

Sustainable development as the basis of a strong and long-term peace

Petro Vorobiyenko^{1,*}, Veronika Solopova², Volodymyr Koliadenko³

¹Institute of Applied Control Systems of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 03187 Kyiv, Ukraine

²Technische Universität Berlin, 10553 Berlin, Germany

³The Kyiv Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 01054 Kyiv, Ukraine

* **Corresponding author:** Petro Vorobiyenko, ocvina21@ukr.net

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to suggest some ways and mechanisms for creating long-term peace based on sustainable development of the world and the purpose of the work is to develop recommendations aimed at counteracting the emergence of dictatorial regimes that were legitimately established. Five common features of such dictators have been identified, namely: coming to power in a legitimate way, using manipulative technologies, openly declaring their aggressive intentions, gradually implementing their aggressive intentions, creating a military potential with the active participation of developed countries, including those with established democracies. The reasons for the creation of dictatorial regimes are substantiated, namely: the imperfection of electoral legislation, excessive conservatism of legislation, insufficient determination and timeliness of countering the strengthening of dictatorships, “national egoism”, the unscrupulousness of dictators in their foreign and domestic policies. It was determined that in order to actively oppose dictatorial regimes, it is necessary to: improve the system of elections to the highest positions and to the legislative bodies of the state, put a strong barrier against manipulative technologies and fakes, through the improvement and effective application of international legislation with the involvement of artificial intelligence, determine the strategy of relations with dictators in all directions in advance: economic, diplomatic, sports, scientific and technical, etc., establish the scope of relations in direct proportion to the index of democracy in a country with an authoritarian regime and, in order to prevent negative consequences on the economy and social condition of the society of one’s country, determine and carefully regulate import and export activities. It is proposed to start an indicator of the effectiveness of the head of state and an internal truth index of the head of state, as well as measures for moral stimulation of heads of state. As a result of the study, two root causes of threats to the existence of humanity were additionally identified, which directly affect the formation of dictatorial regimes. 1) The emergence on the basis of modern information technologies of a powerful system of manipulative technologies, the use of which leads to the power of future dictators. 2) Belated opposition of the democratic world to the formation of dictatorships. This is expressed in condescension to the initial illegal actions of future dictators, uncontrolled cooperation in the economic, political and humanitarian spheres. Two key mechanisms for achieving sustainable development and long-term peace are proposed.

Keywords: sustainable development; dictator; legislation; root causes; threats; conflicts; security

1. Introduction

The problem of ensuring a strong and long-term peace is extremely urgent. Solving this problem is done in two ways, which should be followed simultaneously and which complement each other. The first way is to ensure the sustainable development of the world, and the second is in economic, political, and social spheres

activities, in order to prevent the occurrence of military conflicts. Democratic countries, NGOs, and scientists around the world are making significant efforts to create a safe world.

The most authoritative international organization is the United Nations, which was created precisely to ensure peace and has achieved some success in this. In fact, a significant number of resolutions of the UN General Assembly are aimed at preventing war and reducing the consequences of military actions, if such actions occur.

The results of the analysis of the activities of the UN and other international organizations have been widely covered in the literature. Here we will cite only two examples (Edwards et al., 2018; Moghaddasi et al., 2022). On 25 September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted an extremely important resolution: “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. However, the security situation in the world is only getting worse—the Russian Federation’s aggression against Ukraine, the deteriorating Middle East, and tensions in the Pacific region. The greatest threat to peace is dictatorial (authoritarian) regimes.

A large number of works are devoted to the problem of determining the features of dictatorial regimes, as well as their emergence and evolution, for example, (Chernysh, 2006; Friedrich and Brzezinski, 1965). However, in the fundamental works on this topic, a system of counteracting their emergence and formation is not sufficiently considered and proposed. As a result, dictatorships (totalitarian regimes) continue to appear and they are the source of military conflicts, wars, terrorism and generally oppose sustainable development, which is tantamount to a threat to the existence of humanity. The conclusion suggests itself - it is necessary to adjust the strategy of the international community’s activities to maintain and strengthen peace.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to suggest some ways and mechanisms for creating long-term peace based on sustainable development of the world and recommendations aimed at counteracting the emergence of dictatorial regimes that were legitimately established.

3. Collective security system

Collective security is focused on the military component of peacekeeping. This conclusion is based on the following. There are several definitions of collective security. Let us focus on two definitions since further definitions follow a similar pattern. The first is from (Encyclopedia Britannica): “Collective security, a system by which states tried to prevent or stop wars. Within the collective security agreement, an aggressor against any one state is considered an aggressor against all other states acting jointly to repel the aggressor.” The second definition that is given in the encyclopedia of modern Ukraine: “The system of norms of international law enshrined in the UN Charter, which regulates the procedure for collective decision-making at the state level regarding the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security” (Encyclopedia of modern Ukraine). The Kyiv Security Treaty was developed to provide international security guarantees for Ukraine (The Kyiv Security Compact, 2022). The agreement contains key recommendations: “The strongest security

guarantee for Ukraine is its ability to defend itself against an aggressor in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. For this, Ukraine needs resources to maintain large armed forces capable of opposing the armed forces and other paramilitary formations of the Russian Federation.

This requires perennial stable investments in Ukraine's defense and industrial base, large-scale arms transfers and intelligence support from allies, intensive training missions, and joint exercises under the auspices of the European Union and NATO. ...”.

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Thus, on the one hand, the collective security system is costly, and on the other hand, it does not guarantee peace.

4. Dictatorial regimes are a source of wars and military conflicts

Recent history clearly shows that wars and military conflicts are started by dictatorial (authoritarian or totalitarian) regimes. The same regimes create or contribute to the creation of powerful terrorist organizations. Terrorism would not have become so widespread without such support. The world community also opposes dictators and fights against terrorist organizations. It can be claimed that without the elimination of dictatorial regimes, it is impossible to defeat a powerful terrorist movement. You can turn it down for a while. Therefore, society's attention is drawn to the problem of the phenomenon of dictatorships. Dictatorships arise in two ways. Either as a result of a coup d'état, or in a legitimate way, that is, through elections. In this work, we will focus on dictatorships that arose in a legitimate way.

Dictators have common features and means of criminal actions.

The first common feature. Some dictators came to power in a relatively legitimate way, that is, through elections. The most famous figures are Hitler, Mussolini, and Putin. Therefore, it is obvious that today the election system is not perfect and no longer ensures sustainable development (Vorobiyenko, 2022). As one of the systemic shortcomings, we will cite two examples of constitutional requirements for candidates for the post of president and representative bodies (parliaments). Article 76 of the Constitution of Ukraine defines the requirements for candidates for deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as follows: “A citizen of Ukraine who has reached the age of twenty-one on the day of the election, has the right to vote and has lived in Ukraine for the past five years can be elected a People's Deputy of Ukraine. A citizen who has a criminal record for committing an intentional crime cannot be elected to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, unless this criminal record has been expunged and removed in accordance with the procedure established by law” (Constitution of Ukraine, Article 76, 2011).

Article 103 of the Constitution of Ukraine defines the requirements for the position of the president as follows: “A citizen of Ukraine who has reached the age of thirty-five, has the right to vote, has lived in Ukraine for the last ten years before the election day and speaks the state language can be elected president of Ukraine” (Constitution of Ukraine, Article 103, 2011). Similar requirements exist in the US Constitution: “No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the

Age of twenty five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen” (US Constitution, Article I) and “No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of the President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States” (US Constitution, Article II). As we can see, the requirements are clearly insufficient.

The second common feature. Dictators use manipulative technologies and disinformation to “zombify” people and advance their criminal intentions. Powerful extensive propaganda systems were created, including analytical centers, radio, television, press, rallies, and now informational campaigns in social networks. Goebbels’s propaganda used the rule: “... the more terrible you lie, the faster you will be believed.” These words are commonly attributed to Goebbels himself. In fact, they belong to Hitler and can be found in *Mein Kampf* in reference to his political opponents: “These gentlemen proceeded from the correct calculation that the more terrible you lie, the faster they will believe you. Common people are more likely to believe a big lie than a small one. It corresponds to their primitive soul. They know that they are capable of lying in small ways, but if they lie too much, they will probably be ashamed. A big lie will not even occur to them” (Butman, 2022). It is clear from the context that Hitler despises his people, calling them primitive, so it is effective for the people to use a big lie against them.

The third common feature. The future dictators did not hide their intentions. Let us recall Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*, Stalin’s call for world communist revolution, the aggressiveness of North Korean dictators, Putin’s grievances with NATO, threats of nuclear war, and the non-recognition of Ukraine as a state and Ukrainians as a nation (Bailey et al., 2022).

The fourth common feature. They began their aggressive actions gradually, cynically disguising themselves as peacemakers. The first real step in preparation for the Second World War was made on 18 March 1935, by introducing general military service, which was forbidden to Germany under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. At the same time, Hitler said: “At this hour, the German government reiterates to the German people and the whole world the assurances of its determination never to go beyond the protection of the honor of the Germans and the freedom of the Reich, and even more so, it does not intend, by rearming the German army, to create an instrument for a military attack, on the contrary, acts exclusively for defense and, therefore, to maintain peace” (Grabovsky, 2014).

Under the guise of the will of the population, in 1935 the Territory of the Saar Basin, which was administered by Britain and France under the mandate of the League of Nations, was annexed by Germany. On 7 March 1936, Hitler introduced troops into the demilitarized Rhine region on the border with France. In March 1938, Hitler annexed Austria into Germany. Note that on 21 May 1935, Hitler declared: “The Germans need peace... The Germans want peace... None of us is going to threaten anyone...”

The Germans are not going to and do not want to interfere in Austria's internal affairs, annex Austria or organize the Anschluss" (Grabovsky, 2014). In September of the same year, he annexed the Sudetenland. In April 1939, Mussolini annexed Albania.

Putin started with a military action in Chechnya, supported separatists in Moldova, then in Georgia. He insidiously seized Crimea, pretending that unknown military men (the so-called "little green men") had appeared on the peninsula and that tractor drivers were fighting in Donbas, having bought weapons in local stores. The troops of the Russian Federation intervened in the military conflict in Syria and now started a full-scale war against Ukraine and the entire democratic world. In their international relations, dictators pursue a policy of manipulation, incredible deception, and non-compliance with international treaties and agreements. There are many literary sources on this topic. We will cite only one source in which there is an extensive bibliography (Chernysh, 2006).

The fifth common feature. Dictators widely use the scientific, technical, and resourceful potential of foreign countries, including the democratic world. In (Chernysh, 2006) the data of the German scientist H. Hemberger's analysis of Germany's raw material situation are given. He singled out three groups of raw materials according to their scarcity. The first group includes raw materials that are not produced in Germany at all or are produced in small quantities. These are manganese ore, nickel, tin, platinum, mercury, vanadium, and 8 other names of raw materials. The second group includes raw materials, the production of which covers 50% of the need. Among them are iron ore, copper, and lead. Only five types of raw materials fully satisfy the needs of production. These are potassium, coal, spar, aluminum, and magnesium. Without the import of most raw materials, Germany would not be able to develop any production of military equipment.

A similar situation arose as a result of cooperation with the Putin regime. Only in this case, we are not talking about raw materials but about scientific and technical assistance. The latest equipment and the latest technologies are supplied. This especially applies to micro and nano technologies, that is, the supply of components - microchips. These components were supplied and are being supplied, and the Russian Federation produces deadly weapons, and the imposed sanctions are not fully implemented.

The question arises, why did this happen? The answers are as follows:

1) The imperfection of the electoral system is connected with certain traditions. The US Constitution was adopted on 17 September 1787. At about the same time, the electoral system was formed in other countries of the Western world. It was quite understandable that the legislators tried to make the elections independent and democratic in the hope that the voters would make the right choice. At that time, this approach was justified and played an extremely positive role in establishing democracies in the world. As a result, the established electoral systems became an example for other countries that started on the path of creating a democratic system. Therefore, many provisions from established democracies have been preserved in the constitutions of emerging states. This applies to electoral legislation in general.

2) Conservatism in legislation should exist, however, today it is not always justified. Electoral technologies are used, which are often manipulative, the goal of which is to win the elections at any cost. The situation with manipulative technologies

and fakes is only getting worse. This especially applies to countries with transitional and authoritarian political systems. “Political technologist” appeared as a profession, and in contrast to the Western countries, where political campaign strategists exist, in these countries, it is “a manipulator of public consciousness for the purpose of political indoctrination of the population by changing concepts” (Free Encyclopedia). Political technologists are followers of Niccolo Machiavelli advocating cynicism in achieving their goals, for example (Greene, 1998). Unfortunately, this monograph became a bestseller in the United States and was translated into other languages.

3) Despite the fact that the goals of the dictators were announced in advance, the world community did not oppose the dictator decisively enough and, most importantly, in a timely manner. Cooperation with the dictator continued across all sectors, with trade flourishing, and the country receiving raw materials, equipment, new technologies, which encouraged the dictators to continue their harmful policies towards the world. In addition to encouraging the dictator, close cooperation with non-democratic regimes creates economic dependence of democratic states on these regimes. As a result, the countries of the European Union and several other countries became economically dependent on energy carriers imported from the Russian Federation. When security concerns forced them to abandon Russian energy supplies, it required a lot of effort, time, and financial costs, as well as the adaptation of both the population and the economy to new conditions. The global energy market was unbalanced and significant efforts and time were spent to stabilize it. In addition, the delayed imposition of an embargo on raw materials supplies to the Russian Federation provided financial income and an opportunity for the aggressor to continue the war, which brings incredible human casualties and destruction and, most importantly, threatens the outbreak of a world war.

4) Gradual aggressive actions are the strategy of dictators. A specific, relatively seemingly minor violation of international law, treaties, and obligations—justified by deceptive reasons—appeared non-threatening and was seen as enough to satisfy the dictator, with the expectation that he would stop there. This state of affairs is facilitated by “national egoism” when national interests are placed above global ones (Chernysh, 2006). The fundamental edition prepared by UNESCO (UNESCO, 2017) introduces the concept of “global patriotism”. The transition to the priority of global patriotism is a necessary condition for sustainable development and long-term peace. Therefore, in (Vorobiyenko, 2023) the principal “Without global patriotism cannot be national prosperity” was put forward. National egoism is fueled, on the one hand, by the desire of the elites to preserve their power through populism, and on the other hand, by the pursuit of wealth and competitive advantages by both businesses and the state, regardless of the sources of their income. In the global world, national selfishness in the long run harms the same national interests. The desire to maintain neutrality during the deployment of military conflicts and wars does not bring positive results. As a rule, it fails. For example, the United States remained neutral during the first two years of World War II. As the Axis forces conquered countries throughout Europe and Asia, Americans debated whether to aid the Allied powers economically and militarily. Eventually, the United States joined the war in December 1941 after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (The United States: Isolation-intervention, 2022), having suffered significant losses.

5) The support of dictatorial regimes (especially at the initial stage of economic revival) is primarily caused by the same national selfishness and the desire of business to get rich. In addition, a certain part of business representatives supported the dictatorial regimes due to their ideological beliefs. A significant figure in this regard was Henry Ford, who published the anti-Semitic book “The International Jew: The World’s Foremost Problem”. According to Michael Levy: “Adolf Hitler and his associates would pick up this pseudo-hygienic terminology word for word. Jewishness will no longer be defined by religion, but by ‘race’” (Levy, 2012).

6) One of the methods of countering dictatorial regimes is sanctions. Sanctions imposed by the UN, the EU and individual states are widely used. The effectiveness of such sanctions is being studied. For example, in (Moghaddasi et al., 2022) is investigating the effect of economic sanctions on employment. It is proved that employment is significantly reduced. The fundamental monograph by Christian von Soest “Sanktionen—Mächtige Waffe oder hilfloses Manöver?” is worthy of attention. An analysis of the monograph is given in (Wolf, 2023). The general conclusions are as follows. Sanctions significantly reduce the ability to carry out aggression against other countries, but they also have a negative impact on the country that imposes sanctions and many other countries. Sanctions are often imposed too late. The effectiveness of sanctions is clearly insufficient. Iran, North Korea, and now the Russian Federation are under sanctions, and their aggressiveness continues.

At the same time, sanctions should be continued, as they slow down the aggressiveness of dictators and serve as a warning to other states. Among the modern dictators, the President of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, who first came to power through legitimate elections, is noteworthy. He also used manipulations in the 2018 presidential election. He openly proclaimed an unrealistic program of building socialism and encroached on the Guyana Essequibo Region. However, sanctions and the consolidated opposition of most countries in the world did not allow Maduro to fully dictate his terms to other states.

5. Sustainable development as a platform for peace

When considering the improvement of the strategy of society’s activities for creating a safe world, attention is drawn to the activities of the UN, because this organization a great deal of work has been done by the UN to preserve peace, to limit the arms race, and to prevent nuclear war. Thus, in order to preserve long-term peace, activities are carried out to achieve sustainable development of the global society. The Resolution of the UN General Assembly dated 25 September 2015, which defines 17 goals and 169 sustainable development targets (SDGs), states: “There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. Thus, the UN has created a platform for further action.

Scientists around the world are actively and multifacetedly researching conflict prevention. These studies are actually aimed at achieving the goals of sustainable development at the same time. This is how a new area of research called Environmental Peacebuilding emerged. A corresponding association has been created, also known as EnPax™. Environmental peacebuilding integrates natural resource management into conflict prevention, mitigation, resolution, and recovery to build up

resilience in communities affected by conflict. Numerous publications are available on the website of this organization. Studies published in other publications are also devoted to this topic. For example, (Johnson et al., 2021) article analyzes the causal mechanisms which link bouth environment and peacebuilding based on the literature and identifies areas for further research. Udi Sommer (Sommer and Fassbender, 2024) examines the use of the concept of Environmental Peacebuilding to reduce tensions between states having no common borders. The common problem for such states is to reduce the threat of climate change (SDG 13). Using the example of Israel and the United Arab Emirates, it is proved that such cooperation has led to an overall reduction in tension between them.

Another research area, the SDG-Conflict Nexus, has been created. Instead of treating the SDGs as isolated silos, a nexus approach aims to advance multiple SDGs simultaneously and create co-benefits while reducing the risk that contributions to one SDG undermine progress on another (Van Zanten and Tulder, 2021). The Robeco has declared: “our own goal is to make SDG investing the new norm for sustainable investing” and has achieved its goal. The use of the program in view by investors will certainly speed up the implementation of the SDGs (The Robeco, 2023). By studying the content of international treaties, the article (Biber-Freudenberger and Dietz, 2024) establishes a positive trend of growth of sustainability positions. The article Wantchekon (2002) provides a theoretical and empirical investigation of the correlation between resource wealth and authoritarianism. Indeed, the correlation exists, but it is not a proportional relationship. Hitler’s Germany and Japan had extremely limited natural resources, but this did not prevent them from starting a terrible war.

In September 2024, the Summit of the Future took place, where world leaders today adopted a Pact for the Future that includes a Global Digital Compact and a Declaration on Future Generations (Summit of the future, 2024). In his opening speech, the UN Secretary-General said: “I called for this Summit to consider deep reforms to make global institutions more legitimate, fair and effective, based on the values of the UN Charter. As we can see, the international community is actively making significant efforts to achieve sustainable development, long-term peace and the implementation of the SDGs.

At the same time, there are undeniable facts that indicate that it is impossible to achieve the SDGs on time. The Sustainable Development Reports 2023, 2024 were published. These documents recognize that at the halfway point toward 2030, the SDGs are far off track. Of the 36 targets reviewed in the report, only 2 are on track to be achieved, while progress on eight is deteriorating

At the 2024 Summit of the future, the UN Secretary-General said: “We have no effective global response to emerging, complex and even existential threats”.

This state of affairs in ensuring peace requires further research from scientists to improve approaches to finding ways to achieve sustainable development.

6. Some ways and mechanisms to achieve sustainable development

Improving the ways to achieve sustainable development and stimulate the implementation of the SDGs has been underway for a long time. This is described in

the previous paragraph. In addition to this in (Vorobiyenko, 2022) it is proved that this was not enough to guarantee peace for two reasons. First, a significant number of goals will not be achieved by 2030, and secondly, if the SDGs sustainable development would not be achieved. In (Vorobiyenko, 2023) it is substantiated that counteraction is carried out to the consequences of threats to sustainable development, not to their causes. 10 root causes of threats to the existence of earthly civilization in general and long-term peace in particular have been considered.

In (Vorobiyenko, 2022) it is proved that this was not enough to guarantee peace for two reasons. First, a significant number of goals will not be achieved by 2030, and secondly, if the SDGs sustainable development would not be achieved. In (Vorobiyenko, 2023) it is substantiated that the consequences of threats to sustainable development are counteracted, not the causes of their occurrence.

10 root causes of threats to the existence of earthly civilization in general and long-term peace in particular have been considered. We will briefly state these root causes:

- 1) Insufficient efforts of society in forming a positive character of a person.
- 2) Absence of an error-free elite selection system.
- 3) Uncertainty of clear international responsibility of heads of state for wrongful acts.
- 4) Groundlessness of state leaders giving preference to national interests of the state over international interests.
- 5) Human rights and responsibilities are not balanced. There is a declaration of human rights, but there is no declaration of responsibilities.
- 6) Anticipated threats are not taken into account in the goals of sustainable development.
- 7) Gaps in economic theory.
- 8) Corruption combating is not sufficiently active.
- 9) There are almost no sanctions for failure to comply with the requirements of international declarations of sustainable development.
- 10) Insufficient level of morality in economic and political life between states, in business and ordinary people.

In the same paper, proposals are given to eliminate the root causes of threats, some mechanisms for achieving sustainable development are proposed, and it is noted that the proposals are not exhaustive and research in this area should be continued. The mechanisms for achieving sustainable development and lasting peace are extremely diverse and can be identified as a result of the activities of the international community. We propose, in our opinion, two key mechanisms, two key mechanisms without the use of which sustainable development will be impossible.

It is a trivial fact that people have created everything wonderful and beautiful, as well as everything negative, including threats to sustainable development and lasting peace. Therefore, the solution must be found in people. Failure to achieve the SDGs is due to insufficient involvement of the entire society in addressing sustainable development issues. It is well known that an idea becomes an effective force when it is embraced by society. Ideas of sustainable development should penetrate society, starting from preschool age and up to the advanced age. The majority of citizens in the

world should feel responsible for sustainable development and peaceful life. In this case, citizens will force political elites to achieve sustainable development.

There are many cases when the decisions of the UN and international courts are not implemented, so the system that ensures the implementation of UN and international court decisions should be improved.

7. Countering dictatorial regimes

Wars and military conflicts pose the greatest threat to humanity's existence. Therefore, let us focus on countering dictatorial regimes. The antidote to threats is as follows.

1) To actively oppose dictatorial regimes, it is necessary to continue to improve the concept of sustainable development and implement it by taking into account the root causes of threats emergence and developing mechanisms for countering these threats. Indeed, the electoral system for legislative bodies and for the highest positions should be improved by increasing the requirements for the relevant candidates and increasing the accountability for the adoption of harmful legislative or regulatory acts that lead to serious consequences. Today there can be political responsibility only. There is a possibility that political forces with ineffective policies will not come to power in the next elections. But thanks to manipulations, this may happen. There should also be criminal liability because there are legislative acts and actions, or inaction, that bring enormous harm, much more than specific crimes. Therefore, it is necessary to add additional articles to the Constitution and relevant codes. In this case, a certain obstacle will be placed against the entry into power of non-professionals and adventurers who use manipulative technologies in elections, and the probability of choosing competent, responsible, and moral people into power will increase. For an objective assessment of the state's development, a whole set of indices are used: (the Happy Planet Index (HPI), the Legatum Prosperity Index (LPI), the Democracy Index (DI), Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)) and others. There is (the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)), which consists of eight indices, including (the International Civil Service Effectiveness (InCiSE) Index). Such information should be used by the opposition in re-election contests. In this case, the authorities will have an incentive to comply with internationally recognized democratic norms.

Heads of state play a significant role in the development of the state. Therefore, it is advisable to introduce a special indicator—an indicator of the effectiveness of the head of state (IEH). The indicator can consist of already existing indices, as well as introduce an additional index—the internal index of truth. This index is aimed at determining the correspondence between the results of the head of state's policies and the promises he made during the election campaign. This is especially important for countries with transitional and authoritarian regimes (The Democracy Index). Similar indicators should be introduced for high-ranking state officials, as well as for any politician.

Among the heads of state, there are quite a few responsible politicians who deserve international recognition. For such politicians who will have the highest IEH,

it would be appropriate to establish an international award and, for example, to display the portraits of the recipients of this award at the UN headquarters. This will be both international gratitude and a moral incentive for politicians of the highest rank to work fruitfully. Given the principle of justice and the ambition of politicians, the proposed indicators will be effective.

2) It is necessary to provide a strong barrier to manipulative technologies and fakes by improving and effectively applying legislation. To effectively solve this problem, artificial intelligence should definitely be involved, for example, to detect fakes (Solopova et al., 2023a, 2023b). In these works, with the help of Large Language Model (LLM) technology, linguistic and stylistic indicators, which are correlated with fake news, high accuracy of forecasting manipulations and propaganda in news and Telegram is achieved.

3) The fact that dictators do not hide their intentions is even good, as it allows for the development of a strategy for dealing with them in advance, based on the content of their declared goals. Such relations should be strictly limited and gradually dismantled in all directions: economic, diplomatic, scientific, technical, and even sports.

4) From this day on and in the future, it should be expected that dictators, having negative examples of their predecessors, will not openly declare their aggressive goals. They will use more sophisticated strategies to advance their criminal intentions, making extensive use of manipulation and simply telling lies. This should not mislead the democratic world. To determine the mechanism of countering the strengthening of dictatorial regimes, the relevant indices discussed earlier can be used. It is appropriate to consider the Democracy Index—a classification of 167 countries of the world compiled by the “Economist Intelligence Unit”, ranking them according to their level of democratic development (The Democracy Index). This index is in the range 0–10. The number 10 corresponds to the maximum level of democracy, and zero - its absence. You can introduce the concept of the dictatorship index (Dictatorship Index, DiI), which is determined as follows: $DiI = 10 - DI$. Then, if there are no signs of dictatorship, the dictatorship index is equal to 0. And if there is a complete dictatorship, it is 10. Depending on the dictatorship index, benefits or restrictions are set accordingly. At the same time, one should take into consideration not only the absolute values of the index but also its dynamics. According to (The Democracy Index), countries are divided into four groups, namely: “Full democracies, Flawed democracies, Hybrid regimes, and Authoritarian regimes”. This is especially important for determining the level of cooperation between democratic countries and countries with transitional and authoritarian regimes. It is extremely necessary to establish an inverse-proportional relationship between the value of the dictatorship index and the level of cooperation in the economic, political, and humanitarian spheres. At the same time, the most important thing is cooperation in the field of economy. This is expressed in limited export-import transactions with a country with a high dictatorship index in order to counteract the strengthening of the dictatorial regime, as well as to reduce the risks to its economy in the case when such a country may be subject to sanctions. And such risks exist. Despite the fact that it is beneficial for capital to have cheap labor and trade in cheap goods and services, such restrictions should be followed. With insufficiently controlled economic relations, there is a real

possibility of trade wars and crisis phenomena. Economic relations between states in the global world are extremely important for the sustainable development of the state, therefore the regulation of these relations is an integral part of the policy of state power.

It may seem that such measures hold back business development. But these are the demands of the globalized world. The Club of Rome report declares that the state (society) should set rules for markets, and not the other way around (von Weizsaecker and Wijkman, 2018).

Based on the above, we will additionally formulate two root causes of the emergence of threats that not only inhibit sustainable development but also directly affect the formation of dictatorial regimes.

1) The emergence of a powerful system of manipulative technologies, whose use paves the way for the ascent of future dictators.

2) The delayed response of the democratic world to the rise of dictatorships is evident in the tolerance of the initial illegal actions of future dictators and unchecked cooperation in the economic, political, and humanitarian spheres.

8. Conclusion

In the conducted studies, the goal of the work: “The purpose of this paper is to suggest some ways and mechanisms for creating long-term peace based on sustainable development of the world and is to develop recommendations aimed at counteracting the emergence of dictatorial regimes that were legitimately established” was achieved. The common features of dictators are identified, the answer is given regarding the reasons for the emergence and strengthening of dictatorships, as well as the directions of the world community’s activities in order to counteract the emergence and strengthening of dictatorial regimes. In addition to the already known ten root causes of threats to the existence of humanity, two more have been substantiated. However, the topic is far from exhausted.

In the future, it is necessary to develop a system of counteracting dictatorial regimes that arise as a result of coups. Such a system should include the identification of conditions and reasons for coups, as well as mechanisms for eliminating these reasons. The new paradigm should be the prevention of the emergence of dictatorial regimes, and only in the second place and as a rare case the military struggle against them. This will make it possible to maintain the system of collective security with minimal financial and material costs. Sustainable development is activated through the achievement of sustainable development goals. It will bring peace and a dignified life to humanity.

The fact is given that the democratic world actively opposes military conflicts and terrorism, helps developing countries, creates a fair international legal field, the root causes of threats to the existence of earthly civilization will be eliminated and the sustainable development of global society will be ensured.

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