March/15/2022

Managing Editor

*Journal of Economics and Political Economy*

Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed our manuscript entitled *Rational decisions and responses of dictatorships in authoritarian states with veto power*, which we request you to consider for publication as a *Journal of Economics and Political Economy*.

Using the model, this study makes eight policy recommendations for creating a new postwar deterrent world order when the warring parties are authoritarian dictatorships with veto power and nuclear powers. First, as long as the ceasefire condition is the abandonment of an independent state by a dictatorship and the retention of an independent state by an invaded state, ceasefire negotiations tend to be parallel unless a mediator is obtained; second, since democratic states require public consent before the decision to start the war, the obstacles to the start of the war are this is greater than in dictatorships. As a result, they tend to be able to respond only to risks that are more imminent for their countries than dictatorships. Third, the distance between a dictatorship and a country determines the decisions of its leaders. The greater the distance, the more likely it is to provide only economic assistance. The closer a country is to the point where it feels threatened if the occupation is tolerated, the more military assistance it will provide. Fourth, when a dictatorship initiates a war of aggression, neighboring countries tend to use economic sanctions to weaken the dictatorship's ability to wage war to avoid a major-power war. Fifth, it is essential to introduce a system in which the veto power of a permanent member of the UN Security Council is suspended if it violates the UN Charter or is a war party. The veto power was introduced based on the idea that cooperation among the major powers is indispensable for avoiding a world war. However, if a major power conducts a war of aggression, predicting that the other major powers fear a world war but are too afraid of it, which would not lead to a war among the major powers, it is necessary to dispatch a UN force. The sixth is the establishment of a permanent UN force that can intervene in areas of conflict by a certain level of resolution of the UN General Assembly. Register with the UN volunteer soldiers who can act in the exercise of war, so that they can be deployed early in the event of a war of aggression by a major power against a minor power. Eighth, make wartime statements by dictators and leaders of invaded countries in the media and elsewhere binding under international law.

We believe that the findings of this study are relevant to the scope of your journal and will be of interest to its readership. The manuscript has been carefully reviewed by an experienced editor whose first language is English and who specializes in editing papers written by scientists whose native language is not English.

This manuscript has not been published elsewhere and is not under consideration by another journal. We have approved the manuscript and agree with submission to *Journal of Economics and Political Economy*. There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Takaharu Ishii

Business Breakthrough University, Departure of Management

Koujimachi Square Building 1F,3 Niban-cho Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo,102-0084 JAPAN

Phone No: +81-90-8919-4012

Email Address: takaharuishii7@yahoo.co.jp