



Is there a place for peace plan?

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Context

- The armed conflict initiated by the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine has led to over 12 000 killed and more than 29 000 injured civilians, large-scale destruction and damage of civilian dwellings and infrastructure, grave violations of international human rights, international humanitarian law, as well as corresponding crimes - the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine
- Devastating strikes of Russian army on Ukrainian energy infrastructure and intensive advance; power outages; Ukrainian retaliatory strikes
- Russia raises taxes to finance war
- Cruel military mobilization in Ukraine
- Opponents of war are persecuted



Headquarters of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine in Kharkiv destroyed by Russian strike



A home of peace researcher in Kyiv hit by Russian drone

Timeline



- 19 November – existence of the Russia-U.S. plan leaked
- 20 November – 28 points published
- 23 November – European counter-proposal leaked
- 24 November – meeting in Geneva; 19 points agreed by Ukraine; Russia welcomes some Trump's points, rejects European proposals
- 25 November – Dmitriev-Witkoff conversations leaked
- 27 November – European Parliament's resolution
- 28 November – Putin threatens to take disputed territories by force
- 30 November – U.S.-Ukraine negotiations in Florida
- 2 December – negotiations in Moscow, no deal; Putin's threats to Europe

UKRAINE RUSSIA PEACE DEAL FRAMEWORK



1. Ukraine's sovereignty will be confirmed.
2. A comprehensive and comprehensive non-aggression agreement will be concluded between Russia, Ukraine and Europe. All ambiguities of the last 30 years will be considered settled.
3. It is expected that Russia will not invade neighbouring countries and NATO will not expand further.
4. A dialogue will be held between Russia and NATO, mediated by the United States, to resolve all security issues and create conditions for de-escalation in order to ensure global security and increase opportunities for cooperation and future economic development.
5. Ukraine will receive reliable security guarantees.
6. The size of the Ukrainian Armed Forces will be limited to 600,000 personnel.
7. Ukraine agrees to enshrine in its constitution that it will not join NATO, and NATO agrees to include in its statutes a provision that Ukraine will not be admitted in the future.
8. NATO agrees not to station troops in Ukraine.
9. European fighter jets will be stationed in Poland.
10. US guarantee:
 - The US will receive compensation for the guarantee.
 - If Ukraine invades Russia, it will lose the guarantee.
 - If Russia invades Ukraine, in addition to a decisive coordinated military response, all global sanctions will be reinstated, recognition of the new territory and all other benefits of this deal will be revoked.
 - If Ukraine launches a missile at Moscow or St. Petersburg without cause, the security guarantee will be deemed invalid.
11. Ukraine is eligible for EU membership and will receive short-term preferential access to the European market while this issue is being considered.
12. A powerful global package of measures to rebuild Ukraine, including but not limited to:
 - a. The creation of a Ukraine Development Fund to invest in fast-growing industries, including technology, data centres, and artificial intelligence.
 - b. The United States will cooperate with Ukraine to jointly rebuild, develop, modernise, and operate Ukraine's gas infrastructure, including pipelines and storage facilities.
- c. Joint efforts to rehabilitate war-affected areas for the restoration, reconstruction and modernisation of cities and residential areas.
- d. Infrastructure development.
- e. Extraction of minerals and natural resources.
- f. The World Bank will develop a special financing package to accelerate these efforts.
13. Russia will be reintegrated into the global economy:
 - a. The lifting of sanctions will be discussed and agreed upon in stages and on a case-by-case basis.
 - b. The United States will enter into a long-term economic cooperation agreement for mutual development in the areas of energy, natural resources, infrastructure, artificial intelligence, data centres, rare earth metal extraction projects in the Arctic, and other mutually beneficial corporate opportunities.
 - c. Russia will be invited to rejoin the G8.
14. Frozen funds will be used as follows:
 - \$100 billion in frozen Russian assets will be invested in US-led efforts to rebuild and invest in Ukraine. The US will receive 50% of the profits from this venture.
15. A joint American-Russian working group on security issues will be established to promote and ensure compliance with all provisions of this agreement.
16. Russia will enshrine in law its policy of non-aggression towards Europe and Ukraine.
17. The United States and Russia will agree to extend the validity of treaties on the non-proliferation and control of nuclear weapons, including the START I Treaty.
18. Ukraine agrees to be a non-nuclear state in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
19. The Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant will be launched under the supervision of the IAEA, and the electricity produced will be distributed equally between Russia and Ukraine — 50:50.
20. Both countries undertake to implement educational programmes in schools and society aimed at promoting understanding and tolerance of different cultures and eliminating racism and prejudice:
 - a. Ukraine will adopt EU rules on religious tolerance and the protection of linguistic minorities.
 - b. Both countries will agree to abolish all discriminatory measures and guarantee the rights of Ukrainian and Russian media and education.
21. Territories:
 - a. Crimea, Luhansk and Donetsk will be recognised as de facto Russian, including by the United States.
 - b. Kherson and Zaporizhzhia will be frozen along the line of contact, which will mean de facto recognition along the line of contact.
 - c. Russia will relinquish other agreed territories it controls outside the five regions.
 - d. Ukrainian forces will withdraw from the part of Donetsk Oblast that they currently control, and this withdrawal zone will be considered a neutral demilitarised buffer zone, internationally recognised as territory belonging to the Russian Federation. Russian forces will not enter this demilitarised zone.
22. After agreeing on future territorial arrangements, both the Russian Federation and Ukraine undertake not to change these arrangements by force. Any security guarantees will not apply in the event of a breach of this commitment.
23. Russia will not prevent Ukraine from using the Dnieper River for commercial activities, and agreements will be reached on the free transport of grain across the Black Sea.
24. A humanitarian committee will be established to resolve outstanding issues:
 - a. All remaining prisoners and bodies will be exchanged on an 'all for all' basis.
 - b. All civilian detainees and hostages will be returned, including children.
 - c. A family reunification programme will be implemented.
 - d. Measures will be taken to alleviate the suffering of the victims of the conflict.
25. Ukraine will hold elections in 100 days.
26. All parties involved in this conflict will receive full amnesty for their actions during the war and agree not to make any claims or consider any complaints in the future.
27. This agreement will be legally binding. Its implementation will be monitored and guaranteed by the Peace Council, headed by President Donald J. Trump. Sanctions will be imposed for violations.
28. Once all parties agree to this memorandum, the ceasefire will take effect immediately after both sides retreat to agreed points to begin implementation of the agreement.

Interests

Ukraine	European Union	United States	Russia
Security guarantees	Security guarantees	Security guarantees	Security guarantees
Sovereignty	Global leadership	Global leadership	Global leadership
Territories and Recovery	Economic growth	Economic dominance	Territories
Euro-Atlantic integration	Strong NATO	EU pays more in NATO	No NATO at the borders

Red lines

Ukraine	European Union	United States	Russia
Surrendering any lands or elements of sovereignty	Russian sphere of influence in Europe	War of attrition exhausting U.S. economy	Giving up lands or plans to conquer lands
Russian veto on Ukrainian policy choices, including defence arrangements	Ukraine surrenders to Russia and become a threat to Europe	Russia and China controlling European markets	NATO membership or any Western troops in Ukraine
Impunity for war crimes	Impunity for war crimes	Nuclear escalation	Nuclear escalation

Conclusions

- Radically different positions made peace deal a non-starter: Ukrainian government is not going to give up lands, NATO aspirations, sovereignty; Russia is not going to give up territorial claims and “big brother” demands
- Putin thinks Ukraine could surrender because of military defeats, but he could get under pressure nothing more than a ceasefire because Ukraine is a part of long-term security arrangements between the EU and U.S.
- Ceasefire could be advantage to everyone – except for the aggressor; Russia is going to continue conquest, not exhausted enough
- Trump’s plan is mainly aimed at asserting U.S. global leadership and economic interests, as well as Trump’s personal interests, including power grab, curbing domestic unrest and market speculations
- U.S.-Russia secret talks where the plan born reflect great power balance
- **We need agreement between peoples rather than militarized governments on how to resist nonviolently all wars and militarism**

Our work for knowledge-based peace

- The Institute of Peace and Law is a scholarly arm of the Ukrainian Pacifist Movement that emerged after Free Civilians School of Pacifism and shares ideas of the 2022 [“Peace Agenda for Ukraine and the World”](#) and 2024 [“Ukrainian Vision of Peace”](#)
- Our mission is to research, study, advocate and practice peace as dynamics of life free of violence and law as norms shaping how we live. We are committed to knowledge-based protection and promotion of human rights to peace and to conscientious objection to military service, development of culture of peace and peace education in Ukraine and worldwide.
- We maintain three research projects on conscientious objection, peace culture and education, and Quakerism (a pacifist religion), as well as a legal aid clinic for persecuted conscientious objectors to military service



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Science4Peace: The Trump Peace Plan

A few days ago, the Trump administration announced a peace plan for Ukraine. A lot of discussion happened since then.

We will hear from two experts their interpretation on

Wednesday, 3. December, 5pm (CET)

<https://tinyurl.com/Science4Peace> or <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87653470277>

- [News](#)
- The Trump Peace Plan ([Recording](#))
 - Yuriy Sheliashenko (Institute for Peace and Law, Kyiv, <https://pax.org.ua/>) ([slides](#))
 - Tom Sauer ([Department of Political Science](#), Antwerp University)

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