit an existing dispute between them to the decision of an arbitral tribunal which designates the composition of the court, the rules of procedure, and the applicable law. Second, through the arbitration clause, it is one by which the Contracting States are obliged to submit to arbitration the controversies that may arise between them concerning the interpretation and application of the Treaty. Third, by a general arbitration treaty. There are no controversies, which is the one by which two or more States can agree to submit to arbitration all disputes or a specific category and controversies that arise between them and that cannot be resolved. Form direct positions. Second, the judicial settlement involves resolving disagreements using a pronounced mandatory sentence. Permanent endowed with a legal and organic structure is a pre-established permanent court that functions following its statute or constitutive Treaty. The International Court of Justice is the successor to the Permanent Court of.

Conflict solution: What does it mean?

Conflict resolution means different things to different people. To military strategy. It is my mind, the most sophisticated deterrent, even a first strike against a potential enemy if deemed necessary to avoid a more extended confrontation. Resolving a conflict based on legal norms and legal arguments for the lawyer, a judicial decision of the death penalty can be seen as a solution in some circumstances by the industrial concessionaire resolution. It involves some arrangement, arranged through negotiation, even if it involves job losses. For the traditional mediator, this may mean pushing for a compromise that is considered reasonable. (Burton, 1988)

However, at a time when joint efforts are needed more than ever.

John Burton's conflict says humans have three motivations, needs, and interests.

The 'theory' of conflict resolution (if we accept that there has been one) consists of theories about processes, communication, perception, and interaction; it originates from the 'natural aggressiveness' of humans. This 'natural aggressiveness,' however, is little more than a label.

The idea of face-to-face communication between the parties in dispute in a context of Diplomatic, Negotiating can contribute to Management and resolution. Certainly not new, International, communication, and international internship Based on behaviours al techniques Science. Among them is Control Communications. From John Bourton.

I do not assume international conflicts are not simply the product of misunderstandings. And misunderstandings. With good communication. In such cases, there are conflicts Where national interests are at the centre of the dispute.

Improve understanding Can demonstrate goal Confront parties, and they realize they are incompatible. However, it still is. Useful (Kelman, 1971, pp. 168-177)

John Bourton, like many in the past, has provided the Tools To have more successful conflict resolution methods; peace circles and restorative justice are added to these.

Another vision, no less simplistic, maintains that conflict is inevitable not because of human frailties but because of the need to compete for inevitably scarce resources. This Malthusian notion presupposes an incurably acquisitive person little different from the "naturally aggressive" individual of them instinctively. It underestimates society's productive capacity and the individual's capacity to share. Cast prevents remediation. (Burton, 1988, p. 13)

Wars continue throughout the world because it is a part of how the global economy of certain countries, such as the United States or Israel, moves; the UN should redouble efforts with the organizations and those close to it to find a path to peace, as it mentions the IPI (international peace institute) (IPI, 2009).

Nuclear Resolution

It doesn't matter where people are located or in which Spektrum of politics they are. It doesn't matter, either. The school you go to, or what ideology you have. There is a small number of people who believe in the benefits gained by nuclear conflicts. They can bear the cost of a nuclear war. And when there is a conflict with nuclear weapons, it should be treated with the utmost importance and urgency and try resolved as soon as possible without letting the conflict escalate. (Light, 1984, p. 151)

International conflicts have caused the global system to change.

In a world of sovereignty, more international diplomacy Conflicts are based on Territories. Some mechanisms were created to cope with international conflicts, such

as international law. Wars usually end in peace agreements, Taxes for those countries that were in a row. Still, there are always new conflicts, leading to new weapons (as an example, we can see that in Ukraine and Russia they have threatened to expose nuclear weapons, but in turn, drones are being used as weapons of destruction); there are rules for the conduct of war. It's time to have a balance of power because we are in a nuclear age. Generally, conflicts tend to have a Balance. And those institutions that are said to be neutral. They tend to operate in Balance. The birth of new nations. Produces. The belief. That the State must be an instrument to serve their needs instead of an institution that serves the needs of sovereignty; in turn, participation and technology and technological progress have produced demands, more participation in democracy, and more significant improvement. (Light, 1984, p. 152)

Division and discord can be seen in many multilateral institutions, from the United Nations to NATO to the European Union; Union Peacekeeping operations are under strain, while political disunity undermines the authority and effectiveness of the Security Council. The optimistic embrace of a 'flat' world of responsible sovereign states is challenged by those pushing for the return to the exclusive sovereignty of the State and the jealously guarded territory integrity. (Institute, 2009)

Restorative justice seeks to correct and amend the damage.

Restorative justice is an attempt to respond to Some of these needs and limitations from the 1970s, various programs and initiatives in thousands of communities and countries worldwide. Often these programs are offered as an option, either within the system of existing criminal justice or as a complement to it. However, since 1989 New Zealand has made restorative justice the central axis of its entire system National Juvenile Justice. In many parts of the world, restorative justice is seen as a sign of

hope and the way forward in the future. However, only time will tell whether these expectations are. (Zehr, 2005)

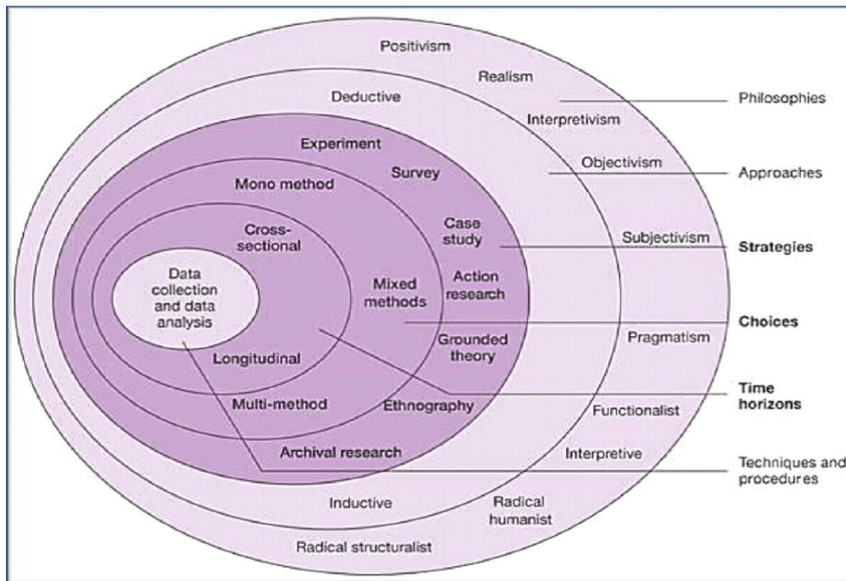
Restorative justice has a particular interest in those needs of victims that are not adequately addressed by the criminal justice system. Victims often feel ignored, abandoned, and even overwhelmed by the judicial processes. This is due, in part, to the legal definition of “crime,” which does not consider the victims. The crime is defined as an injury against the state so that he takes the victim’s place. However, actual victims have specific needs that justice must satisfy. South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Mandela, 1998), Initiatives have been developed to apply a model of restorative justice to situations of massive violence.

II.- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND METHODS

Research methodology is the specific procedures of techniques used to identify, select, process techniques, and analyse information about a topic of study; as C.R. Kothari says in his book, research is an art of scientific investigation. The Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English lays down the meaning of research as “a careful investigation or inquiry, especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge.⁸” (Kothari, 2004, 1990, 1985,).

One research methodology is based on the theoretical “research onion.” proposed by Saunders (Saunders, 2016)

⁸ The Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English, Oxford, 1952, p. 1069



The research Onion developed by Saunders

A classical research methodology is based on a particular philosophical theory which then implies strategies and techniques for the research. (Nweke, 2009)

positivist and interpretivist, and two relatively recent – pragmatist and critical realist, positions of scientific research philosophy, the historical point of view. (Saunders, 2016)

Collecting data

They are many ways to collect data; There are several ways of managing the appropriate data, which differ considerably in the context of money costs, time, and other resources at the disposal of the researcher; data also can be collected by experiments or surveys, (Kothari, 2004, 1990, 1985,).

After the collect the information, The researcher should classify the raw data into some purposeful and usable categories; the researcher turns to the task of analysing the information.

Methodological choice determines using quantitative and qualitative methods or various mixtures of both. (Creswell, 2008)

The quantitative approach aims to measure the reality under investigation. So, we are talking about a system that seeks to point out the characteristics of the object under study and measure that network. The quantitative approach aims to test hypotheses that are previously raised. And they seek to refute. Check throughout the study.

While the qualitative approach seeks to point out the characteristics of the object under study but seeks to pretend to understand the reality that is invented. Whereas as for then, we are talking about it being an objective reality that can be measured, in the case of the qualitative approach, hypotheses are not tested; they are built as it is observed, as it goes. Everything that is ours can have open questions; people can expand or expand.

Does the qualitative approach seek to understand that real What then are the characteristics of the quantitative approach that we can relate to the qualitative approach.

This dissertation is based on a qualitative approach, and two questions (and) what led Northern Ireland to end a conflict of years, (ii) can mediation and peace agreement be achieved between the conflict in Russia and Ukraine?

3.- Data Analysis: A Case Study

Since my research is qualitative with a case study, the historical analysis of each country in my case study we have Northern Ireland, which led to its peace process is one of the most successful in world history. On the one hand, how did you achieve your peace process, and who were they? Characters. They helped the peace process. And on the Ukrainian side, we will see. A bit of its history and the characters that have and are intervening in the war.

Case Study: The peace process in Northern Ireland

The peace process in Ireland is one of the most successful in recent times and constitutes a milestone for peace processes in the world; it gives us an example of how a nation tired of violence, tired of the deaths of children in each generation, has achieved a peace process, the emerald island, the land of the Celts, of the druids, of the wolves, is and will be an example of how a mental collective can change the narrative from hate to peace. Centuries of sporadic violence and recent troubles have convinced many in Northern Ireland that their future will always be trapped in the past. The fundamental challenge for peace depends on an agreement between both parties. While Unionists feel that any deal must not threaten the link with Britain, Republican participation in the peace process depends on a move towards ending partition. In 1992, the Irish government stated that "the poles of the problem are between those who resent the very existence of Northern Ireland and those who see its existence, and its British status, as vital to its identity. It might be tempting to say that these two things are irreconcilable (Ingraham, n.d.)

At the time of Henry VIII, he feared that an alliance between Catholic Ireland and Catholic Spain could grip the Anglican church from the English. Therefore, when Henry VIII broke up with the Pope, he declared that The Reformation would become

Protestant. He becomes the head of the Anglican church. He wants to guarantee that the Irish are close to it so that they do not unite with the Spanish, for that it chooses a group of Protestant Scots, Scotland has also been divided by the reform wars, and that bankrupts it as a nation and makes it impossible a Catholic Island populated by Catholics. These English, who are Scots, are Protestants and an enclave of military and economic power, subduing the Irish Catholics on their island. There. The conflict begins; it is a British geopolitical plan to ensure the future of the Protestant world; from then on, the English will dominate it in an increasingly brutal way; they will prohibit them from speaking their language, which is Gaelic, and they are going to condemn the most terrible repressions and, this is going to have sober moments, like when Oliver Cromwell, from the English point of view, is the man who created the Parliament. From the Irish point of view, he devastated the island, he destroyed it, and declared the Irish illegal in their Land, the great genocide of the Irish people, and sowed a seed of hatred that would grow ever more powerful repeatedly.

The Irish rebellions have been deepening in hatred. Things became irreversibly serious after Cromwell; this was in 1679.

In 1848, in this subjugated town, the Irish could only eat potatoes since other consumption, such as livestock among others, were destined for the United Kingdom; the potato suffered a plague that destroyed all crops, and people began to die of hunger when they die of hunger nobody helps them, Not Europe, England Contemplates defenceless, without any shock and pain, the widespread famine of the Irish people, the island dies. When people die, they emigrate to the United States; the famine is so big that they find they are alone. No one was going to help them, and no one helped them. And that is why a Gaelic voice emerged, which means "we alone" Sinn Fein; it means that they wanted to seek Independence and wanted to seek

autonomy alone. They would be to build a nation; Nationalist movements began seeking the freedom of Ireland.

One of the crucial things that happened with the Irish people was that the poet William Butler Yeats returned to the Irish their sense of belonging and identity to be pride of being the great heirs of the Celtic culture; with his poems, he showed that the Irish are not broken that they belonged since he was proud of his Irish culture and heritage.

A war between the Catholic nationalists who maintained their political, military, economic and social desire in favour of their forceful aspiration to separate from the United Kingdom, against the Protestant unionists who supported their willingness to make the plan of the North part of the United Kingdom, an ideology characterized by sectarianism, formation of paramilitary groups, those of the Irish Republican Army IRA, those of the National Army. It led him to the problem of the division of society. Marked by their religious and ethnic beliefs in each territory, which led to the death of more than 3,700 people (it seems like a small number of people, but if we measure the size of the island and see in the population figures that for that then in the north it was only one million with a total of 4 million throughout the island) When analysing a bit of history, we find that it all started by avoiding the deep-rooted discrimination of Protestants against Catholics. Since they were the majority, this contributed to the nationalists promoting the association for civil rights in Northern Ireland.

In the 1960s, inspired by the civil rights movement, Catholic and Protestant protesters peacefully sought the right to vote. Or to housing and employment for Catholics, their demands were opposed by Protestants fearful of change, and violent altercations began. At first, the British sent troops to protect Catholics from sectarian violence but ended up being seen as oppressors for the minority.

Catholics began to claim participation rights, and they began to ask to be included in jobs; all jobs were in the hands of Protestants as they were part of the Orange Charter, and Catholics were condemned only to social security (social security was an emergency plan that was created after the second world war a temporary subsidy for those who were unemployed) in northern Ireland it was a permanent state, so it took away from Catholics the ability to progress, slowed down in social mobility and the longer it turned them into marginal, a way of not having participated in society, progress and employment was for the protestants, the highest point of violence is from 1970-72, this is where the story of Gerry Conlon. (Palliseter, 1991)

Brutality was swift in the face of those who demanded the right, leading to the aptly named Bloody Sunday in 1972, when British soldiers killed 13 unarmed protesters in their fight to expel Britain from Northern Ireland. Organized catholic militants formed the Provisional IRA and organized a violent guerrilla is here where the conflict worsened. This is where the paramilitary groups begin to emerge. In 1978 the prisoners started a hygiene strike to denounce the inhuman detention conditions and request the re-establishment of their political prisoner status, repealed two years earlier. In 1981 Bobby Sands (Bobby Sands and the 1981(Documentary), 2013) began a hunger strike to change his status in prison to a political prisoner. Strong was a turning point in the conflict. His strike changed from here; we can already see the multiple mediation attempts made mainly by the European commission of human rights and the papal envoy his death. Some 100,000 republican sympathizers attended the funeral, and his death led to mass demonstrations in Ulster, Dublin, New Zealand, Australia, the United States, and other large European cities; another nine prisoners died at the end of the 80s Sinn Fein seated their deputies in the Irish parliament.

The pre-negotiation stage of the peace process in Northern Ireland was around 2001. Its causes were the military and political exhaustion of a prolonged war and the fact that the unionist and nationalist armies did not give optimal results and were ineffective between the parties—the honourability and legitimacy of governments. The paramilitary forces in a legitimate defence with a sense of sovereignty and within nationalism, a democratic and participatory agreement has emerged that sought a negotiated alternative to the conflict. Finally, the good relations and diplomacy between the British and Irish Governments and the excellent accompaniment of the Government of the United States, the negotiation process of Northern Ireland began on October 10, 1998, in the Good Friday agreement. In 1993, the British Prime Minister, John Major, and the Irish Minister, Albert Reynolds, signed the Townsville Declaration, which consisted of a ceasefire by the armed group, which resulted in the first truce in 1994, the armistice that ended on February 9, 1996 with the attack by the IRA on the London Financial Centre, a fact that ended the negotiation until Tony Blair came to power in 1997, talks were resumed here and were held by the labour ideology and democratic, a second truce in 1997, although this truce was surrounded by mistrust and unionist scepticism, the agreement was signed, but it is worth mentioning that the intervention of the United States led by then President Bill Clinton and the diplomacy of the parties played a role fundamental within the process, once the peace agreement was signed and achieved on the famous Good Friday, this constituted a disarmament of the paramilitary groups in the year or 2000, but disarmament was becoming more complicated due to the mistrust and staunch ideology of each party. On the other hand, the military-political prisoners of the IRA had to pay a specific jail time. Then they were granted amnesty, so we can conclude that the significant obstacle to the agreement was the laying down of arms.

So also, the sharing of power and returning to the distribution above on a solid basis for democracy. Implementation of the agreement. This began in 2007 with great difficulties and obstacles; it had deep wounds that marked the scepticism and mistrust of the people and the promoters of the agreement. Because they still had not laid down their arms, and this be intention of the partition of power. The deal had 74 points that required reciprocal obligations and fulfilments of duties from the parties, which allowed inferring that progress was going to be made and, at the same time, setbacks that occurred.

Among the points of the agreement, we find, the acceptance by Ireland of the Right to self-determination of the Northern Irish, the evolution by Great Britain of its Act of Government of Northern Ireland, and the establishment of a new package of laws that will incorporate Ulster's new constitutional profile, the creation of a 108-member assembly elected by proportional representation.

A year of unilateral see of the IRA Vigour armed speeches, but the guy gives him a political way out through home rule then, and the Labour Party for so long in crisis during the era of Margaret Thatcher, is now recomposed with a speech that it is no longer just for workers but includes the middle classes. That the Irish question is a priority, that it has a much broader and inclusive view of society, and that is what Tony Blair represents within the United Kingdom, this character is going to give the political framework to the autonomies; the European Union is going to give the Irish problem a geopolitical framework, society is going to give its heart and a vocation for peace to a people that has not known peace. The political issues that made the conflict insoluble begin to unravel, given the conditions for whoever sits down, comes first a one-year unilateral IRA ceasefire so that they have the right to sit at the negotiating table after the one-year truce is up. He sits in the castle, and only everyone sits down at first; the

negotiation has begun; after a while, they are accepted at the negotiating table; the Protestants sit down, represented by David Trimble, the IRA sit down, El Sinn Fein, the unionists, all the political parties meet, and the English sit down to recognize each other.

The importance of the European Union in the conflict:

The Anglo-Irish agreement at least allowed Recognition of the other and enabled England to restate their orange Charter position, i.e., that they would support the Protestants no matter what. So how does this start: Other types of contexts are beginning to take place; one of the essential contexts is the European Union. The European Union is the international order that allows a way out of this conflict to the extent that the European Union has a committee of regions that is beginning to speak of the autonomies, and there remains a way out that is not strictly from the national State to the European peoples. It is a different context; it gives a much broader framework. It is going to be part of the Committee of the Regions. First, it is going to be technical; then, it is going to be part of the Economic Committee of the European Union. The European Union begins to give money to Ireland. To the extent that it provides to Ireland, the economic conditions start to improve. Every time the riots get worse, they lose the investment, the possibility of tourism, etc. They begin to have things to lose because there is already a criterion of economic aid for the island to progress; permanent poverty also means that the conflict has no way out, the Anglo-Irish Treaty, which recognizes the existence of the other.

Essential characters in the conflict:

The decision-making also opted for the so-called “parallel consent,” for which it was necessary a majority of Catholic nationalists and Protestant Unionists and was negotiated under the principle that “nothing was agreed until that everything was

agreed upon” and that the partial agreements are not valid until everything was agreed. Under the mediation of former Senator Mitchell, it was stipulated that in the process, only peaceful and political means would be used, in what was called "Mitchell principles.”

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The principles. Michelle. They are a set of principles and conditions. That was made for the peace negotiations in Ireland. In the good Friday agreements. They were revealed in January 1993.

To reach a political agreement. And take up arms without Irish. Major democracies and non-violence must be achieved. In the participants of all parties. And must be committed to these principles. (Fizas, 2010)

1. the parties agree to democratic and exclusively peaceful means of resolving political issues.

2. the parties agree to the total disarmament of all paramilitary organizations.

3. To agree that such disarmament must be verifiable to the satisfaction of an independent commission.

4. To renounce for themselves and to oppose any effort by others, to use force, or threaten to use power to influence the course or the outcome of all-party negotiations.

5. To agree to abide by the terms of any agreement reached in all-party negotiations and to resort to democratic and exclusively peaceful methods to alter any aspect of that outcome with which they may disagree.

6. To urge that punishment killing and beatings stop and to take practical steps to prevent such actions. (Mitchell, 1996)

Bill Clinton became president of the United States and did not follow the political line of his predecessors in the field (a country with forty million inhabitants of Irish origin). He represents the Irish Catholics, and he describes the Irish Americans. They are the that he did to the economic support for the IRA weapons what created the imaginary of permanent war; Clinton began to give the signal that this eternal war would not be like that, and thus, in 1994, he authorized the visa so that Gerry Adams can travel to The United States, by opening its doors to him, gives him a weighty argument to convince the IRA of a ceasefire.

Gerry Adams said that making war is not difficult, peace is complex, and many aspects are dangerous. (Uncensored voices: War or Peace in Ireland, 1995)

the Revolution is not going to be the objective, now what they have to reconfigure is the imaginary of the rebellion, getting the idea of war out of their heads when it had been the only way to live in Ireland is the most challenging thing in the world for a people that has achieved its historical identity only in those terms, that is why this peace process is so important, it is achieved that the imaginary of the Irish Americans of the rebellion ceases to be valid for them, at a moment Bono, vocalist of the band U2 said that the Irish who were in the United States permanently asked them to

continue with the rebellion against the revolution, people who had not returned to Ireland for 30 years, who did not have to live there, who lived comfortably in their homes in the United States United States and they liked to encourage hate speech, for this a generation of young people had already been born who were no longer willing to kill and to be killed, mothers who were tired of having children who they kill you, tired of not having grandchildren and that war and hatred is the only thing they sow as a nation.

Hume was a leading activist in the civil rights movement in the 1960s, and in the 1970s, he founded the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDPL) with others. He became part of the Northern Irish Government and held a seat in Westminster. He participated in the secret negotiations that led to the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985, later rejected by both sides, and in the Hume-Adams Process that brought about the first IRA ceasefire in 1994 and cleared the way for the Good Friday Agreements of 1998.

In July 2005, the IRA officially renounced violence.

David Trimble: received the Nobel Peace Prize for his participation in the peace process.

John Hume: received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998; it has been said of him: that he was a political titan, a visionary who refused to believe that the future had to be the same as the past.

Tony Blair has highlighted that "his contribution to peace in Northern Ireland was epic." He "insisted that it was possible, tirelessly pursued it, and devised creative ways to achieve it." (Blair, 2020)

The overwhelming desire for peace by the population in Northern Ireland and the Republic was the most decisive factor. It had been demonstrated steadily over a

prolonged period and testified to the much valuable work for peace conducted in silence by many people and organizations. (Mansergh, 1999)

It took a little more than 20 years to achieve peace. The great lesson that this peace process leaves for the world is that civil society is the one that cries out for peace; if it endorses it by any mechanism, it will be able to implement it. It is also necessary to lay down arms. And be patient in the implementation, but with an established deadline. Power can be shared, and all ideas are good and democratic, but we always start from what is fundamental and what unites us; peace will continue to be the highest good par excellence for us men to be free, clothed with dignity, rights, and homework.

Ireland is the example of how an 800-year conflict can end peacefully; the Irish people are the reference and model of how a nation renounces the imagination of war; the Irish transformed the hatred that was their identity and, from politicians, songs and a generation tired of living in disdain, the heirs of the great Celtic culture manage to change hatred for peace, many were the lives that were lost, many lessons learned, many generations living in contempt, if there is a message that the people Irish can give to the whole world is that peace can exist. They have done so with this moving result that sets an example for the world.

UKRAINE AND RUSSIA CONFLICT

The word “Ukraine” comes from the old Russian meaning peripheral; in 1569, a good part of this territory belonged to the Lithuanian Commonwealth. The great Russian nation, Russia, comes from the ancient call that it was a federation of isolated tribes. The capital of old Russia was in Kyiv, present-day Ukraine. The former was the largest state in all of Europe; however, in the 13th century, the Mongols, the territory that Ukraine now occupies, was populated by all kinds of ethnic groups and have been part of all kinds of empires. Owned by the Cossacks, it was called Russia, that is, Little Russia. The Cossacks were part of the Russian nobility. For centuries, thousands of Ukrainians emigrated to Russia as if it were part of their homeland, so these two Nations were the same.

If we advance to the 20th century, we will still have difficulty finding any national entity that we can call Ukraine. In fact, after the Bolshevik Revolution, when the Soviet Union was created, the Republic wanted to be part of the Russian Republic. And it was Lenin who decided that it become part of the new Ukrainian Democratic Republic, which is the Soviet Union. In other words, Ukraine we know today emerged after the Second World War.

In 1991, Ukraine became independent, and Russia was not amused by that, according to the Soviet narrative. Russia regrouped different ethnic groups and regions and unified them around a single national concept. In 1991 the problem is that the country was divided. A large part of the population was ethnically Russian, and another was

ethnically Ukrainian. Less than 70% of Ukrainians have Ukrainian as their native language, while most of the rest of the population is Russian speaking. This linguistic and ethnic separation is the key to the entire conflict; a pro-Russian party won the elections in 2010 and became president of Ukraine, beginning a new stage in which Ukrainian democracy was rampant because of corruption. And, because he started jailing opponents like the former Prime Minister.

In the 1990s, they signed a peace declaration and promised they would never do military exercises near Russia. (Thompson, 2022) However, since then, NATO has not stopped expanding to the east; in 1999, Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic joined, and in 2004 the Baltic countries, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Slovenia joined. From the point of view of Russia, it is a complete betrayal and an aggressive move, but of course, from the point of view of NATO, the story is quite different. Because it is all these countries who voluntarily decided to join the Union, it is logical that they are all countries that were invaded by the Soviet Union and that want to escape Russian influence. Logically they enjoy the protection of the United States and the rest of the European countries.

Let us first remember that between Russia and Ukraine, there is an open conflict that began with the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the occupation by pro-Russian groups in the Donbas region in the east of the Ukrainian territory; almost 14,000 people have died due to this conflict without, however, more than 30 years ago, Russia and Ukraine were part of the same country, the Soviet Union, and were the two most influential republics of the 15 that made it up, but since the collapse of the Soviet bloc in 1991, Ukraine is an independent country that has not only come closer to the West but has expressed its intention to become a member of NATO, to

which Moscow opposes because it sees the advance of the Atlantic alliance towards its territory as a threat to its security.

After the end of World War II when the world was polarized between two powers fighting for hegemony, the United States and the Soviet Union, in that competition. Western countries saw with great concern the expansionist plans of the USSR, which was adding adjoining territories to the Soviet bloc. In this context, Russia, on April 4, 1949,

NATO:

This organism emerged with the signing of the Washington treaty as a military organization to prevent The expansion of the Soviet Union at the beginning, was made up of the world powers with access to the North Atlantic Ocean region, hence its name, a total of 12 founding members including the United States, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, but it also included other members in Europe In the United States and North America, its main objective was to protect itself against possible attacks by the Soviet Union. A fundamental principle that remains to this day is that if one of the member countries is attacked, NATO defends it; however, after the collapse of the Soviet Union. After the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989, NATO did not disappear, and today, with 30 member countries, it is considered a strategic political alliance. The world's most important military leader, the organization, has said that it seeks to prevent the resurgence of nationalist militarism in Europe and promote European political integration. In recent decades, it has led military operations in Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and its expansions have made Russia uncomfortable.

In 1999 NATO admitted among its ranks the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland 3 countries that had been members of the dissolved Warsaw Pact, the military alliance

of communist governments in Eastern Europe that had been formed precisely to counter NATO. In 2004, more countries from the former Soviet bloc joined the Baltic States Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

NATO Position

NATO defends this expansion under the position that each independent country is free to join the group and states that joining the organization is open to any European state willing to support the principles of its treaty, but Russia does not agree and is alerted to NATO that does not continue to include countries that belonged to the Soviet Union and among the red lines that it has marked are its closes borders that include countries such as Ukraine and Belarus in the words of Doctor Carmen Claudin (researcher at the Centre for International Studies and Documentation of Barcelona) “that strip of European territory represents the safety belt that Moscow considers the safety belt without equality, it is the safety belt for the Russian state that even the very existence of that Russian state would be at stake there, from that belt of security Ukraine is let's say the pearl of the crown” but because Ukraine has even more importance for Russia and n matter of security than the rest of the Soviet countries? Well, first, because of its proximity, according to the definition of the expert George Friedman (Friedman, 2022) founder of the geopolitical publication Futures. Ukraine is the western border of Russia, and throughout history, since the Napoleonic invasion of 1812, it has served as a protection zone for Moscow. Putin has even gone so far as to ask how the Americans would react, and on its border with Canada, Russia will deploy missiles. Although there are experts who assure that there has been no proof of a military threat against Russia by NATO, now NATO has not announced Ukraine as a country member. However, since 2020 it entered the list of countries collaborating closely with the organization that bothers Russia.

International support for Ukraine has decided to support Kyiv, including countries that were historically integrated into the face of different armed conflicts in the case of Norway, announced its first shipment of weapons to Ukraine, breaking the tradition of not exporting weapons to countries at war,

What matters to Russia is that NATO places ballistic missiles pointing at its border; worse still, Russia is afraid that NATO places nuclear warheads pointing at Moscow; in other words, Russia does not want NATO to have member countries on its border; NATO is a military alliance created with the firm purpose of defending itself against the Soviet Union.

2014 was the year that Russia the Crimean Peninsula and supported separatists in eastern Ukraine. (Bonet, 2014) Russia did it simply because Ukraine wanted to make a free trade pact with the European Union. We can say that Russia has lost a lot with this invasion.

In December 2021, the Russian Embassy presented its demands to NATO, that is, its conditions to start negotiating; in this petition, Russia asked for a Veto of Ukraine by NATO, and it also asked for a withdrawal from Europe of the nuclear weapons of the United States and the departure of battalions in some countries such as Lithuania that once belonged to the Soviet Union. (Balmforth, 2021)

Russia demands that NATO does not accept new members, but not only, but it also asks that NATO not carry out exercises in Eastern countries again. Put another way, Russia wants to tell several sovereign states what they can or cannot do with their armies within their national borders. Remember that there have been practically no NATO soldiers in Ukraine, but not only that, Russia only wants to negotiate with the United States; that is, they take it for granted that NATO is not a valid interlocutor. The

rest of the European states that are part of the alliance do not have the slightest interest in the public.

Russia is showing that it is ready to attack Ukraine in whole or in part. Not only that, but he is also showing that he has enough resources to do it, and he is making maximalist demands. To sit down to negotiate with the United States or with the other, the question is, is this a pretext to justify a war at this point? However, it would not be unreasonable to think that Putin wants to split Ukraine into two halves. That is to say, the eastern regions of what is considered the so-called Donbas became a satellite republic of Russia. On the other hand, it would not be the first time Ukraine has changed its borders again.

The European Union has never gotten involved in the conflict enough to give a blow to the situation. Warlords currently control pro-Russian separatist militias in eastern Ukraine, controlling vast amounts of land. Another consequence of the war has been Russia's de facto annexation of Crimea. And despite the tough national community does not recognize this choice, as we have seen before, the reality is that it has been integrated into the federation. And Russia has complete control over the issue.

At the end of 1991, the Soviet Union dissolved into fifteen independent republics. Years ago, the gradual collapse of the Eastern bloc took place, with the fall of the Berlin Wall as the most symbolic episode. Over the years, some countries from the former Soviet orbit joined the European Union, NATO, or international organizations, contrary to what had been promised initially. It seemed that the Russian Federation would play a secondary role in the new world order,

The United States Navy has mobilized its troops to Romania with at least 4700 elements, a case that has not been seen since the Second World War (Castro, 2022)

At the same time; it is said that Russia is recruiting Afghan soldiers who had been exiled from their land and have trained in the US Army. In the United States, on the other hand, in the Ukrainian people, hatred and resentment towards the Russians are growing increasingly. The Russians have less and less freedom of expression and have been silenced. In addition to the block that the Western world has made, not much is known of the situation of civilians; what if they are not free to say against the Russia government for fear of reprisals? It seems that the era of the totalitarian regime seems to have gone back in time to the age of communism.

Months into the war, there have been no approaches to peace, and the experts affirm that it is a step that will take time since the leaders of bot

h countries have wanted victory; what we have seen in this conflict is that they escalate more and more at levels where the fights are not or bombs this conflict threatens with the use of nuclear weapons where the future of the world hangs on the decisions of a few.

The war has left thousands displaced (Hidalgo & Andrino, 2022) and more than 13,000 dead. An economic crisis makes it difficult for the population to access the most basic social services in the separatist territory.

NORTHERN IRELAND	UKRAINE
<p>A country that suffered an invasion.</p> <p>A country with famine.</p> <p>A country that lost its sense of belonging for thousands of years.</p> <p>Population fighting for their nation.</p>	<p>A country that has suffered an invasion.</p> <p>Famine.</p> <p>He lost a sense of belonging.</p> <p>Population fighting for their nation</p> <p>This linguistic and ethnic separation is the key to the entire conflict.</p>

The United States continues to be the gendarme of the world in any dimension in similar spending, it has military bases all over the world, and it does everything it can so that the world is under its unilateral domination; in Ukraine, for example, its position is the same adopted by NATO is that the war must continue to weaken Russia, it is cutting potential competitors such as Germany and Europe in general, Germany is the industrial heart of the EU now part of the population wants to open negotiations France continues to open up possibilities for negotiation. (Chomsky, 2022)

The longer the war continues, the more the United States fails to achieve its objectives, and the greater the possibility of an escalation in the conflict; we will not know if it will happen, but it is a step up, and if the moment is reached where a nuclear attack can pass the world is in grave danger, that is why we must move on to a negotiated solution as soon as possible. (Chomsky, 2022)

What is happening in the countries where there is a rise of the extreme right:

Goes back to the neoliberal programs of the last 40 years. Those programs were designed to increase the power and wealth of the world's economic forces. Salaries have remained the same as in 1979, with which there has been much growth, but it has only gone to For a few. Therefore, hatred, resentment, and an enormous mistrust of institutions have fertile ground for demagogic leaders. What is behind this phenomenon that we see in many countries is substantial. (Wardrobe, 2022).

In other words, Chomsky explains how the war is serving to weaken great powers for their benefit and economic growth that has been declining for a few decades.

IV.- Discussion

Why have there been few or no attempts to carry out negotiations to reach agreements for peace? If the world is entering an imminent recession, the world powers continue a war posture; who are the most benefited from this armed conflict?

The only proposal for a negotiation that leads to as has been given by Mexico...

As a Mexican, I would like to talk about the plan and speech of the Mexican president toward a goal for peace since the nations of the world have not devised a plan. Mexico, having been invaded about five times, expresses itself in this way since we have a position of non-intervention, and intervening would go against the autonomy of the country; Mexico's policy is a peace-loving nation that has always been willing to take refuge those victims of war or dictatorships.

Mexico, due to the inheritance of the Estrada doctrine⁹, a valid policy of neutrality, neutrality is a right that implies two fundamental obligations abstention and impartiality.

Both the principle of Non-Intervention and the Free Self-Determination of people were incorporated into two charters of the United Nations States, such as the Organization of American States¹⁰.

The Estrada Doctrine (Perez Manzano, 1980) is one of the most valuable contributions of Mexico to international law. Its principles of non-intervention helped Mexico to become the Political Condition. An issue such as the Estrada Doctrine should be more

⁹ <https://www.cndh.org.mx/noticia/genaro-estrada-creador-de-la-doctrina-estrada-documento-esencial-para-la-autodeterminacion>

¹⁰ César Sepúlveda, *The Theory and Practice of Government Recognition*, Ed. UNAM, 2nd Edition, Mexico, 1974: "In Bogotá, at the IX International Conference of American States, the Resolution XXXV, which is practically a continentalization of the Estrada Doctrine".

recognized by public organizations, or should it be dealt with more globally. Thanks to this doctrine, Mexico adopted the idea of respect for the sovereignty of nations and that all countries can make decisions on their own without the need for organizations to intervene. From those years until now, the doctrine determined the behaviours Mexico would have in the face of international conflicts. This is where Mexico cannot impose sanctions on Russia or take sides with Ukraine, but it can act as a channel for peace or as a mediator.

The announcement about his position¹¹ According to Ukraine war Mexico Agreement to stop the war in Ukraine and achieve a truce of at least five years in favour of Peace among all nations to dedicate all that time to confronting the severe and tremendous economic and social problems that afflict and torment the peoples of the world, politics is the only instrument we must prevent war. However, interest groups of governmental and economic power take pains to lead the policy toward the armed conflict. Once they have made this mistake, instead of correcting it, they deepen it without caring about the suffering they inflict on humanity or the damage they cause. The stability of nations and the well-being of societies thus gave rise to Russia's war in Ukraine, the subsequent sanctions adopted and the massive shipment of weapons to the invaded country, actions that brought an additional dose of rationality to the ongoing confrontation, it would be necessary to begin for asking ourselves if the war could not be avoided and if the UN and the politicians of the leading powers failed us in the responsibility of promoting dialogue between the parties to peacefully resolve the controversy, the truth is that nothing has been done in that meaning still does not remain inactive and as if erased prey to a formalism and a political inefficiency that

¹¹ <https://mision.sre.gob.mx/onu/index.php/intervencionescsonu/1623-25-february-2022-explanation-of-vote-delivered-by-amb-juan-ramon-de-la-fuente-before-the-consideration-of-the-resolution-project-regarding-ukraine>

leaves it on a merely even more reprehensible is the behaviour of the great powers that explicitly or silently position themselves before the conflict only to serve their hegemony, for this reason the suspicion that although it may seem perverse and incredible, this war, like many others, is being used by the interests of the war industry, Russia's invasion of Ukraine is undoubtedly reprehensible, I take this opportunity to confirm that we Mexicans do not accept any foreign intervention because we have been victims of 5 of these great calamities, one of several attempts to reconquer Spain and 2 of France and 2 from the United States of America, these invasions have cost us blood, martyrdom and territory, but for that reason we cannot help but wonder how it was that the governments that are members of NATO deny Ukraine its entry into the organization at crucial moments on the one hand while that on the other they offer arms and economic or commercial sanctions against Russia, measures that only they have served to aggravate the conflict, produce more suffering for victims, their relatives and refugees, to exacerbate the shortage of food and energy and to drive world inflation, phenomena that harm the vast majority of the world's peoples. However, it is never too late to correcting an error, it has become an attack on the social and economic human rights of the entire world, that is why the Mexican government proposes that instead of continuing to fuel this painful and absurd war, a committee be immediately constituted to the dialogue and La Paz which would be integrated if it is accepted and there is a willingness to participate of the possible mediators by the heads of state of India and the Vatican as well as by the Secretary General of the UN, refers: Prime Minister Modi of the India Pope Francis UN Secretary General Antonio Gutierrez's peacekeeping mission must immediately seek an end to hostilities in Ukraine and start the negotiations both countries, Additionally, this committee, according to our proposal, should also achieve a multinational agreement

to agree to a truce of at least five years approved unanimously in the UN Security Council and that implies the immediate suspension of military actions and provocations as well as nuclear and missile tests the agreement would establish the commitment of all states to avoid confrontations and not to intervene in internal conflicts we believe that in this way an environment of peace and tranquillity can be created that allows governments to dedicate all their efforts to address the devastating problems of poverty, health and violence that are similar on all continents and to face the migratory phenomenon in a humanitarian and fraternal way.

Without peace, there won't be economic growth and government. It should not be an exercise of hegemony or domination but, above all, the search for A chain of well-being for the people. Power only makes sense and becomes a virtue when it is put at the service of others. It will never be in vain to fight for justice and Peace. (Lopez Obrador, 2022)

Sadly the only declaration we have is this brief declaration, Presidential Statement S/PRST/2022/3_of May 6, 2022¹², co-authored by Mexico and Norway and Mexico and France were also co-authors of the General Assembly resolution A/RES/ES-11/2¹³, entitled "Humanitarian consequences of the aggression against Ukraine,"

Mexico has shown the capacity to be a country of a peace-loving nation with the creation of the Contadora group (Durán, 1984) in 1983 that derived from the peace agreements in Central America, and recently in 2019, gave rise to the constitution, of

¹² <https://documents-ddsny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/341/96/PDF/N2234196.pdf?OpenElement>

¹³ <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/301/67/pdf/N2230167.pdf?OpenElement>

establishment together with Uruguay, to Montevideo¹⁴ mechanism to open a path of negotiation with Venezuela.

¹⁴ <https://www.gob.mx/sre/articulos/mexico-uruguay-y-paises-de-la-comunidad-del-caribe-presentan-mecanismo-de-montevideo-189799?idiom=es>

Conclusion

One of the most excellent references that exist between the two conflicts is part of the Irish population's weariness of the population, of its people, of mothers losing children, a population tired of a conflict that has taken away the possibility of seeing beyond the war in this conflict, One of the solutions. It was exactly. Great leaders of countries like the United States and. United Kingdom. They intervened and mediated the dispute. As well as Important political figures, it has been a country of great artists, musicians, writers, and poets. It is the country with the most. Descendants outside. From the same island. Eighty million around the world. It's a tremendous cultural legacy. It goes beyond any border. And it's probably one of the reasons. Why The leaders? They wanted to end the conflict Nothing is certain; nothing tells us that this conflict has ended and that they will not see more confrontations, but for the moment. The Irish can dream of another future. The population knew that the decoding of hatred and living in war would take at least 30 to 50 years, we have seen an enormous growth in the awareness of the new generations, They do not want to know about war, they do not want to know about the past As the phrase, a town that does not know its history is doomed to repeat it, in Northern Ireland There are vestiges in the population, In every street, And in every place you go, of a conflict that took Generations to end, A death toll numbering about 3,500, the wound in people, It is still healing It will take some time for them to be able to trust each other, since as a reality The city is still separated and the Irish themselves continue to walk without trust through the protestant areas or by the Catholic regions, the difference is that they are aware that returning to an armed conflict is not an option, who knows in the future it may be that Northern Ireland unifies with the Republic of Ireland, but for a totally different issue

than a religious conflict, or a geographical limitations conflict, it has more to do with the economy, and Brexit.

Speaking now of Russia, the panorama is quite different; Ukraine and Russia have been the same nation that has separated, has come back together, and has separated. Hate is what continues to dominate the hearts and minds of Ukrainians and Russians and of the general population. We do not know exact figures on what percentage of the population supports the war and its president.

In the war we should have already understood that there are no winners, both the Ukrainian and Russian populations are the victims, not to mention the rest of the world where inflation has been seen at levels that have never been seen for years, the economy at world we already see it affected, Europe depending on Russian gas will be the most affected, the United States is the one that will supply gas at a higher price and will take some industries from Germany to its land leaving thousands of Germans unemployed, the countries Arms producers are the ones who have been benefiting, I will not mention any so as not to point directly, the scenario we are seeing is a repetition of the cold war when the world divided in two and the threat of use of nuclear weapons on both sides , as Russia has just accused of Ukraine's use of a dirty bomb, to which the President of Ukraine has denied the accusations.

Behind the war there is a political conflict that has been growing to a degree,

The fact that Russia has now opted for drones, but for now talking about resolving this conflict diplomatically politically is also difficult because the political goals of the two sides are not compatible.

Until Russia changes its political objectives in Ukraine, until there is a change, in the Western world regarding the danger that they believe exists and the statements of the Russian president that the West wants to dominate the world

It is a geopolitical conflict where the European Union tried to force or pressure Ukraine to move to one side or the other; on the other hand, the countries that were previously from the Soviet bloc and joined NATO were for fear of being invaded in the future for Russia, on the other side Russia has felt highly offended that the countries did not comply with the deal they have with NATO by not expanding, both parties are suitable for the same reason a call for mediation is essential.

The European Union is willing to continue supporting Kyiv in defence of its sovereignty by training more soldiers for the Ukrainian army; Germany is one of them; this means that they see 'that there is no solution to this conflict in the short term, which Europe is not doing is taking the initiative to end the war,

This is a conflict that is only an invasion. Still, it is a much more complex conflict since behind it there are many interests of the powers for the world hegemony, many economic interests, and not letting the Russian bears continue to grow economically, armament ally since its nuclear weapons are more sophisticated than those of the United States, this is a conflict that from the beginning many saw a historical resemblance to the context of the cold war that is when the world was divided into two ideological blocs.

Therefore, the idea of mediation is not acceptable at this time, as when the Ukrainian president called on neutral nations like Mexico to support him, showing that this country's proposal will have no place for now, it can be say that it is a failed attempt but at least it is the only country that has called for mediation and has presented the

petition to the United Nations, which has not intervened in any way to be the body that leads to the path of peace.

While the ego of a few is the one who is dictating the future of their nations and the global economy, this conflict will not end. We must be cautious because countries now countries nuclear weapons that can easily end quickly, as so far, we have known.

To conclude, John Burton said that the political power is trying to impose, and those countries intervening in the conflicts are doing more harm than good. You can call the alternative approach poetic, but humanity must make that decision. (Rubenstein, 2000)

The war, like those that have been in the past, is being carried out by political and economic interests; let us remember that the United States became a power after the Second World War; we are seeing the same panorama of all wars the world divided into sides one country supported by NATO members and the other with a threatening posture against the western world, I know that asking to live in a world without conflict is utopian, as Thomas More wrote. (Moro, 2012)

The problem is that humanity has not learned anything; conflict is probably something intrinsic in the human being; that said, in Karl Marx's conflict theory, there are forces of tension between classes. As such, there is an oppressive force, an oppressed force. That is, there are always two opposing forces. An idea that Hegel dialectics that also within another philosophical thought, which is that there is always a thesis, an antithesis, and from there comes a synthesis. What we live in now is the product of a system that works optimally, like the functionalist theory that Whether by death, it is the product of the class struggle and the class struggle.

Since the human being ceased to be a nomad, the society there has to produce its resources as the modes of production are said, and here we enter what Jean

Rousseau said that organization worked well until private property was instituted; Adam Smith talked about the free market and free competition, but then we have some countries blocking others just for not following the interests of others, we now see countries that are fighting for the resources of undeveloped countries since in this case, They have a way to defend themselves.

During the 20th century, what we now know as capitalism has changed a lot, which is basically what has led humanity to the last conflicts; even so, we have seen that socialism in the former USSR did not work either; there was an enormous concentration of political power, of a few to stay there for the rest of their lives, even though the leaders were comrades, in practice, they were authoritarian regimes, where freedom was lost, there was repression, murder, there were no incentives. Therefore, innovation was limited.

Most countries currently have systems that mix in different proportions a capitalist economy with socialized aspects in the Nordic model; for example, there is freedom of enterprise and the market. But the workers have strong unions, and the State intervenes in negotiating wages and even in the most capitalist countries. The State is responsible for providing roads and public services and, to a greater or lesser extent, education and health services. And there is a constant struggle for these rights to improve. And older, perhaps if it weren't for the socialist efforts, we wouldn't now have 8-hour workdays, minimum wages, vacations, social protection for children, or social security. Secondly, in addition to these two unique systems, there are other proposals, for example, anarchism that wanted to Abolish the State, eliminate all hierarchy and authoritarianism, and work based on cooperation and mutual benefit. The original soviets were egalitarian anarchist organizations before they were suppressed and absorbed into the Soviet Union state. The anarchist movement was influential in

individual freedom, and we can all be utterly free against the state that becomes oppressive.

The question is this: can human beings coexist without conflict? Who will be the political or religious actors who, tired of violence, guide these two nations to negotiations for peace? What world or example are we giving to the new generations? We want to provide an example of peace or continue in the fight, understanding that we are all paying the consequences.

In all the research that I carried out and what I read, the answer to the question was the same as I asked at the beginning, it is always, no agreements have been reached for peace negotiations, it is because there are many geopolitical, political, and economic interests, in the war.

On the other hand, we must remember after the COVID-19 pandemic; The world entered a recession for some countries; the start of the war was the perfect excuse to be able to solve and get out of the crisis caused by the pandemic; it is well known, that war is a business.

In the words of the philosopher Noam Chomsky, the United States has taken a stand where it has been said that war must go on,

Another thing I noticed is that the European world. It shows its citizens what it wants to show them. It only shows them one side of the coin, which is the reality of Ukraine. But the fact of the Russian people is not being seen either suffering from war. All them block communication channels. With Russian journalists and television stations, only the population is informed, only what they want you to see, but little is said about the demonstrations in Europe due to the rise in prices of gasoline and electricity or, for example, the protests that took place in the Netherlands for the farmers' crisis.

Little is said about those Russians who are leaving their country, not agreeing with the war, and little is said about those Thousands of Russians taking to the streets to protest against the war and in favour of peace. As we can see, there are always Peace Builders. No one wants to be in an armed conflict, and no country in Eastern Europe wants to be at war; this is a conflict that has been provoked and pushed.

Apparently, society is divided in two the society that wants and seeks peace They are considered evil and those who are accelerating the war process are regarded as heroes of human rights; the world society must fight for the negotiations; we must be bridges to find peace, to end this and other international conflicts.

“Peace cannot be kept by force; it can only be achieved by understanding.”

Albert Einstein

Reflection

This work has represented a tremendous personal challenge since, in recent months, I have experienced many losses and changed and prioritized my mental health, the research has been about reading a lot about Ireland and discovering things that I did not know about this great nation that has been my home for four years old, so in part, it is a letter of love and respect for the citizens who fought and who were also willing to stop doing so for the good of future generations.

With this work, I want to express my most sincere respect to all those who have succumbed to the war and those displaced, those who have been forced and separated and disappeared.

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