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# The Right to Peace in the Perspective of the United Nations

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# **THE RIGHT TO PEACE IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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On the other hand, the United Nations describes the right to peace as:

1. The right to peace is a universal, indivisible and interdependent right. And the fact that this right is universal, this matter is consistent with all other types and categories of human rights that have gained international recognition and in accordance with the various international documents issued by international and regional international organizations, which recognize the universality of all categories of human rights across their generations.

2. Individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy peace, and this right must be implemented without any distinction or discrimination on grounds of race, descent, national, ethnic or social origin, colour, gender, age, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, or economic status or inheritance, or different physical or mental abilities, civil status, birth or any other circumstance.

3. This right began directly through international law, and this right concerns human groups, human rights within the group, because in fact it pertains to peoples as a whole.

4. It is one of the new and innovative rights. This right, due to its modernity, did not take sufficient wording and generalization to allow its identification or the possibility of determining its elements accurately.

5. It is a right of a complex nature, although it is one of the collective rights that address states, peoples, nations and groups, but it ultimately benefits the individual human being. And it is not a substitute for individual rights or one of those rights, but rather a complement to them.

The contrast in international agreements and charters dealing with the right to peace between texts that refer to peace in general or as a direct goal that states seek to achieve and as a supreme goal that states are keen to achieve, and texts dealing with peace as an international right that falls within the framework of a set of human rights approved by the family In the context of its continuous efforts to develop the march of those rights, and the recognition of new international rights that fall within the so-called collective or solidarity human rights.

The preamble to the League covenant emphasized the importance of ensuring peace, as it stated the following: (The High Contracting Parties, desirous of developing international cooperation and ensuring international peace and security, and the commitment that this imposes on not resorting to war, and establishing open, just and honorable relations among nations).

Hence, the League of Nations, as the first global international organization to be formed by the will of states after the end of the First World War and under a peace

agreement, this organization constitutes a model for an international organization that has been kept since its establishment to achieve the requirements of world peace through the principles and objectives contained in that organization. The organization is striving to achieve it.

The United Nations also made a condition of membership in it that the country wishing to join the international organization be a peace-loving country. Article (4) of the Charter stipulates the following: (Membership in the “United Nations” is permissible for all other peace-loving countries, which take themselves the obligations contained in this charter, which the Authority considers that it is able and willing to implement these obligations). The above condition applies to all countries wishing to join the special international agencies of the United Nations.

Many factors have played their role in making the issue of establishing and consolidating the right to peace top the agenda of global and regional international bodies and organizations, and its increasing circulation in all circles. Shifting

this topic from mere discussion and theorizing to attempting to frame, organize, define and draw features and enter it into the realm of international law clearly and specifically. These factors that stand behind the efforts of the international community aimed at promoting this right can be identified as follows:

1. The international community's realization that the right to peace is the real entrance to the consolidation of the values of human security, which ensures a secure and stable life for all peoples and states away from any dangers that disturb the elite of that security or threaten its pillars.

2. The existence of global international organizations, particularly the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and the completion by those organizations of appropriate programs and plans for integrating the right to peace with other active and vital international activities undertaken by these organizations.

3. There is a great international welcome, especially at the level of countries - which represent the most prominent and important persons of international law - for the international

efforts being made at the international level in order to consolidate and endorse the concept of the right to peace and to impose clear international guarantees that guarantee compliance with it and adherence to its contents. The real conviction is generated by the community of countries that the ideal methods of constructive international cooperation at all levels require the existence of an international environment dominated by the values and concepts of international peace, which represents the natural and ideal environment for friendly relations and the desired international cooperation.

4. The great development that has been achieved in the field of international human rights law and the transition to a new generation of those rights that includes collective international rights and the attainment of those rights full international recognition of their importance, necessity, and true and authentic affiliation to the International Code of Human Rights as fundamental and fundamental rights that are not subject to waiver or derogation.

5. International recognition that there is a need to reinforce the right to peace in order to ensure that other essential requirements are fulfilled, which have taken center stage of international concern, among the most prominent of which are issues related to the environment, justice, development, democracy, good governance and the rule of law...etc.

The right to peace is the embodiment of an ideal situation that should be achieved for a specific human society in which that society becomes a safe and stable society and lives in stability, calm and tranquility away from the manifestations of armed conflicts and their effects, and that society has a state of development and development of environmental systems and a state of upgrading the elements of human life and true respect for human rights.

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