

UN and WHO for Redistribution of Funds and Resources for Peaceful Activities

Evgeny Bryndin¹

¹ Research Department, Research Center Natural Informatics, Public Movement "MORAL RUSSIA", Novosibirsk, Russia

Correspondence: Evgeny Bryndin, Research Department, Research Center Natural Informatics, Public Movement "MORAL RUSSIA", Novosibirsk, Russia.

doi:10.56397/JWE.2025.10.05

Abstract

The United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organization (WHO) advocate for the redistribution of resources and funds allocated to military needs in favor of the development of medicine, health systems, energy, a balanced economy, and green industries. Their initiatives are aimed at reducing the military burden in order to redirect military resources toward peaceful activities, combating diseases, improving medical care, and strengthening national health systems. Such measures help ensure more sustainable development, improve living standards, and reduce the risk of resource-related conflicts. These initiatives call on countries around the world to reassess priorities and more efficiently use their resources for energy systems, a balanced economy, and green industries for the benefit and health of their citizens. This requires the spiritual development of the planet's population.

Keywords: United Nations, World Health Organization, redistribution of resources and funds, peaceful life

1. Introduction

The development of a peaceful world without war on an international scale is potentially possible through the formation of spiritually perfect, peace-loving individuals and leaders in every nation and state.

Man was created by the Creator as a living soul. Man is created in the image and likeness of God. He consists of spirit, soul, and body. The soul is called to spiritual perfection and the formation of a personality for eternal life.

Perfect laypeople are people who, as ordinary laypeople, strive for spiritual perfection and deep spiritual development in their daily lives.

They actively follow the commandments of their religion, demonstrating love, mercy, honesty, and humility in their relationships with others. Such people constantly work on themselves, strengthening their faith through prayer, good deeds, participation in church life, and the study of spiritual teachings. They live by the principles of moral purity, responsibility, and service to others, striving to embody religious values in their daily actions and to be an example to others. In general, perfect laypeople are spiritually mature people who seek unity with God and the perfection of their souls in their secular affairs and family life.

A perfect Orthodox person is one who strives for spiritual perfection by following the commandments of the New Testament and the teachings of the Orthodox Church. Such a person demonstrates love for God and neighbor in their lives, adheres to moral principles, honesty, humility, and mercy. They constantly develop in faith, prayer, good deeds, and spiritual practice, striving to unite with God and fulfill His will. Important qualities of a perfect Orthodox person are sincerity, obedience, patience, and love, as well as deep faith and devotion to spiritual values.

A perfect Jew is one who strives to fulfill the commandments of the Torah and live in accordance with the Jewish spiritual tradition. Such a person demonstrates deep faith, honesty, compassion, humility, and devotion to God (Yahweh). They adhere to the commandments (mitzvot), participate in religious rituals and holidays, and observe the Jewish way of life, including kosher and Shabbat. A perfect Jew constantly strives for spiritual growth, studies sacred texts, lives in harmony with others, and strives to demonstrate love and justice. Spiritual development, fulfilling the commandments, and caring for others play an important role in their lives, helping them draw closer to God and realize their spiritual values.

A perfect Muslim is one who strives for complete submission to the will of Allah, following the commandments of Islam and guided by the principles of the Quran and Hadith. Such a person demonstrates sincere faith, honesty, compassion, patience, and humility in their lives. They perform obligatory religious practices (prayer, fasting, zakat, pilgrimage) and strive to lead a righteous life, showing kindness and justice to others. A perfect Muslim constantly cultivates their spirituality, seeks knowledge, and strives for closeness with Allah, demonstrating love, compassion, and piety in their actions.

The body is the bearer of the soul and spirit. The Bible speaks much about spiritually maintaining the body in a healthy state and prolonging human life. For example, Proverbs 4:20: "My son, attend to my words, and incline your ear to my sayings. Let them not depart from your eyes; keep them in the midst of your heart: for they are life to him who finds them, and health to all his flesh." Exodus 20:12: "Honor your father and your mother: that your days may be long upon the land which the Lord your God is giving

you." Proverbs 4:10: Hear, my son, and accept my words, that the years of your life may be many.

Healthcare and medicine also help people maintain health and increase life expectancy. Addressing these challenges requires financial and material resources. Reallocating funds and material resources spent on wars to medicine and healthcare will help more effectively maintain public health and increase life expectancy.

Wars shorten people's lives. To redirect funds and material resources allocated to wars to medicine and healthcare, an international peace initiative is needed. The UN and WHO should initiate peacemaking processes at the state level. Religious and public organizations should support the peacemaking process and develop public peacebuilding at the national level. State authorities should actively counter negative processes within the country and foster perfect citizens and a harmonious society.

A perfect person (kind, compassionate, peace-loving, creative, and socially useful) follows spiritual values in shaping their personality. A harmonious society fosters a balanced economy, environmentally friendly industry, and medicine and healthcare that support health and increase longevity.

This article examines current issues in the peaceful life of humanity: first, how government authorities initiate the spiritual development of citizens; second, the use of accumulated weapons for peaceful purposes; third, how to initiate peacekeeping through defensive means; fourth, balanced international development; fifth, the formation of an international healthcare system; sixth, addressing state objectives to improve public health and life expectancy; seventh, the use of nuclear warheads for nuclear energy generation; eighthly, the planetary formation of an ecological civilization.

2. State Authorities Initiate the Spiritual Development of Citizens

State authorities initiate programs and measures aimed at the spiritual development of citizens, with the aim of strengthening moral values, social harmony, and the cultural development of society. Such initiatives may include support for religious and cultural events, educational programs on ethics and morality, the development of spiritual centers and

institutions, and the promotion of the spiritual education of the population. An important goal is to create conditions for the harmonious development of the individual, strengthen moral foundations, and foster national and cultural identity. However, such initiatives must be observed within the framework of the rule of law and respect for the freedom of conscience and religion of every citizen.

3. Repurposing Stockpiled Weapons for Peaceful Purposes

Repurposing stockpiled weapons for peaceful purposes is the practice of converting weapons, military equipment, and resources intended for defense into means of livelihood, development, and humanitarian projects. For example, this includes destroying excess weapons stockpiles, recycling military equipment into civilian products, and using technologies to build infrastructure or conduct scientific research. This approach helps reduce the risk of conflict, strengthen international security, and promote economic development. An important aspect is international cooperation and adherence to arms control treaties, ensuring that resources previously intended for war benefit society and contribute to peace and stability.

4. Initiating a Peacekeeping Process Defensively

Initiating a peacekeeping process defensively means using diplomatic and defensive measures to prevent conflict and maintain peace. This includes deploying peacekeeping forces, conducting negotiations, and demonstrating a willingness to defend without resorting to aggressive methods. Defensive means, such as prevention and deterrence systems, can serve as a guarantee of security and help create conditions for dialogue and dispute resolution. Using military force for peaceful purposes to support peace, humanitarian missions, stabilization of the tense social situation, the application of military technologies in the civilian sector and assistance in recovery from the consequences of emergency situations:

(1) Humanitarian operations:

- Demining dangerous areas.
- Ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected regions.

(2) Peacekeeping missions:

- Participation in international peacekeeping and security operations in conflict zones.

- Monitoring compliance with agreements and ceasefires.

(3) Reconstruction and stabilization assistance:

- Rebuilding infrastructure after conflicts.

- Ensuring security for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons.

(4) Training and consulting:

- Training local security forces for peaceful policing.

- Transfer of expertise and technologies for conflict prevention.

(5) Conflict prevention:

- Demonstration of force to deter potential threats and aggression.

- Participation in preventive measures and diplomatic efforts.

It is important to emphasize that the use of military force for peaceful purposes requires clear international agreements, transparency, and the consent of all parties, avoiding coercion or pressure. This approach helps build trust between the parties, reduce the risk of conflict escalation, and promote peace based on mutual respect and adherence to international treaties.

5. International Equitable Development

International equitable development is a concept aimed at reducing economic, social, and cultural gaps between countries and regions of the world. It envisions creating conditions for sustainable growth and improving living standards in all countries, particularly in lagging and developing regions. Implementing this idea involves cooperation in economics, education, healthcare, infrastructure, and technology, as well as the equitable distribution of resources and support for countries most in need. The goal of international equitable development is to ensure the harmonious and balanced development of all humanity and promote global peace and stability.

6. Forming a Global Healthcare System

Forming a global healthcare system involves creating an international structure that coordinates the efforts of countries and organizations to ensure high levels of public health worldwide. This system includes the development of global standards and protocols, the exchange of information and experience, joint programs for the prevention and control of epidemics, and support for vulnerable and

developing countries in the healthcare sector. The primary goal is to increase the effectiveness of disease control, reduce global morbidity and mortality, and ensure equal access to healthcare for all people, regardless of their location. International organizations such as the WHO, as well as collaboration between governments and private partners, play a key role in this process.

6.1 Effective Public Participation in the Healthcare System

Effective public participation in the healthcare system implies the active involvement of citizens in decision-making, planning, and implementation of measures aimed at maintaining and improving their health. This includes educating and informing the public about healthy lifestyles, preventive measures, and healthcare rights, as well as encouraging participation in preventive programs and treatment. This approach promotes citizen responsibility for their own health, improves the quality of medical services, and fosters partnerships between the population and the healthcare system. Ultimately, this leads to more efficient use of resources, reduced morbidity, and the creation of conditions for sustainable development of the healthcare system.

6.2 Effective Medicine Participation in the Healthcare System

Effective public participation in the healthcare system involves the active implementation of modern medical practices, technologies, and methods to ensure high-quality medical services. This includes timely diagnosis, effective treatment, preventive care, and rehabilitation of patients, as well as collaboration among medical institutions and specialists. An important aspect is the focus of medicine on patient needs, the use of innovative solutions, and the continuous professional development of medical professionals. Such participation contributes to improving public health, reducing morbidity and mortality, and ensuring the sustainable development of the healthcare system as a whole.

6.3 Addressing Government Objectives to Improve Public Health and Life Expectancy

Addressing government objectives to improve public health and increase life expectancy includes the implementation of strategic measures and policies aimed at creating conditions for the well-being of citizens. The key areas of government work include:

(1) Healthcare system development:

- Improving the availability and quality of medical services.
- Implementing modern diagnostic and treatment technologies.
- Providing preventive measures and medical examinations.

(2) Creating conditions for a healthy lifestyle:

- Developing programs to promote healthy eating, physical activity, and quitting bad habits.
- Restricting the distribution of unhealthy tobacco and alcohol products.

(3) Social support and health protection:

- Ensuring social protection for vulnerable groups.
- Implementing support programs for families, children, and the elderly.

(4) Educational and information campaigns:

- Raising awareness about a healthy lifestyle.
- Teaching the population self-preservation and disease prevention skills.

(5) Environmental Policy:

- Improving the environmental situation, reducing environmental pollution.
- Monitoring the sanitary conditions of territories.

(6) Infrastructure Modernization:

- Creating modern medical institutions.
- Providing the population with the necessary resources and conditions for health.

(7) Implementation of Translational Medicine:

- Rapid implementation of new medical technologies.
- Implementation of digital clinics.

(8) Spiritual and Material Issues for Improving Public Health and Life Expectancy:

a. Measures Aimed at Strengthening Psychological and Spiritual Well-Being:

- Promoting healthy lifestyle values, moral, and ethical principles.

- Supporting spiritual practices, religious, and cultural events that promote psychological balance.

- Educational programs aimed at fostering positive values and social responsibility.

b. Measures aimed at improving material living

conditions:

- Increasing income levels and social protection of the population.
- Creating comfortable working and living conditions.
- Ensuring access to quality medical care and medications.
- Improving the environmental situation and living conditions.

c. Social integration and support:

- Creating conditions for the active participation of the population in public life.
- Developing programs for psychological support and preventing stress and depression.
- Ensuring equal opportunities for all segments of the population.

Overall, a harmonious combination of material, social, and spiritual measures promotes better health, reduces stress factors, and improves quality of life, which together leads to increased life expectancy and social well-being.

The implementation of comprehensive measures helps reduce morbidity, improve quality of life, and increase life expectancy, which is an important objective of public policy.

7. Using Nuclear Resources for Nuclear Energy Generation

The use of nuclear resources for nuclear energy generation involves several important aspects and issues that should be considered:

(1) Energy security: Nuclear energy allows for the generation of large amounts of electricity with relatively little resource input, which contributes to the diversification of a country's energy balance.

(2) Sources of Nuclear Resources: The primary materials for nuclear energy are uranium and plutonium. Uranium is mined in various countries, and its reserves allow for long-term plans for the development of nuclear energy.

(3) Environmental Impact: Nuclear power plants do not emit greenhouse gases during operation, but require reliable management of radioactive waste and safe storage of spent nuclear fuel.

(4) War and Geopolitics: The use of nuclear resources for military purposes (e.g., the creation of nuclear weapons) differs significantly from the peaceful use of nuclear energy. However, the availability of nuclear materials and technologies will be the subject of

international research.

(5) International Regulation: There are numerous international agreements and organizations (such as the IAEA) that oversee the peaceful use of nuclear resources and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In general, the use of nuclear resources for military purposes to generate nuclear energy is an important component of modern energy that requires strict regulation, safe technologies, and international cooperation to minimize risks and ensure sustainable development.

8. Planetary Formation of Ecological Civilization

The planetary formation of an ecological civilization requires the solution of problems of restoration and maintenance of ecology by the international community. Restoration and maintenance of the ecology of the environment is associated with both spiritual and material problems of the international community. Spiritual problems are awareness of responsibility, environmental values and worldview, environmental culture and ethics. Material problems are restoration of ecosystems, financing, safe technological solutions, industrial impact, waste management. Solving environmental problems requires an integrated approach that takes into account both spiritual and material aspects. This can be achieved through education, development of environmental ethics and implementation of sustainable practices in everyday life. Planetary environmental education based on artificial intelligence can accelerate the planetary formation of an ecological civilization.

8.1 Transformation of the International Community into an Ecological Civilization

Transforming the international community into an ecological civilization requires a comprehensive approach and interaction at various levels. Key aspects that can facilitate this transformation include education and awareness, international cooperation, legislative initiatives, social movements and public organizations, economic incentives, technological innovation, and cultural change.

(1) It is important to introduce environmental education into educational institutions at all levels, as well as conduct information campaigns to raise public awareness of environmental issues and sustainable development.

(2) Addressing global environmental problems such as climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss requires active cooperation between states. This includes both scientific research and joint projects. States must integrate environmental principles into their economic and social strategies. This includes a transition to green technologies, the development of renewable energy sources, the safe use of resources, and the application of natural technologies.

International and national legal frameworks aimed at protecting the environment are necessary. This may include agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect forests and water bodies, and safeguard biodiversity. Civil society and environmental organizations play a vital role in advancing environmental initiatives and pressuring governments and corporations to change their practices.

Mechanisms must be developed to encourage sustainable behavior at both the individual and corporate levels. This can be achieved through carbon taxes, subsidies for clean technologies, and other financial instruments.

The development and implementation of new technologies aimed at reducing environmental impact can significantly accelerate the transition to an ecological civilization. This includes both developments in clean energy and innovations in recycling and waste management.

A reassessment of society's values and priorities is necessary, which can be achieved through art, literature, and media that raise environmental issues and inspire people to action.

The transformation of the international community into an ecological civilization is possible with the combined efforts of all sectors of society—government, business, science, and citizens. This takes time and effort, but the end result—a more sustainable and harmonious world—is worth the effort.

8.2 International Ecology Industry

The environmental industry continues to develop rapidly, responding to the challenges of climate change, pollution, and natural resource depletion. By 2025, new technologies, approaches, and strategies are expected to emerge that will help minimize human impact on the planet (Daniel J. Sherman & David R., 2023; Karen Bakker, 2024; Edward O. Wilson, 2024; Ashley Dawson, 2024; Evgeny Bryndin,

2025c).

One of the key trends will be the massive transition to renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower. This is driven by the need to reduce carbon emissions and achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Digital technologies and artificial intelligence will play a key role in monitoring and managing environmental processes (Evgeny Bryndin, 2025d). This will optimize resource use and reduce the negative impact on the environment. The use of IoT to monitor air and water pollution levels. The use of AI to predict environmental risks and promote planetary environmental education. The development of environmental information networks. Planetary network-based personal development of environmental awareness, ontology, and behavior by AI assistants. The development of smart waste management systems.

A circular economy will become the foundation for sustainable production, where waste is transformed into resources. Companies will strive to minimize waste and reuse materials.

Cities of the future will be designed with environmental principles in mind. This includes the creation of green spaces, the use of energy-efficient technologies, and the development of public transportation. This includes the construction of zero-energy buildings, and the creation of smart parks and green corridors.

The environmental industry is becoming more innovative and technologically advanced. The transition to renewable energy sources, the digital circular economy, ecological urbanization, ecological production, and ecological transport are trends that will help humanity move toward the planetary formation of an ecological civilization (Natarajan Ishwaran, Yexuan Liu, Qi Luo, Shuang Wang & Lin Zhen, 2025; Xiaowen Shang, Yujie Liu, Chao Zhang, Litao Lin & Shufang Liu, 2025; Mark Diesendorf, 2025). It is important that every citizen of the planet contribute to preserving the planet for future generations with an ecological future. It is advisable to implement the planetary formation of an ecological civilization within the framework of an International Mega-Project.

The ecological life of imperfect humanity is based on trust and the observance of the Creator's commands and laws. Trust and fulfillment of the Creator's orders and laws will

provide humanity with synergistic interaction at the level of the Universe with natural technologies for the formation of a Universal Harmonious Ecological Civilization and Cosmic Harmony (Evgeny Bryndin, 2025e).

8.3 UN Participation in the Formation of an Ecological Civilization

The United Nations (UN) plays a vital role in global efforts to promote sustainable development, environmental protection, and address environmental challenges. The UN implements its activities through various programs, conferences, and initiatives aimed at creating a more sustainable world. The UN actively promotes the concept of sustainable development, which encompasses economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015, contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including goals related to environmental protection, climate change, and the sustainable management of natural resources. The UN has established various specialized organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), that focus on ecology, environmental protection, and sustainable development. These organizations develop strategies, conduct research, and implement projects aimed at protecting the environment.

The UN plays a key role in developing and maintaining international environmental agreements, such as the Paris Climate Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. These agreements aim to unite countries' efforts to address global environmental challenges.

The UN organizes international conferences and summits, such as the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) and the World Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20, 2012). These events facilitate discussion and the development of coordinated actions to protect the environment. The UN also supports environmental education and awareness-raising programs. The UN promotes partnerships between public, private, and non-governmental organizations to address environmental issues. This allows resources and expertise to be pooled to achieve common goals. The UN's involvement in the development of an ecological civilization is manifested through

multifaceted efforts aimed at creating a sustainable future, protecting the environment, and improving the quality of life for all people on the planet through ecological waste management and recycling.

9. Conclusion

Perfectly healthy centenarians are people who have reached a significant age thanks to good health, an active lifestyle, and positive habits. They play a vital role in addressing social, family, economic, industrial, and other challenges facing the state and humanity:

(1) Social aspects:

- Passing on valuable life experience, wisdom, and traditions to younger generations.
- Participating in mentoring and volunteering, supporting vulnerable groups.

(2) Family tasks:

- Raising and caring for grandchildren and great-grandchildren, strengthening family ties.
- Preserving family values, traditions, and cultural characteristics.

(3) Economic tasks:

- Participation in work and professional activity in retirement, which contributes to economic stability.
- Transferring skills and knowledge to young professionals, training, and mentoring.

(4) Industrial and technological tasks:

- Contributing to innovative projects based on life experience and wisdom.
- Participation in research on health, aging, and improving the living conditions of the elderly.

(5) Tasks for humanity and the state:

- Modeling an active and healthy lifestyle, stimulating the development of preventive and healthcare programs.
- Raising awareness of the importance of healthy aging and the need to create conditions for a long and high-quality life (Evgeniy Bryndin, 2025f).
- Participation in research and initiatives to study the aging process and improve the quality of life of the elderly.
- Contributing to the development of cultural and educational programs aimed at respecting and integrating older people into society.

Overall, healthy, long-lived individuals are a

valuable resource for society, contributing to its development, strengthening family ties, the formation of sustainable social structures, and the improvement of global order. Their active participation helps address various challenges facing the state and humanity, and their example inspires the creation of conditions for active and healthy longevity for the entire international community.

References

Ashley Dawson. (2024). *Environmentalism from Below: How Global People's Movements Are Leading the Fight for Our Planet*. Haymarket Books, p. 437.

Daniel J. Sherman, David R. Montgomery. Environmental Science and Sustainability. WW Norton & Co., p. 696.

Edward O. Wilson. (2024). *The Future of Life*. Abacus, p. 256.

Evgeniy Bryndin. (2025f). Maintaining Body's Hormonal-Genetic Synergy Prolongs Human Life. *WebLog Journal of Clinical Case Reports*. wjccr.2025.j3101.

Evgeny Bryndin. (2023a). Formation of Christian Harmonic Civilization. *Journal of Research in Social Science and Humanities*, 2(5), pp. 40-44.

Evgeny Bryndin. (2023b). International Functional Economic Accounting and Calculation of Energy by Equivalent on the BRICS+ Platform. *Journal of World Economy*, 2(3), pp. 13-17.

Evgeny Bryndin. (2024). Formation of a Culture of Peace at the BRICS+ International Platform. *The Journal of Social Sciences Studies and Research*, 4(02), 38-42.

Evgeny Bryndin. (2025a). International Translational Medicine in World Healthcare. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, 14(09), 68-74. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2025.1409.008>

Evgeny Bryndin. (2025b). Intelligent Digital Clinic of Interacting Multimodal AI Assistants. *Research in Medical & Engineering Sciences*, 11(4), pp. 1237-1241.

Evgeny Bryndin. (2025c). When Humanity Defiles Nature, then Nature Defiles Humanity with Diseases. *Advance in Environmental Waste Management & Recycling*, 8(1), pp. 1-3.

Evgeny Bryndin. (2025d). Creating Smart Manufacturing Based on AGI Twins and Interacting Intelligent Platforms. *Journal of World Economy*, 4(4), pp. 121-131 URL: <https://doi.org/10.56397/JWE.2025.08.12>

Evgeny Bryndin. (2025e). Towards Continuous Changes through Interacting Processes with Synergetic Self-Regulation according to the Law of Harmony. *ShodhSamajik: Journal of Social Studies*. India. pp. 29-38. doi:10.29121/ShodhSamajik.v2.i1.2025.15

Karen Bakker. (2024). *How Digital Environmentalism Can Combat Climate Change, Restore Biodiversity, Cultivate Empathy, and Regenerate the Earth*. The MIT Press, p. 288.

Mark Diesendorf. (2025). A Strategy for Resisting the Vested Interests Driving the Collapse of the Biosphere and Civilisation. *Ecological Civilization*, 2(3).

Natarajan Ishwaran, Yexuan Liu, Qi Luo, Shuang Wang, Lin Zhen. (2025). Ecological Civilizations – Development Narrative for the Global South? *Ecological Civilization*, 2(1).

Xiaowen Shang, Yujie Liu, Chao Zhang, Lita Lin, Shufang Liu. (2025). Harmony between Humanity and Nature in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Urban Agglomeration during Decadal Development. *Ecological Civilization*, 2(2).