

The Dynamics of Geopolitical Conflicts and Global Order



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Abstract: *The current global scenario is rapidly evolving, and the peaceful global order is in danger due to increasing animosity between countries. This article examines the consequences of today's geopolitical conflicts for world peace and international stability. The study covers significant current crises such as the war between Russia and Ukraine, which has led to serious security issues and disrupted global commerce. It also underscores the Israel-Hamas conflict, which is still a threat to the entire Middle East region, making it unstable. Moreover, the paper explores the competition between the United States and China, and how it is splitting the global economies and complicating international cooperation in the long-term. The study demonstrates that such political conflicts between great powers are hampering the ability of existing global institutions, particularly the United Nations, to address these problems. In order to resolve these issues, the authors recommend strengthening and reforming the international organizations. It states that countries can't establish peace in the world on their own or by military means. Rather, the leaders of the world have to make international organizations neutral and effective forums for dialogue. The study concludes that the best way to solve the modern conflict is to restore trust in international law and reform of international institutions. International organizations can successfully achieve this and play a crucial role in coaxing countries together, safeguarding human rights, averting future wars and making the world a safer, more cooperative place for all.*

Keywords: Geopolitics, Global order, Geoeconomics, Russia, Ukraine.

Introduction

In the modern globalized world, wars among countries are no longer a localized experience in the remote parts of the world. What might have been seen as a local dispute a few years back now has the ability to hit the world, causing a ripple that affects the financial markets, the diplomatic ties, the security of energy and the social stability of various nations. The fact that the mass media and digital channels propel information at unprecedented rates, along with the

globalization of supply chains and interconnected economies implies that the effects of the conflicts in the region are far-reaching. A good illustration of this phenomenon is the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Along with immediate military and humanitarian consequences, the war has caused supply chains to be disrupted, created energy shortages on a global scale, and pushed food prices high, even countries thousands of miles away, on the other side of the

frontline, have been affected by the war (Sarwar & Rye, 2025). In line with this, the recent rise in the Israel-Hamas conflict in late 2023 has brought back to life the concern regarding the effect of the conflict on the region and the possibility of destabilizing the entire Middle East due to the localization of the conflict and its resulting global consequences (United Nations Security Council, 2023).

These crises highlight a more profound conflict of influence, power, and territory that goes beyond direct military involvement. Contemporary conflicts are seldom stand-alone events, but are usually coupled with larger geopolitical conflicts. The United States, China and Russia, which are the major powers, are still fighting over the regions, economic benefits as well as the strategic position, which indirectly and directly influence the direction of the regional conflicts. As an example, the United States has long been able to use its international relationships to shape the results of the conflict, whereas China is becoming more likely to use economic and technological relationships as tools of geopolitical power. Russia on the other hand is pursuing both traditional and hybrid approaches to cementing its regional power. Such overlapping spheres of influence make it difficult to resolve the conflicts, extend the disagreements, and even heighten the global impacts of the disputes.

The United Nations and other international organizations continue to play a key role in the quest of peace and diplomacy. The UN and other related organizations through mechanisms like peacekeeping operations, mediation, and international sanctions, are trying to curb the devastating effects of conflicts. Nevertheless, their success is largely limited by political differences between influential member states, veto

authority and varying strategic interests (UN General Assembly, 2023). Although these organizations are essential in offering important mechanisms through which dialogue and conflict resolution can be done, they often fail to be neutral, particularly when the major powers are at the center stage.

The impact of geopolitical conflicts on the stability of the world is one of the most immediate through the economic consequences. The most typical outcomes of ongoing conflicts are increasing energy prices, disrupted trade routes, and volatility of commodity markets. Besides that, conflicts contribute to uncertainty in the global financial markets, affecting the decision on investments, currency, and cross-border capital flows. To illustrate, the Russia-Ukraine war caused oil and gas prices to skyrocket, which led to economic pressure in economies that have been highly dependent on imported energy. Equally, the events involving the interruption of grain exports in the Black Sea region caused food insecurity in some African and Middle Eastern countries, which proves the role of interconnected global systems in multiplying the impact of conflict (Acharya, 2018).

The geopolitical instability also possesses social and political aspects. Conflicts lead to the increased migration crises, humanitarian crises, and refugee flows, which burden the countries and international assistance agencies. Moreover, prolonged conflicts create a climate of uncertainty in politics, which may undermine the democratic institutions, enhance tendencies to authoritarianism, and trigger civil turmoil. The secondary effect of these crises that include increased inflation and social unrests up to broken education and health services highlight the fact that conflicts are

not just simply state against state conflicts but rather systemic shocks that impact on the global population.

Besides, contemporary conflicts become more and more multidimensional, as they are not only the military activities but also computer warfare, propaganda, and economic pressure. The online world has developed new fields of conflict, where non-state and state actors can play around with information, destroy infrastructure, or erode confidence without using conventional military forces. Such developments make the conventional methods of conflict resolution more complex and make scholars and policymakers rethink their analytical approaches to consider the entire spectrum of the modern geopolitical risk (Topalidis ,2024).

The article, thus, discusses the impact of the modern geopolitical battles on the stability of the world in economic, political, and security aspects. Through the case study analysis, research findings, and a reflection of the overarching implications of power politics among the key actors in the international arena, the article aims to offer a holistic account of why a conflict that may seem regional may have global consequences. The international collaboration, diplomacy and strategic foresight have never been in higher stakes in a world where there is no crisis in isolation.

Research Objectives

This study's main goal is to examine the nature of contemporary conflicts and their consequences for the world order. To accomplish this, the following objectives are to be accomplished within the study:

1. To find out the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war, Israel-Hamas conflict

and the US-China conflict on the global peace.

2. To find out the role of international organizations like UN to prevent these global wars

from happening

- 3 To suggest ways in which international organizations can be strengthened and reform so that peace and cooperation can be restored.

Literature Review

The scholarly research on geopolitical conflicts and their impact on world stability has increased significantly over the last ten years. Analysts are also beginning to understand that conflicts are not limited to the results of the battlefields but have a ripple effect on the economies, social systems, political systems, and international systems. The literature shows that geopolitical instability functions in both direct and indirect ways, which reflects an intricate network of interactions that enhance its effect on the world.

One of the key areas of concern is the economic and financial repercussions of geopolitical conflicts. Empirical and systematic reviews consistently indicate that political unrest and military conflicts increase volatility in financial markets, affecting stock prices, and trading and investor actions in various regions. The argument by Lim (2023) is that border disputes and wars create a lot of uncertainty in financial systems, and hence it leads to decreased investment and higher market risk premiums. On a similar note, Zhou (2024) emphasizes that significant geopolitical crises such as regional wars cause abrupt market changes in energy and commodity markets, which consequently impact the inflation rates in the world and consumer

prices. The fact that the geopolitical risk presents major obstacles to financial stability is supported by institutional analyses, including the ones by the European Central Bank, which may be challenging to the banking system, credit markets, and cross-border lending practices (Dieckelmann., 2024). Combined, these studies provide a definite correlation between geopolitical instability and the vulnerability of the economy.

The other important literature reviews global supply chains and trade networks. Geopolitical tensions cause interruption of production and logistic systems, thus causing delays, higher costs, and less resilience. Sarwar and Rye (2025) observe that the Russia-Ukraine war revealed vulnerabilities of the international supply chains, especially in the energy and agricultural markets, which heightened the inflationary pressure and proved the vulnerability of the global production chains. Fan et al. (2025) also state that the political tension and worsening of diplomatic relations systematically undermine trade flows, slow down global economic integration and hinder economic growth in the long term. These results point to the fact that geopolitical risk is not only an issue to be considered in terms of the military or political sphere but also a systemic danger to the stability and effectiveness of worldwide trade.

In addition to economic effects, the geopolitical instability has significant social and developmental effects. The recurrence of conflicts undermines the process of achieving international development objectives due to disruption of trade, reduced cooperation, and generation of uncertainty that inhibits long-term planning (Sharif, 2024). Humanitarian and social consequences, such as refugee flows,

migration patterns, and access to essential services are also influenced by conflicts. Moreover, geopolitical conflicts affect cross-border research and knowledge exchange. In case of political divergence between states, it tends to reduce the cooperative activities that are essential to the creation of innovations and technological progress (International Journal of Production Economics, 2023). These works highlight that the consequences of conflicts have a significant impact not only in the political or military spheres but also on the development of the society and the human life.

The more recent tendency in the literature is the reevaluation of the classic theories of geopolitics. The previous models were very much centered on the state sovereignty, territory, and traditional military strength. Although they are still relevant, researchers believe that they are not enough to explain the modern conflicts that are marked by cyber-attacks, disinformation, and hybrid warfare, as well as the role of non-state actors (Allison, 2017). The integration of technology, information flows and asymmetric strategies into the analysis of conflict has led to the need to adopt an interdisciplinary approach that can be able to describe the multiple layers of the current geopolitical risks. This school of thought highlights the interrelationship between economic, social, technological and political aspects in explaining global instability.

Together the literature points to the fact that geopolitical conflicts are complex systemic shocks. They affect financial markets, trade networks, social structures, and global governance both in the short-term and the long-term. Notably, studies find that there are major gaps especially in comprehending the compound effects of conflicts that may occur simultaneously and how this applies to

international security. With the world becoming more interdependent, researchers highlight the necessity of holistic solutions that can be used to understand the direct and the impactful consequences of geopolitical crises and provide policymakers and international organizations with superior methods of preventing and reducing conflicts.

To sum up, the existing literature reveals that geopolitical conflicts are much more than just one-time political or military events. These are structural shocks which have deep roots and reverberate in various spheres of stability in the world. This review is able to synthesize works in economic, social and political spheres and, therefore, provides a base upon which the modern conflicts can be analyzed and the necessity to elaborate on the ultimate strategies to cope with the extensive effects of the modern conflicts is clarified.

Understanding Geopolitical Conflicts

Geopolitical conflicts are complicated wrangles where countries or groups of people in countries fight over power, resources, territory or influence. Geopolitical conflicts are a multidimensional conflict involving political, economic, social and technological dimensions unlike the traditional conflicts which are all about military consequences. Historical animosities, ideological disparities, strategic priorities, and alliances in the world shape them, and tend to complicate their resolution.

One of the main features of such conflicts is the fact that they are interconnected. The contemporary geopolitical conflicts seldom stay only within the countries that are being affected by them. With the modern globalization, the cross-border trade and seamless communication, the consequences

of a single conflict may spill over to the world markets, migration flows, the security structures, and international relations (Fan, 2025). An example of this is, a territorial conflict in a single region can result in trade sanctions, interruptions in the supply of energy, or changes in patterns of investment in various continents.

Geopolitical conflicts are of five types. Territorial conflict; this is a conflict that occurs due to land or maritime boundaries. Such tensions are often based on historical claims, ethnic divisions, and distribution of resources. Examples are South Asian border issues and South China Sea maritime issues. In the new geopolitical warfare, proxy wars have become a common tactic where the powerful nations back the conflicting parties in a local conflict to further their own strategic goals without involving them in a direct war. Such proxy conflicts tend to amplify local hostilities, attract surrounding nations and extend the instability in the concerned areas. Economic and trade wars have also become another battlefield in geopolitics, along with proxy wars. Countries are now using sanctions, trade barriers, and economic coercion as a means of influence, to shape the economic environment of their targets without a single shot. Although these actions can prevent direct military conflicts, they can have a devastating impact on national economies, international supply chains, and long-term development trends (Buzan & Lawson, 2015). Ideological and political differences also contribute towards geopolitical conflicts. A wide range of political systems, including democracy and authoritarianism, or the rivalry between different systems of religious or secular governments, frequently shape alliances, interventions, and orientation of international actors. Such ideological differences may intensify conflicts and complicate the process of

diplomatic resolution, when the parties have not only strategic but also normative interests. Amplifying these traditional and economic aspects, the contemporary conflicts are becoming more and more of a hybrid and technological nature. By disrupting societies and economies without the necessity of a traditional battlefield, cyber-attacks, disinformation campaigns, and strategic technological competition can make predicting, managing, and resolving conflicts more complicated (Brands, 2022). Collectively, these types of conflicts portray the dynamic character of geopolitical competition, which underscores the significance of multidimensional strategies of analyzing and alleviating instability.

The increasing intricacy of geopolitical conflicts accentuates the significance of interdisciplinary methods of their comprehension. Political motives, economic implications, social impacts, and technological aspects also need to be taken into account by the analysts and policymakers. The international community can easily be seen making a mistake of not looking at the entire picture and therefore underestimating the entire ripple effects of any given dispute.

Major Ongoing Conflicts

The analysis of the existing conflicts can give an understanding of the practical processes of geopolitical instability. These case studies demonstrate how local conflicts can turn into International crises, which impact on security, trade, and diplomacy.

The Russia-Ukraine war is a bright illustration of how territorial issues and power struggles may destabilize the world order. The conflict, which started due to annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 and developed into full-scale invasion in 2022, is a result of a mixture of historical resentment,

security interests, and geopolitical aspirations (Cooley & Nexon, 2020). The war has affected the energy supply in the world especially in Europe and the prices of gas and electricity have soared. Exports of agricultural products in Ukraine have been also heavily affected and this has led to the inflation of food prices globally and food insecurity in the most vulnerable areas of Africa and the Middle East (United Nations Environment Program (UNEP, 2022).

In addition to economic effects, the war has changed the alliances in the world. NATO nations have been spending more on defense and other nations such as China and India have been seeking neutral or strategic grounds so as to maintain their interests. The war highlights the importance of the local territorial conflicts triggering global political realignments, which affects the diplomacy and strategic decisions on the continents.

The Israel/Hamas conflict is an old territorial and political issue that has its roots in history. The latest developments in late 2023 have aggravated the instability in the region, causing the international community to fear spillovers to other countries with the region, including Lebanon and Jordan (United Nations Security Council, 2023). In addition to the short-term humanitarian effects, the war poses a threat to the trade and oil pipelines in the region and the tension between world powers that have a vested interest in the region.

This example shows that long-standing tensions may entrench political differences, instigate humanitarian disasters, and result in a vicious cycle of instability in the region. Peace building initiatives by the UN or regional alliances are fraught with conflicting interests of both local and international actors and it illustrates the

challenge of resolving conflicts in geopolitically sensitive regions.

Although the US-China rivalry is not the conventional military conflict, it is a geopolitical one that has extensive implications on global stability. This competition is based on trade, technology, and control of strategic areas such as the South China Sea, and Taiwan and has been in the form of tariffs, technology bans and diplomacy. The challenge of global supply chains has been caused by economic competition especially in semiconductor and advanced technology industries (Falk., 2019). Also, such military positioning in conflict regions heightens the chances of miscalculation, which may lead to the actual conflict, proving how contemporary geopolitical conflict zones are not limited to traditional warfare.

There are other conflicts that add to the instability of the world such as conflicts in the Korean Peninsula, the South Asia border conflicts and the current political crises taking place in some parts of Africa. These conflicts are individually localized, but, when summed up, they represent the cumulative effect of geopolitical instability on the world security, trade, and cooperation.

Impact on Global Stability

The implications of geopolitical conflicts are far-reaching and go way beyond the immediate geographical areas in which they take place and they are extremely challenging to global stability. These wars interfere with global trade, destabilize the markets and leave investors with uncertainty. As an illustration, the energy and commodity prices tend to surge dramatically due to wars and local conflicts, which have an effect on global supply chains and put the economy of the countries that are

miles away in other parts of the world under pressure (Flint, 2021). Politically, wars may undermine governance systems, empowering authoritarianism, and supporting nationalism, disrupting international collaboration and diplomatic institutions. On social grounds, they tend to create humanitarian emergencies, refugee migration, and education and health destabilization, which even increase the instability. Moreover, contemporary conflicts are also marked by cyber warfare, misinformation, and hybrid approaches that make it difficult to respond to it traditionally and destabilize societies without direct military involvement (Gowan, 2024). Together, these economic, political, and social impacts reveal that geopolitical conflicts are endemic shocks that can transform global stability to produce instability and vulnerability in a variety of sectors and locations.

Participation of World Powers

World superpowers are at the center of determining the dynamics and consequences of the geopolitical conflicts and are often the ones to decide whether the conflicts shall escalate or be alleviated. Countries like the United States, China and Russia have massive power in terms of their military power, their economic bargaining power and even diplomatic contact. They can intervene in conflicts in a variety of ways, including direct intervention, economic sanctions, strategic alliances, or supporting proxy actors. As an example, the US has long used its alliances to contain local disputes and ensure balance, whereas China continues to become more and more dependent on economics and technology to project power and gain strategic foothold in strategic areas. Russia, in its turn, uses traditional and mixed strategies, such as military operations and propaganda, to

impose itself on the adjacent lands and demonstrate its power on the region (Haass, 2023).

The behavior of these international actors is usually connected with international organizations like the United Nations, but conflicting strategic interests of key actors may restrain the efficacy of multilateral responses. These powers do not only determine the course of the individual conflicts, but also broader tendencies in the balance of power on the global arena, shaping trade, security, and international stability on a global scale.

International Organizations

International organizations are instrumental in reducing the impact of the geopolitical conflicts and enhancing stability around the world. The United Nations (UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the World Bank offer mechanisms of diplomatic interactions, humanitarian aid, and conflict management. The UN (especially) is a venue to conduct dialogue, negotiations, and peacekeeping, designed to decrease hostilities and advance international law (United Nations General Assembly, 2023). Some of the measures used to ensure that local conflicts do not escalate into international crises include peacekeeping missions, imposition of sanctions, and mediation programmes.

The success of such organizations is however not always effective due to the conflicting interests of member states. A case in point is the gridlock that the UN Security Council often experiences because of the vetoes of permanent members, which may not help to take immediate action in urgent conflict situations. International organizations have been unable to implement solutions or deter the escalation of situations in the Israel-Hamas conflict and

other Middle East crises, in part due to the powerful geopolitical supporters of the regional actors, whose interests can be opposite to the efforts of international organizations to promote peace in the region (United Nations Security Council, 2023).

Besides conflict resolution, international organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) help in stabilizing the world by offering economic assistance to war-torn or sanctioned countries. Economic shocks, currency stabilization and post-conflict zone reconstruction can be alleviated by financial aid. In the same way, regional institutions such as the African Union and the European Union tend to perform conflict prevention and mediation, which is specific to the cultural and regional circumstances, making international intervention more adaptable.

However, researchers say that these organizations should be changed to meet new types of conflicts, such as cyber warfare, hybrid tactics, and manipulation of information (Ikenberry, 2018). It is a growing understanding on the global community that peacekeeping and conventional diplomacy needs to be supplemented with technological monitoring mechanisms, early warning systems, and speedy humanitarian responses. The reinforcement of these capabilities together with increased collaboration between world powers is necessary in improving the role of international organizations in ensuring stability in the world.

Impact on Developing Countries

The developing countries are disproportionately exposed to geopolitical wars, which tend to worsen the already fragile governance, infrastructure, and economic resilience. Many developing

states do not have enough financial and institutional resources to shock absorb the effect of global conflicts, unlike developed nations, and thus, they are more vulnerable to economic shock, food insecurity, and social unrest. An example is the Russia-Ukraine war that has greatly impacted global grain markets, impacting African and Middle Eastern countries whose economies are highly dependent on imports in these areas (Kaplan, 2018). Increased food and energy costs put pressure on household income and contribute to poverty, potentially leading to social crises and migration.

The spillover effects of the conflicts in neighboring regions are also susceptible to developing countries. Long term wars may result in inflow of refugees, inter-country violence and propagation of militant ideologies that weaken local governments and the stability in the region. Conflicts in certain instances open up avenues to corruption, organized crimes and the development of illicit trade networks, further weakening weak states (Kupchan, 2022).

Sanctions, trade restrictions and global market volatility have high economic effects on the developing countries. They are also frequently affected, even when they are not directly involved in conflicts, with disruption to supply chains, investment flows, and development assistance, halting the achievement of long-term development objectives. Mitigation is sometimes offered by international organizations in terms of financial aid and development initiatives, yet frequently help is not offered in a timely manner and does not address the vulnerable population, exposing them to years of instability (United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP, 2022).

Lastly, geopolitical tensions may stifle initiatives of attaining sustainable development, especially in health, education, and infrastructure. The developing nations might have to use the limited resources to ensure that they address the crisis at hand rather than investing in the long run in social welfare and economic growth. These compound effects reveal the necessity of global collaboration, strategic assistance, and conflict prevention tools that are designed based on the peculiarities of the developing countries vulnerability.

Technology, Modern Warfare and Media

Contemporary warfare no longer takes the form of conventional military confrontation, but the use of the media, technology, and cyber operations has become a major constituent of a war. Cyber attacks, disinformation campaigns, as well as strategies via social media are the perfect methods that governments and other non-state actors use to sway the masses, disrupt infrastructure, and reach the strategic goal without engaging in traditional battles (Mearsheimer, 2018). Such a change has rendered the conflicts more complicated and unpredictable since the actions in the digital or information realm can have direct and concrete consequences on the societies and economies.

The coverage of the media enhances the effects of geopolitical conflicts, which form the opinion of the world, and shape the diplomatic reaction. The social media platforms enable quick spreading of stories, pictures, and videos, which may either attract international solidarity or elicit a response. Although the media can create awareness of the humanitarian crises, it can also be used as a tool of propaganda, misinformation, and manipulation. In the case of the war between Russia and Ukraine, both parties used media and online sources

to influence the narrative, shape international opinion, and impact international policy decisions (Patrick, 2021).

New battlegrounds have been brought about by technological applications, especially in cyber warfare and artificial intelligence. Critical infrastructure, including energy grids, communications systems, or financial systems can be targeted by cyber attacks, causing a disruptive impact on a massive scale without any armed involvement. In the same way, drones, surveillance systems, and autonomous weapons have transformed the dynamics of battlefield operations, as it allows precise strikes, but it also provokes ethical and security risks. Such advancements make it more difficult to solve conflicts in classical ways because the regulations of interaction in digital and hybrid spheres are not well-established within the international law.

Finally, media and technology are a tool and a weapon in the contemporary geopolitical battles, which increases their effects and problematizes traditional approaches to peacekeeping and diplomacy. The study of the interaction of information, technology and conflict is now necessary to policymakers, military, and international organizations in dealing with crises in the modern world.

Future Outlook

The course of the geopolitical conflicts and the reaction of the international community will play a significant role in the further development of global stability. According to experts, the possibility of increasing instability in the next decades due to multipolar competition between major powers, and increased tensions in the regions, can be lengthy and even more severe (Stent, 2019). The conflicts

will probably continue to be multi-dimensional, comprising of traditional warfare, proxy warfare, the use of cyber capabilities, and economic coercion. Such interdependence of crises means that there is no nation that is completely immune to the impacts of far-off conflicts.

The new issues, including climate change, resource depletion, and the spread of technologies, can also contribute to additional geopolitical strains. As an example, the rivalry over such resources as water, rare earth minerals, or agricultural land might turn into the hotspot of the new conflicts especially in several vulnerable areas of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Moreover, hybrid and digital warfare will further problematize the issue of conflict resolution, where operations in the cyberspace, artificial intelligence-driven operations, and disinformation campaigns will not fit the existing paradigm on diplomacy and international law (Walt, 2018).

Meanwhile, technological innovation provides the prospects of early warning systems, monitoring conflicts, and diplomacy based on data. The cooperation of countries in cyber defense, intelligence exchange, and safety of digital infrastructure can help decrease the risk of escalation and soften the blow of contemporary conflicts. Nevertheless, these actions have to be trusted and coordinated among countries, which can be challenging in the world that is marked with rivalry and strategic competition. In general, the future of the world stability will be rooted in a set of effective diplomacy, multilateral cooperation, and adaptive policy frameworks. It will be necessary to mitigate the emergent threats and strengthen the old systems of resolving conflicts to ensure that

local conflicts do not become international crises.

Solutions and Recommendations

The problem of geopolitical confrontation needs a multi-layered strategy whose elements are diplomacy, economic policy, technology management, and inter-country collaboration. First, it is essential to empower the international organizations, including the United Nations, NATO, and regional coalitions. Mechanisms of early detection of conflicts, mediation, and enforcement of these disputes should be strengthened in these institutions, as well as rapid deployment forces to maintain peace and more powerful financial tools to assist conflict-affected countries (United Nations General Assembly, 2023).

Second, world powers should focus on diplomacy rather than taking unilateral action. The establishment of strategic communication lines, weapons control agreements, and continuation of economic collaboration can help to minimize the tension and avoid the development of conflicts. Multilateral forums are the place where the negotiation can be held in the case of proxy or hybrid conflicts, whereas sanctions and economic incentives must be oriented at minimum harm to civilian populations (Weiss & Sam, 2018).

Third, the developing countries should be supported with specific needs to be more resilient to external shocks. Conflict can take its toll on vulnerable populations, which can be alleviated with the help of financial assistance, technical support, and capacity-building programs. The focus in conflict-prone areas should be on ensuring food security, sustaining key services, and stabilizing local economies (Witt, 2019).

Lastly, it is important to discuss the part of technology and media. International regulations on disinformation, cyber security systems and ethical standards on new technologies in warfare, including AI, should be adopted worldwide. Digital monitoring and early warning systems may assist in avoiding escalation and real-time decision-making (Weiss & Carayannis, 2023).

Through a combination of these policies, including institutional fortification, reinforcing diplomacy, assisting developing countries and technology control, the policymakers can mitigate the human, financial and political losses of geopolitical warfare and help to secure long-term global stability (United Nations General Assembly, 2023).

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