



It is stipulated by Rules of the ICCRUW as follows:

Art. 1. Purposes

1. To contribute to development of friendly relations among nations and
2. To contribute to maintaining peace and peaceful settlement of conflicts.

II Principles 原則

A. According to the Rules of the ICCRUW, our Commission and Members shall act in accordance with the following Principles. (Art.2.)

1. Members shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Rules of the ICCRUW.
2. This Commission shall not intervene in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.
3. Our Commission is based on the principle of equality among the same category of its Members.

B. According to the Decisions of the ICO GA, we can see the following 'Fundamental policy of Conciliation'

When Pres. Rikio Kaneko announced his candidacy for ICO Presedent, he expressed his political opinion regarding this new international organization ICO. He proposed to the GA to adopt Clauses N.1~N.5, all of which our GA adopted unanimously. They are as follow:

1. The ICO must be a source of HOPEs

Our ICO as well as the ELFO must be always and everywhere a source of HOPRs for human beings. Human beings do both good conduct and bad deed. In these grey and rainy days, let us both ICO and ELFO march along peaceful and harmonious way,  
**For love, not hatred; by construction, not destruction; not dividing, but uniting people's hearts warmly.**



Editor: Pres. Hon. Prof. Rikio Kaneko

Respecting national and all human interests

Harmony, Respect, Love, Good, Beauty

N.151, AUG 10, 2022 ELFO's URL: <http://mopw.org/>

Online Conciliation  
オンライン調停

We the ICO (international Conciliation Commission) is going to send the PAD (Peace and Amity Delegation) to belligerent Russia and Ukraine.

At the same time ICO GA (General Assembly) created another way of conciliation by online. As was said, **Conciliation through the Internet is one of the best choices because it is safer, more convenient, open to all the members, even to world people, and it may be realized with far less costs.**

Regarding the Executive Committee of Online Conciliation (ECOC or EC) the ICO GA decided as follows:

A. Difference between the EC and the PAD.

1. Members of the EC and the PAD may be different, but all the members of the PAD shall be a member of the EC.
2. The EC Chairperson will be the Head of the EC, be elected by the ICO GA by 22, 2022. (But it was too early, so ICP Pres. Rikio proposed yesterday (JUL 21) to prolong to 25 of this month)
3. The Chairperson shall be competent to preside the EC, shall be responsible for executing EC's decisions by oneself or in cooperation with by ICO members.

B. Aspects common with the PAD

EC's and PAD's purposes, principles, matters to be talked with belligerents are the same as follow:

## 2. See people's distress

See people's sadness and unhappiness caused artificially by human work, which leads to many conflicts and even to war. In our heart we cannot be calm. Let us both ICO and the ELFO refrain from deeds which would increase people's anguish.

**Remebering people's distress, hoping recovery, to all wishing happiness, health, success and calm family** (Earth-Loving Song), let's go with kind heart.

## 3. Life and Happiness are the first

Human beings are injuring or killing each other with or without justification. In any conflict the disputing parties may settle it reasonably and peacefully if they are ready to compromise on the basis of respect of peaceful settlement as stipulated by UN Charter, Art. 33 or in accordance with equity and goodness (ex aequo et bono). Common sense demands mutual compromise, ceasefire and conclusion of peace traty, neither mutual destruction nor killing precious lives.

## 4. Dangerous Escalation of Russo-Ulrainian War

If Russia and Ukraine continue war, and NATO supports Ukrainiane militarily, the world situation will be darker and darker, it may be possible that war may escalate into Ukrainian attacks of Russian territories (or even Moscow), anyway it is clear that more horrible destruction and loss of countless lives will be caused by such military choice.

### 4. Impartial and equitable approach

Both the ICO and the the ICCRUW must try to find peaceful settlement of a conflict or belligerency through impartial and equitable approach which means that a party compromises in some fields, and instead of them, the other party also compromises in some other sectors equitably and harmoniously.

### 5. Win and Win, not one belligerent's surrender

The ICCRUW should present to both of the belligerents such proposals by which two parties may not feel complete defeat. So that the ICCRUW should avoid proposal to be sent to one of belligerents, by

which the ICCRUW recommends to surrender in the present war.

The following instruction concerns the PAD, not ECOC. But it is useful also for the ECOC.

*Aforementioned 5 cluase are 5 fundamental principles pf the ICO and the ICCRUW. Besides them, we, especially the PAD (Peace and Amity Delegation), must formulate detailed concerning internal, external policy, and essential matters of conciliation:*

#### A. Internal policy

- 1. The PAD shall respect decision and recommendation.*
- 2. Members shall respect opinion of Dr. Leo Rebello when meeting goes on between the PAD and a belligerent, because he is Chief of the PAD.*

#### B. External policy of this time

- 1. Impartial attitude: the PAD refrain absolutely from partial or unequitqble attitude.*
- 2. Fair and amicable aproproach: when a belligerent leader or authorities express their opinion which criticizes or comdemns the other belligerent, Dr. Leo Rebello may comment on the given matter as his "private opinion", but shall never criticize or comdemn his dialogist.*

## Principles of conciliation (From ELFO GA decision )

- A conciliator shall try to find neutral equitable conditions to which belligerents are most likely to agree.
- Conciliator shall not mention lawfulness or unlawfulness of a given action of belligerents while conciliation goes on.
- Conciliator shall study in advance relevant facts and opinions of both belligerents equally.
- Comciliator shall study in advance relevant facts and opinions concerning belligerents equally, trying to find matters to which they are most likely to agree to early.
- A conciliator shall respect instruction from the authorities of the Organization.

### III Composition of the ECOC 構成

I propose to the ICO GA that the ECOC (Executive Committee of Online Conciliation) be composed of the following genre of members:

#### A. ELFO original 3 members for conciliation

1. **ELFO Pres. Rikio Kaneko**. I was initiator of international, therefore, Russo-Ukrainian conflict and war.



2. **Adv. of Indian Supreme Court, Ms. Chitrangari Negi**, she made preparatory efforts for conciliation.



3. **ELFO Secretary-general Irina Karpekina** works very hard every day for the ELFO and the ICO.

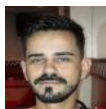


#### B. PAD members whom you see now here:

1. **Amb. Abraham Kitembo** is willing to visit Moscow for conciliation between belligerents as our ELFO Peace and Amity Ambassador.



2. **BELFA Pres. Mr. Edmario** may be a member of the ECOC irrespective of actual participation in the PAD.



3. **Dr. Leo Rebello**, a candidate for Indian President, though he is very busy with his election campaign.



4. **Mr. Alain Nkongnewi**. He began to study his draft peace treaty between the belligerent Russia and Ukraine.



4. **Juge David Sprung**. He agreed to be a Chief of the Council of the Judicial Affairs and to go to belligerents.



5. **Advocate Waheed Ahmad** of High Court of Pakistan. Thank you for your wish to add your name to the PAD.



6. **Other members** who will express one's willingness to go Russia and Ukraine

### C. Members of Solidarity Council

ELFO Solidarity Council consists of (a) Diplomats of international organizations such as UN (6 persons) and (b) members elected by the General Assembly of the ELFO. Here I propose that only the Diplomats of (a) kind, who **represent general interests**, join the ECOC, namely, at present time:

1. **Amb. Andrey N. Chernyshov UN** (Minister Counselor (Int'l Aff.) ♦ UN FAO Ambassador ♦ Int'l Sr. Exec. ♦ H. Lev. Negotiator ♦ Fed. Pol. Party SVC ♦ Prof.:



2. **Kokula Krishna Hari K** (2020/6/23) (Diplomat 🏰 Harvardian 🌸 Ex-Gov 🏰 Strategy 🏰 Researcher 🎯 Int Gov Advisor ▶ Ex-Entrepreneur 🌸 GDPR Expert;



3. **Mohieddine BEN JEMAA** who is also an Ambassadeur of the United Nations, joined our ELFO in September 16, 2022.



4. **Ahmed El-Shaarawy** Adviser and director of the office of the United Nations Ambassador to Egypt at United Nations.



5. **Romanos Raad** Ambassador at Large at International Human Rights Commission-IHRC.



6. **Shawqy AlWaily** (Arabic Reviser and Diplomat at African Union; As of 2016, whole population within the area is 1,187,596,442.



#### D. From Repr. of regional organs of the ELFO

1. ELFO South Asian General Headquarter in Nepal, Its Repr. is Anuska Joshi,



2. ELFO All African General Headquarter Repr. Edward Lowassa, Tanzanian former Prime Minister.



3. ELFO West African General Headquarter in



Ghana . Ivo Arrey Mbongaya is its Representative; Boundary spanner with huge experiences in diverse projects and businesses.



4. ELFO Pacific Ocean General Headquarter in Nauru, its Representative is Mr. [Chubasco Diranga](#)

### A. From Heads of ELFO organs



1.Ex-Amb. [Yuba Nath](#) from Nepal, Chief of the Interstate Council.



2.Vice-Chief of the State Council. Hrvoje Cikovic, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia.



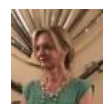
3. H. E. Dr. Sharli Acharya (JUL 22, 2022), India.20K Followers Ambassador Of Peace (India)



4.Acting Chief of the Peace Council [Ajay Singh](#), Cultivating contemporary ideologies for Global Peace.



5. Vice-Chairperson of the Earth-Loving Amicable Festival : Mr. Rafael Serrallet from Spain.



6.Chief Councilor of the Economic and Social Department, [Vesna Arsic](#), ex-Ambassador of the Republic of Serbia



7. Chief of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Council [H.E. Amb. Chief Don Alexander](#); UNESCO AMBASSADOR.



8. Mr. Sreenivasulu, Dr. Prof., Vice-Pres. of the Earth-Loving Amicable Court,

### F. From Pres. of Earth-Loving Friendly Associations

### National Earth-Loving Friendly Associations



1. Pres. of Mexican Earth-Loving Friendly Association, Carlos Hector. Chair of Examining committee of Earth-Loving Songs



3. Pres. of Indian Earth-Loving Friendly Association, Dr. Sahdev Singh.



4.Pres. of Fijian Earth-Loving Friendly Association, Ex-Amb. Saula Sovanivalu

### G. From Peace and Amity Ambassadors

#### (PAA)

(Regarding the PAA: <http://mopw.org/e-framepage.html>)



1. [Dr. Ravinder Kumar Grover](#) (JUN 29,2022). India. Associate Professor of Law at University;



2. Dip. [Eric Araali](#), Vice-Repr. of Corps of Peace and Amity Diplomats, Inovative Commercial and Petroleum Diplomat.



N. 655. [Professor Judge Shams Alamro](#) (JUL 29, 2022) UAE. Judge international في Court international,.

### H. Others



1.Secretary of the ELFO, HOPE Watanabe. She is *a Representative of about 150 ELFO members..*

Under construction



## IV. Matters to be talked 話し合い事項

Respecting ELFO GA's decision dated April 15, 2022, I propose a little of correction.

### a. Cease-fire

Pres. Rikio's ideas are to propose to cease fire in such a time as the belligerents agree to:

- i while both of belligerents are negotiating, sitting face to face;
- ii while both of belligerents are negotiating through online;
- iii While our PAD is staying in Kyiv;
- iv From 00:00~08:00 in the morning;
- v X-mas day from 00:00~24:00;
- vi 1<sup>st</sup>~3<sup>rd</sup> of New Year;
- vii Besides them the ELACC (Earth-Loving Amicable Conciliation Commission) may propose and welcome any agreement on cease-fire partly or wholly at any time and in any place.

N.B. Here "fire" means to launch a missile, to discharge a gun etc. and does not include preparation for battle.

### b. Ukraine will not join the NATO

As Ukraine once expressed her readiness not to join the NATO, it may be comparatively easy for the ICO to embody its equitable proposal to the belligerents. The ICO will search for the followings:

- i . What States should guarantee security of Ukrainian State?
- ii . Is it not better for the United Nations to be a contracting party of the said security treaty?

### b.-N.2 Permanent neutralization of Ukraina

In July 22, 2022 before all the ELFO FAMILY I dared to mention a way of neutralization of the Ukraine as one of the possible breakthroughs of negotiation for cease-fire and peaceful settlement of Russo-Ukrainian War.

If the ECOC (Executive Committee of Online Conciliation) were to propose it now, the Ukrainian Government would be more or less dissatisfied with such an idea. It is equitable, therefore, that, to that extent, Russian side would make due concessions to Ukrainians. Let's ICO talk about it. I hope every ICO and ELFO members to express one's opinion if any.

## A. ICO members' opinions

**Oex-Amb. Yuba Nath.** You know already his exclamation (JUL 22, 2022) regarding my idea about neutralization of Nepal and Ukraine. Nepal is similar with Switzerland in some respects. Our correspondence is as follows:

**Rikio:** *Thank you, Yuba Nath San. I hope that your country be permanently neutralized State which not only States but other entities guarantee.*

**Yuba:** *Resourceful, Intelligent, Knowledgeable, Intelligent and Open. This is RIKIO.*

**Rikio:** *Dear Yuba, may I open our conversation to the ICO and ELFO members? Because I want very much to talk among ELFO FAMILY about permanent neutralization of Ukraine. I suppose you'll agree to my ideas.*

**Yuba:** *ok*

**OPres. of the BELFO Edmario Peoxinho.**

In JUL 23, 2022 he wrote, "I agree with the valuable perspectives and mindset of Mr. Rikio Kaneko on Ukraine's Neutrality and Vision."

**Dear all the members, please send us your free opinion about neutralization of Ukraine.**

## B. Reasons for neutralization of Ukraine

1. As I said, a way of neutralization of the Ukraine may be "one of the possible breakthroughs of negotiation for cease-fire and peaceful settlement of Russo-Ukrainian War."

2. Militarization with modern weapons and strengthening military alliances are contrary to normalization of Earth-community and maintaining beautiful cosmos.

3. Considering history of human beings, use of armed forces and even threat by it were prohibited gradually, so, the way along which humankind march is disarmament and peaceful settlement of conflicts.

4. Such peaceful amicable way leads to ONE World, namely, World Federation where **every State shall be peaceful, and of neutralized character.** Permanent neutralized States or regions are forerunners of progressive peaceful process moving toward establishment of ONE World. **They can be even proud of it: they are in the van of the era!!**

## C. Concept of permanently neutralized State

Here a permanently neutralized State means a State whose independence and integrity are for all future time guaranteed by an international treaty, under the condition that such State binds itself never to take up arms against any other State except for defence against attack, and never to enter into such international obligation as could indirectly involve it in war. (Oppenheim's international law, Vol. I . PEACE, 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Longmans, p.243.)

The neutralization may contain a possibility to conclude a convention by which a neutralised State can acquire, without cession of, new parts of territory with the consent of all the contracting States.

**Separate treaty of neutralization.** It seems better to conclude a treaty of permanent neutralization of Ukraine apart from a peace treaty between Russia and Ukraine because the former treaty involve more contracting parties, while the latter concerns, in principle, belligerent Russia and Ukraine though both treaties relate each other closely.

## D. Equitable and good compromise

What will be the compromises between Russia and Ukraine from view points of equity and goodness (ex aequo et bono)? First of all, our ECOC will see the contents of obligations to be imposed upon Ukrainian State. If the treaty of neutralization stipulates such heavy obligations for Ukraine as disarmament, it is equitable that on Russian back would be also heavy burdens, to that extent. The converse is also true.

Here ECOC's task is to try to make up a draft convention as clearly as possible. Then it will be easier for the ECOC to propose several mutual compromises.

## e. Demilitarization

What can you propose regarding this point? Neutralization is of politico-diplomatic character, while demilitarization is of military character imposing restrictions of weapons. I want to hear members's opinion about it.

## d. Non-use of a mass destruction weapon

It may be comparatively easy for belligerents to promise not to use a mass destruction weapon, namely, ABC weaponry: Atomic, and Bacteriological and Chemical.

An ICO dialogist will express its proposal that a belligerent should never use a mass destruction weapon so far as the enemy belligerent does not use it.

## e. Territorial problems

It may be very complicated process to settle these problems:

- A. It will be very good if Russia and Ukraine can conclude a peace treaty by themselves which would settle their territorial problems finally.
- B. It is possible, however, that even if they succeeded to conclude peace treaty which stops warfare, they could not agree to final settlement of territorial problems.

The several points below-mentioned concerns the case B, and are to be regarded ICO PROPOSALS to belligerents.

### Point N.1

If Russia and Ukraine fail to do it, they shall promise to continue to negotiate after conclusion of peace treaty.

### Point N.2

If they cannot settle the territorial problem for a long time by negotiation after conclusion of peace treaty, it may be several phases which our ICO may propose to Russia and Ukraine.

### Point N. 3

Our ICO proposes the 10 years for diplomatic negotiation. This period is for autonomy of diplomatic negotiation between Russia and Ukraine.

### Point N.4

If they fail to settle territorial problems by diplomatic negotiation, they shall submit the case to an international conciliatory organization. (As to our ICO the GA will decide if it is ready to receive the case)

#### Point N.5

If Russia and Ukraine agree to conclusion of the said international conciliatory organization, it is very good. But if one of them does not agree to it, the case shall be submitted to the ICJ (International Court of Justice), asking it to deliver an advisory opinion.

#### Point N.6

If Russia and Ukraine agree to conclusion of the said advisor opinion of the ICJ, it is very good. But if one of them does not agree to it, the case shall be submitted to the ICJ), asking it to deliver a judicial decision binding both of the parties.

#### Point N.7

Russia and Ukraine shall respect the decision of the ICJ, provided that they may alter the contents of decision if they agree to it.

N.B. While conciliation or judicial procedure goes on, Russia and Ukraine may negotiate at any time.

#### **g. Food (wheat) problems**

In order that Ukraine provides African countries with food, especially Ukrainian wheat, we the ICO proposes followings:

1. Ukraine shall neither locate military objects within or near a port which are used for exporting food, nor use such a port for importing weaponry and other military porposes.
2. Russia will neither attack such a peaceful port so long as Ukrainian side observes the aforementioned rules, nor attack a ship carrying such humanitarian food.

#### **e. Non-attack of a church, a hospital, a school.**

Our ICO proposes:

1. that religious, educational and medical establishments shall not be used for military purposes, and so long as they remain so, they shall not be an object of military operation.
2. and that Ukrainina side shall inform in advance Russian authorities of the name and place of the establishments of these categories which are located within theatre of war.

#### **g. Humanitarian corridor**

ICO's proposal is as follows:

1. Civilians shall neither remain in nor enter warring theatre. If they are temporaly obliged to be there, humanitarian corridor must be created immediately for leaving from there, and they must not be attacked.
2. When military objects in a region (a village, a city or prefecture etc.) are declared to be attacked, hmaniterian corridors shall be created by belligerents' agreement or unilaterally.

### **V. Net conciliation process 調停手順**

As there did not appear a candidate for Chairperson of the ECOC (Executive Committee for Online Conciliation), I was obliged to sit there (JUL 28, 2022). From the bottom of my heart, I want members to cooperate with me and other staffs concerned.

How to proceed with this official dynamic Online Conciliation? I would like to do it in accordance with such a systematic procedure of general character which may be applied also to other conflicts or war.

#### **The first step: ICO President's greeting**

It is to send ICO President' greeting by video and email to belligerent Russia and Ukraine, where ICO Pres. may express one's wishes:

- a. that the ICO be a promoter of the conciliation.
- b. that belligerents consider our proposals;
- c. that we the ICO would like to render good offices for them, proposing mediation
- d. that belligerents would express their readiness to compromise in what respects and to what extent.
- e. and that rendering good offices and mediation are conducted, in principle, by online and emails.

#### **The second step: commencement of dialogue**

- a. Russia, Ukraine and the ICO may appoint its plural dialogists of assistant character respectively.

b. First dialogists will be from the ICO and the State which expressed firstly her readiness to participate in our conciliation project. (It may be Russia or Ukraine.) In any case conciliation shall be fair.

c. Supposing that Ukrainian side answered to our call earlier than Russian, then the first phase of the conciliation will be conducted as follows:

### The third step: the program of conciliation

It will be conducted through Zoom meeting, host of which is the following joint promoters .

Promoter: Joint auspices of ICO, ELFO and ELC (Earth-Loving Company)

Date: The day agreed to with the Ukrainian side

Time: 14:00~16:00 by Japanese time (10:00~by U.time)

Place: House for Peace, Welfare & Friendship in Sapporo

Participants: Its maximum is 50 per. including journalists

1. Chairperson Judge David Sprung's greeting
2. ICO Pres. Rikio Kaneko's Greeting
3. Main participants' greeting and self-introduction
4. ICO Pres. Rikio Kaneko's speech on proposal of cease-fire
5. Ukrainian answer to him.
6. Dr. Leo Rebello, Indian Presidential candidate -- on neutralization of Ukraine
7. Ukrainian answer to him
8. Mr. Yuba Nath, Nepalian Ex-Ambassador -- on demilitarization
9. Ukrainian answer to him
10. Mr. Hasan A. Judge of International Court of Justice -- on non-use of ABC weapons
11. Ukrainian answer to him
12. ICO Mr. Alain Nkongwenwi speech on territorial problems
13. Ukrainian answer to him
14. Former Prime Minister ICO Edward Lowassa speech on food problems (N.B.)
15. Ukrainian answer to him
16. Hon.Prof., of atom, ICO Kiyoshi Kato -- on non-attack against atomic station

17. Ukrainian answer to him

18. Ms. ChitranjaliNegi Advocate of Indian Supreme Court -- on non-attack of schools etc.

19. Ukrainian answer to her

20. ICO Ms. Shams Alamro Professor, Judge of international court -- on humanitarian corridor

21. Ukrainian answer to her

22. ICO Mr. Rafael Serralles Guitarist, Vice-Chair of the EL Festival -- on warring nationals' intercourse

23. Ukrainian answer to the said member

24. ICO Pres. Rikio's closing address

25. Ukrainian side's closing address

26. Chairperson's closing address

### The fourth step: deliberation in the ICO

The ICO GA (General Assembly) shall deliberate on Ukrainian answers and summarize them, making them open to the world and shall immediately hold such a fair Zoom meeting also with Russian side as was conducted with Ukrainian authorities:

## Contents

1. Chairperson Dr. R. Kumar's greeting
2. ICO President Rikio Kaneko's greeting
3. Participants' greeting and self-introduction
4. Mr. Rikio's speech on proposal of cease-fire
5. Russian answer to ICO Pre.Rikio
6. Amb. Leo's speech on neutralization of Ukraine
7. Russian answer to Amb. Yuba
8. Amb. Kisembu's speech on demilitarization
9. Russian answer to the said member
10. ICO Hasan A.'s speech on-use of ABC weapons
11. Russian answer to the said member
12. ICO Mr. Alain's speech on territorial problems
13. Russian answer to the said member
14. ICO Andrey N.'s speech on food problems (N.B.)
15. Russian answer to the said member
16. ICO ???? on non-attack against atomic station
17. Ukrainian answer to the said member
18. ICO Sureenuvasulu on non-attack of schools etc.
19. Ukrainian answer to the said member
20. ICO Shams A.'s on humanitarian corridor



21. Ukrainian answer to the said member
22. ICO ????? -- on warring nationals' intercourse
23. Russian answer to the said member
24. ICO Pres. Rikio's closing address
25. Russian side's closing address
26. Chairperson's closing address

(The dialogist may be changed to Senegalian Pres.Sall)

### The fifth step: deliberation in the ICO

The ICO GA (General Assembly) shall deliberate on Russian answers and summarize them, making them open to the world and shall immediately decide what to do in order to make situation better, trying to widen sphere of cease-fire, and sending our additional proposals for restoration of peace.

### The sixth step: Program of 2<sup>nd</sup> Conciliation dialogue

It will be conducted also through Zoom meeting.  
 Promoter: The ICO (Executive Committee: ECOC)  
 Date: The day agreed to with the Ukrainian side  
 Time: 14:00~16:00 by Japanese time (10:00~by U.time)  
 Place: House for Peace, Welfare & Friendship in Sapporo  
 Participants: Its maximum is 50 per. including journalists

## Contents

1. Chairperson Ravindar K.'s greeting
2. ICO President Rikio Kaneko's greeting
3. Main participants' greeting and self-introduction
4. Mr. Rikio's speech on proposal of cease-fire
5. Ukrainian answer to ICO Pre.Rikio
6. Dr. Sharli A. -- on neutralization of Ukraine
7. Ukrainian answer to Dr. Leo
8. Ex-Amb. Ajay S. Nath's speech on demilitarization
9. Ukrainian answer to the said member
10. ICO Adv. Hasan A. on non-use of ABC weapons
11. Ukrainian answer to the said member
12. ICO Mr. Alain speech on territorial problems
13. Ukrainian answer to the said member
14. ICO Shawqy speech on food problems (N.B.)
15. Ukrainian answer to the said member
16. ICO ????? on non-attack against atomic station
17. Ukrainian answer to the said member
18. ICO Chitranjali on non-attack of school etc.

19. Ukrainian answer to the said member
20. ICO Edmario P.'s speech on humanitarian corridor
21. Ukrainian answer to the said member
22. ICO ????? -- on warring nationals' intercourse
23. Ukrainian answer to the said member
24. ICO Pres. Rikio's closing address
25. Ukrainian side's closing address
26. Chairperson's closing address

### The seventh step: deliberation in the ICO

The ICO GA (General Assembly) shall deliberate on Ukrainian answers and summarize them, making them open to the world and shall immediately hold such a fair Zoom meeting also with Russian side as was conducted with Ukrainian authorities:

### The eighth step: Program of 2<sup>nd</sup> Conciliation dialogue

It will be conducted also through Zoom meeting.  
 Promoter: The ICO (Executive Committee: ECOC)  
 Date: The day agreed to with the Ukrainian side  
 Time: 14:00~16:00 by Japanese time (10:00~by U.time)  
 Place: House for Peace, Welfare & Friendship in Sapporo  
 Participants: Its maximum is 50 per. including journalists

## Contents

1. Chairperson Eric. A.'s greeting
2. ICO President Rikio Kaneko's greeting
3. Main participants' greeting and self-introduction
4. Mr. Rikio's speech on proposal of cease-fire
5. Russian answer to ICO Pre.Rikio
6. Dr. Sharli A. -- on neutralization of Ukraine
7. Russian answer to Dr. Leo
8. Ex-Amb. Ajay S. -- on demilitarization
9. Russian answer to the said member
10. ICO Hasan A. on non-use of ABC weapons
11. Russian answer to the said member
12. ICO Mr. Alain -- on territorial problems
13. Russian answer to the said member
14. ICO Andrey N.'s speech on food problems (N.B.)
15. Russian answer to the said member
16. ICO ????? on non-attack against atomic station
17. Russian answer to the said member
18. ICO Chitranjali on non-attack of school etc.

19. Russian answer to the said member
20. ICO [Shams A](#) speech on humanitarian corridor
21. Russian answer to the said member
22. ICO [????](#) -- on warring nationals' intercourse
23. Russian answer to the said member 16. ICO
24. ICO Pres. Rikio's closing address
25. Russian side's closing address
26. Chairperson's closing address

(N.B. The dialogist may be changed to Senegalian Pres.Sall)

### [The ninth step: deliberation in the ICO](#)

The ICO shall deliberate on Russia answers and summarize them, making them open to the world and declare final PROPOSAL of the 1 round conciliation between 2 belligerents, wishing earlier conclusion of peace treaty and people's happiness.

## V. Documents and materials 資料

**ロシアで首脳会談、食料安全保障に言及 [政治]**  
インドネシアのジョコ・ウィドド大統領は6月30日、ロシアの首都モスクワを訪問し、プーチン大統領と会談した。ジョコ大統領によると、プーチン氏は、ロシアやウクライナから世界への食料と肥料の供給の安全を保証すると述べた。ジョコ氏は、先に会談したウクライナのゼレンスキー大統領からのメッセージをプーチン氏に伝えた。

ジョコ大統領は現地時間の午後3時半ごろ、クレムリン（ロシア大統領府）でプーチン氏と会談した。ジョコ大統領は、世界の食料や肥料のサプライチェーン（調達・供給網）に混乱が生じていると述べた。これに対しプーチン氏は、特に海上からのロシアやウクライナからの輸出の安全を保障した。

またジョコ大統領は、29日に会談したゼレンスキー氏からのメッセージをプーチン氏に伝えた。ジョコ大統領は、メッセージの内容については明らかにしていないものの、ロシアとウクライナ両首脳の対話の橋渡し役を引き受ける用意があると伝えた。

ジョコ大統領はロシアを訪問してプーチン大統領と会談した＝6月30日（内閣官房提供）

## V. Documents and materials 資料

### From my old messages

Now an Indian Adv. of Supreme Court Ms. Chiranjali Negi is making an effort to organize the MD. The other day I asked her and Indian Diplomat Mr. Yogesh Gupta to transmit my message to Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi.

I wish that the following VIP and Diplomats meet Indian Prime Minister if convenient:

[Dr Leo Rebello](#) [Srikumar Menon](#), [Yogesh Gupta](#) (pic.), (2021/04/08) Former Ambassador of [India](#) to Denmark (pic.), [Deepak Vohra](#) (July 21,2021) Ambassador & Special Advisor to Prime Ministers in Africa, [Gauri Shankar Gupta](#) (DEC 25, 2021), High Commissioner of India at Port of Spain etc. Beside them there excellent dignities and personalities in the IELFA (Indian Earth-Loving Friendly Association). I expect they will also join the Indian MD.



[The hottest message of April 22, 2022 read:]

# The ICCRUW

## composed of our VIPs and Dips

The ICCRUW (International Conciliation Commission of Russo-Ukrainian War) is not created yet. At present it is an expected baby. I have asked more than 47 States of neutral quality to join the ICCRUW, sending them an invitation since April 4, 2022. You see several of them in the URL: <http://mopw.org/frame-president.html>

In the first place, I sent such messages to ELFO Diplomats, asking them to transmit my message to their Top Leaders of the following States:

Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Central African Republic, China, Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Namibia, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe (25 States)

Secondly, though 58 States abstained in April 7, 2022 in the UN when the General Assembly removed Russia from the Human Rights Council, I could send my message only to the following ELFO Diplomats of the following States:

Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesoto, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, UAE, Vanuatu, Yemen (22 States)

I have no communication with following States of neutral character because there is no ELFO

Diplomats from the below-mentioned countries:

Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Cambodia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Qatar, Saint Kitts Nevis, Saint-Vincent, Saudi Arabia, Surinam, Tanzania (14 States)

There are about 60 States which which abstained from voting in the UN General Assembly in March 3, 2022 and March 24, 2022 and April 7, 2022.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Draft of the Rules of the ICCRUW

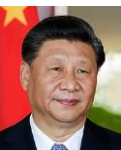
Sorry for presenting the 3<sup>rd</sup> Draft of the ICCRUW. There are mainly 3 points of revisions

1. Personal sphere of Diplomats is increased (Art.3, Par. 3): namely:

3. Provisionally any ELFO VIPs and any Diplomats, excepting belligerent Diplomats, may be members of the ICCRUW until their States accede to it officially.

2. Diplomats' obligation (Art. 3, Para. 4):

4. An ELFO Diplomat whose State abstained from voting in the United Nations in March 3, 2022, March 24, 2022 and April 7, 2022 shall be a member of the ICCRUW.




3. Simplification of the ICCRUW's obligations:

Phrase 'Conflicting parties' is changed to 'belligerent'. This terminology is far clearer than wider conception 'conclicting parties'.

You know, in April 1, 2022 I showed you my draft message to be sent to States which may be a member of the **ICCRUW** (International Conciliation Commission on Russo-Ukrainian War).

I began to send the message to Heads of State, adding necessary qualification to it. You saw already one of the examples, which was sent to President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan (pic.) (<http://mopw.org/to%20turkish%20president.pdf>)



And yesterday (APR 4, 2022), I sent such a message to Indian President of the same contents (pic.  <http://mopw.org/to%20indian%20president.pdf>), but in the P.C. you find a different point, I wrote there:

*Luckily an Indian Adv. of Supreme Court Ms. Chitranjali Negi is a member of our ELFO, at the same time a member of the ELACC (Earth-Loving Amicable Conciliation Commission) of our Organization. I am happy if she or another suitable person is appointed as a Representative of your State in the ICCRUW (International Conciliation Commission on Russo-Ukrainian War).*

Likewise I sent such message to Chinese General Secretary of the Communist Party - Xi Jinping, but in its P.S. I added followings:

*Luckily recently a Chinese Diplomat Rosheel Singh joined our ELFO, I am happy if he or another suitable person will be appointed as a Representative of your your State in the ICCRUW (<http://mopw.org/to%20chinese%20head%20of%20state.pdf>)*

APR 4, 2022

At present time it is not sure that a State joins the ICCRUW. Anyway let's ELFO go ahead along the way which our GA adopted and along the Earth-Loving Amicable Way, 5 Golden Flowers of them are:

**Rule of Law, Peaceful Settlement, Disarmament, Restriction of Sovereignty, World Federation**

# Neutral ICCRUW

## Embodying the contents of cease-fire

My ideas are to propose to cease fire in such a time as the belligerents agree to:

- ① while both of belligerents are negotiating, sitting face to face;
- ② while both of belligerents are negotiating through online;
- ③ From 00:00~08:00 in the morning
- ④ X-mas day from 00:00~24:00;
- ⑤ 1<sup>st</sup>~3<sup>rd</sup> of New Year;
- ⑥ Besides them the ELACC may propose and welcome any agreement on cease-fire partly or wholly at any time and in any place.

## Organizing the ICCRUW

Because the ICCRUW must make up proposals which both belligerents are ready to agree to, one of the choices of its composition is that the ICCRUW be composed of our ELFO and States which abstained from voting in the UN General Assembly in March 3, 2022. (See <http://mopw.org/yes.no-UNSC.pdf>, and P.S.)

**The 35 States which abstained from voting in the UN GA in March 3, 2022.**

Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Zimbabwe

**N.B. 1** Now in our ELFO there is neither VIPs nor Diplomats from the States covered with grey color.

**N.B. 2.** During its 11th Emergency Special Session, UN GA adopted a resolution entitled *Humanitarian*



consequences of the aggression against Ukraine – with 140 votes in favour, five against – Russia, Syria, The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Eritrea and Belarus – and 38 others abstaining, among them the following States are included:

Botswana, Brunei, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Togo

## HEADS of STATE and Dip.concerned

### VIPs and Diplomats concerning Conciliation From among the States aforementioned

As of MAR 28,2022

Algeria: President – Abdelmadjid Tebboune  
Imen Misraoui,

Angola: President – João Lourenço  
Nicole Enriquez,

Armenia Prime Minister – Nikol Pashinyan  
Gohar Hovsepyan Attaché at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia

Bangladesh, Prime Minister – Sheikh Hasina  
Alauddin Vuian, Mohammad Jasim Uddin,  
Alamgeer Hossain

Central African Republic,  
President – Faustin-Archange Touadéra<sup>[6]</sup>  
CHECK HAMODI

China General Secretary of the Communist Party – Xi Jinping, Chongwu Fu (SEP 2, 2021) Consul at Chinese Consulate General in Los Angeles. He worked in Helsinki and Budapest.

Congo, Cyril MUSILA,

1) Democratic Republic of the  
President – Félix Tshisekedi

2) Republic of the President – Denis Sassou Nguesso

El Salvador, President – Nayib Bukele  
Sergio Gallardo,

Ethiopia: Prime Minister – Abiy Ahmed  
Ewnetu B.Debele, Merhawit Hadush, Ewnetu B.Debele, Merhawit Hadush, Terefe Burka OKOLI,  
Henok Seifu Merid, Genet Teshome Jirru;  
Gatluak Reath Bayak, Dr Aziza Geleta

India: Prime Minister – Narendra Modi, Dr Leo Rebello is a candidate for Indian President of 2022



Srikumar Menon, (2021/03/09) Former Amb. to Angola, South Sudan and Sao Tome etc.

Yogesh Gupta, (2021/04/08) Former Ambassador of India to Denmark



Deepak Vohra (July 21,2021) Ambassador & Special Advisor to Prime Ministers in Africa.



Gauri Shankar Gupta (DEC 25, 2021), High Commissioner of India at Port of Spain etc.

Iran, Supreme Leader – Ali Khamenei<sup>[e]</sup> Milad Rabbani, Habib Karamvand, Yusef Ghane, Majid Ghahremani

Iraq, Prime Minister – Mustafa Al-Kadhimi  
Muhammed Said Sahib

Kazakhstan, President — Qasym-Zhomart Toqayev<sup>[6]</sup>  
Muhammed Said Sahib

Kyrgyzstan, President — Sadyr Dzaparov<sup>[6]</sup> Aydos  
Bespayev

Mongolia, President — Ukhnaagiin Khürelsükh  
Ariunbold Yadmaa, Davaadorj Khishigdelger,  
Ayurzana Kharaavch, Avirmid Battur

Namibia, President — Hage Geingob<sup>[6]</sup> Riaan  
Eksteen

Pakistan, Prime Minister — Imran Khan Faisal  
Abro

Senegal, President — Macky Sall Dramane  
SAMOURA, Cheikh Niang

South Africa, President — Cyril Ramaphosa  
Carmen Smidt, Nokuphumla Mabena, Vika M.  
Khumalo, Fatima Ibrahim

South Sudan, President — Salva Kiir Mayardit Duol  
Ruach Guok, Nehme Khawly

Sri Lanka, President — Gotabaya Rajapaksa  
Rasheed A.M, Dr Palitha Kohona, M.H.M.N.  
Bandara

Sudan, Chairman of the Transitional Sovereignty  
Council — Abdel Fattah al-Burhan Sarah Hisham,  
Musab N. Ibrahim, Osman Mohammed, Arwa Salih

Tajikistan, President — Emomali Rahmon<sup>[6]</sup>  
Khusrav Noziri

Togo: President — Faure Gnassingbé<sup>[6]</sup> Théodore  
TEBOU

Uganda, President — Yoweri Museveni<sup>[6]</sup>  
Abraham Kisembo, Ongu Saidi Hussien

Zimbabwe: President — Emmerson Mnangagwa  
Tanya Chinherera

Turkey may be a conciliatory State as she is suitable for it.

Luckily a Dip. Mr. C Can Canikli joined us from Turkey  
*Dear VIPs and Diplomats of neutral States*

*I am very pleased if you can send to your State our ELACC's proposal to create an ICCRUW (International Conciliation Commission on Russo-Ukrainian War), which will be composed, among others, of neutral States who abstained from voting in the UN General Assembly in March 3, 2022 and March 24, 2022.*

*March 26, 2022*

*ELFO President Rikio Kaneko*

I sent such a message to 38 Diplomats of neutral States aforementioned. It is very lucky that in March 26, 2022 a Dip. Mr. **C Can Canikli** (pic.) joined our ELFO, because Turkey is also making efforts to conciliate between belligerents of Russo-Ukrainian War.

## Very important documents

**Even members of opponent States shall go friendly along the FLAW!!**  
Because of our Earth-Loving **Friendly** organization

Here and there I said that system of our ELFO is different fundamentally from the UN, where unamicable diplomats of opponent States condemn bitterly the other, throwing mud at each other.

Foreseeing that in future there will be many members whose States are not friendly, and considering imperative necessity to promote friendship irrespective colorful differences among numerous members, in February 10, 2022 the GA (General Assembly) adopted General Policy for Friendship. (<http://mopw.org/Ira42-7ga.%20repr..pdf>)

There were many points, however, to be added to it in order to make it clear what is a friendly or unfriendly act. In the below mentioned Rules for Friendship you can see my ideas. Any member, however, may present me one's opinion on promoting friendship though our GA adopted the the following supplimentary Rules as aforementioned.

## Rules for Friendship

GA decision (FEB 10, 2022)

### The greatest friendship of all the members

Foreseeing that in future there will be many members whose States are not friendly, and considering imperative necessity to promote friendship irrespective colorful differences among numerous members, in February 10, 2022 the General Assembly of our Earth-Loving Friendly Organization (ELFO) adopted the following rules.

Done in February 10, 2022 in Sapporo

### Article 1. Fainess

1. The ELFO shall be fair on contributing to easing strained relations not only among nations, but also among ELFO members concerned.

2. When a member complains of one of the conflicting party, the ELFO shall know also opinion of other party. (Blue paragraphs were added to the origina 'General Policy for Friendship)

### Article 2. Friendly Manners

1. Any ELFO Family member shall be friendly even if among members concerning a given international or domestic conflict. At least members shall observe international courtesy and etiquette.

*Possibly it may be uneasy to maintain friendly attitude between conflicting VIPs or Diplomats.*

*Nevertheless members shall be friendly. Because our ELFO is deeply based on, and originate from, the attachment of importance to friendship as clearly expressed in the name our ELFO: Earth-Loving **Friendly** Organization. Our ELFO expects that Diplomats' relationship and friendship are different from those observed in the United Nations, for example.*

2. Members shall not use wording which would clearly injure other party's emotion, which usually friends would not choose among them.

### Article 3. Finding of Illegality

1. Not only the Interstate Department, the Boundary Territorial Department, but also ELFO members in general shall neither declare illegality of a given action nor regard it as morally or ethically permissible, provided that it is stipulated in other ELFO rules.

*First of all, I want all the members to pay attention to friendly amicable character of our ELFO as its Charter lays downs:*

**Article 11 (Friendly character)** 1. In a provisional period the Organization shall attach a great importance to its friendly activities as participants in Ancient Olympic Games stopped war and enjoyed games.

*Such norms and systems are stipulated here and there in the Charter. For example, Article 56, Paragraph 4 reads as follows:*

4. Regarding the title to a contentious territory, the Council shall maintain principle that it refrains from legal conclusion, and it is an international court or the Earth-Loving Amicable Court (ELAC) which gives judgement on it.

*If a member Diplomat declares clearly that an opponent's given action is unlawful or aggression, the other opponent Diplomats would retort vehemently as in the UN, and we could not maintain friendly atmosphere in the ELFO. We ELFO need not to imitate and repeat UN system because the ELFO is a bud growing for **promotion of friendship of all***

*members and all human beings.*

*The ELFO Charter designed very good scheme for the ELFO as well as for all human being such as Solidarity system (<http://mopw.org/e-SC-n2.pdf>), but it is not enough. There is room to be improved more.*

2. Regarding illegality of a given action, the ELFO shall maintain principle that it refrains from legal conclusion, and it is an international court or the Earth-Loving Amicable Court (ELAC) which gives judgement on it.

## Article 4. VIPs' Admission

1. Those Heads of State, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and Diplomats (hereinafter referred to as VIPs), who condemned other party of a given conflict before acceding to the ELFO, may join our Organization.

2. Once the VIPs join our ELFO, however, they shall not declare, before the ELFO, other opponent's action in question as international delinquency.

*Outside the ELFO they may do so.*

They shall also respect friendly character of our Earth-Loving FRIENDLY Organization, paying more attention to our ELFO's Statements or Proposals.

*Here you can understand very unique and good character of our ELFO. Even if VIPs of antagonistic States avoid international intercourse in many places, here they may rather want to be more or less amicable because of its very valuable golden thread.*

## Article 5. Imperative Answer

1. When the VIPs want the ELFO to deliberate their international conflict, the concerned organ of the ELFO shall make up a draft Declaration or Statement as soon as possible.

2. It shall be imperative for the VIPs to participate in the constructive deliberation for settling conflicts, to answer questions admitted by a Chairperson of a given organ.

## Article 6. Messenger of Documents

1. For the purpose of promoting friendship our ELFO may make a STATEMENT or a PROPOSAL (not Recommendation) to the belligerents.

2. The Diplomats shall cooperate as a messenger to send the STATEMENT or the DECLARATION to their Government, and also send their Governments' message to the ELFO.

3. Any VIPs including Diplomats may express one's opinions so long as it is constructive, mentioning an ELFO STATEMENT or an PROPOSAL.

## Article 7. VIPs of Neutral States

1. When the ELFO try to contribute to settling international conflicts, it shall attach importance, among others, opinions of neutral countries and nonaligned countries as well as those of parties to this crisis.

2. The ELFO may organize in advance a permanent conciliative organ or ad hoc committee for a given conflict.

### *My Dear Earth-Loving Family*

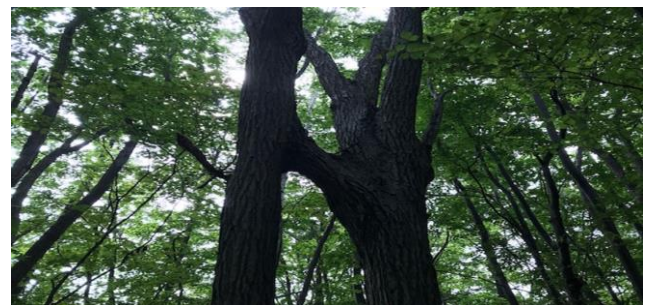
*Aforementioned Rules for Friendship is so important a document that we must deepen members' understanding.*

*The fundamental thought is, in a word, an OASIS, where members must be friendly, even among members of opponent STATES.*

*March 2, 2022*

*Rikio Kaneko*

*See 'Friendly Trees' in Nishioka park 5 minutes to my "HOUSE for Peace, Welfare and Friendship*



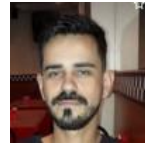


## ELFO Statement on Russo-Ukrainian Crisis

GA Decision (FEB ,14, 2022)

1. We the ELFO (Earth-Loving Friedly Organization) are very apprehensive of the current Russo-Ukrainian crisis because it causes world-wide confrontation. From the bottom of our heart, we WLFO wish that these problems be settled peacefully.
2. We expect that conflicting parties make utmost efforts to settle Russo-Ukrainian crisis by peaceful means provided for in the UN Charter, Article 33, including judicial settlent even partly.
3. The parties will neither use warlike words nor threaten other parties with use of force which the UN Charter provides for clearly. (Art. 2, Para.4)
4. Our ELFO is opinion that an UN Member-State may ues armed forces only in 2 cases, firstly, if an armed attack occurs against a Member, and secondly, when the UN recognizes use of armed forces by a Member.
5. Both of the parties shall not increase armaments near the border along opponents' States, rather reduce them unilaterally or by agreement.
6. We ELFO wishes that conflicting parties observe truce agreement strictly, and if it is violated frequently, they invite international supervisory organization.
7. Along the border concerned the interested parties will establish mutual demitarized zone, which will be widened with lapes of time.
8. More or less will be necessary mutual compromise. If it is difficult for the parties to achieve it, the ELFO proposes to create a fair commission for it.
9. Parties will promise in advance that they will never use any kind of nuclear weapons in case conflicts grow into military conflicts or war.

## Urgent Statement on Russo-Ukrainian Crisis



Done in Febryary 21, 2022  
Religion and Ethics Council  
Acting Chief Edmario Peixinho

Regarding urgent apprehensive Russo-Ukrainian Crisis, our ELFO (Earth-Loving Friendly Association), President of which is Hon. Prof. Rikio Kaneko, announced its STATEMENT of general form in February 10, 2022 as mentioned in P.S.

Today I come here to state additionally from religious and ethical view-points in an act of respect, solidarity and sensitivity to preside over my statement to the brothers of all diplomacy and media supremacy. Ethics and religiosity are allies for a peaceful life. But if Russo-Ukrainian crisis continues as it is, or war breaks out, not only material values, but also ethics and religiosity of human beings will be damaged considerably.

I expect much, therefore, from the efforts of the brothers of diplomacy and media supremacy the development and the conjunctive interests in pacifying the peace between Ukraine and Russia.

This crisis is very worrying and is emotionally shaking all the nations, among others, that are allied with Russia and Ukraine in the world economy. This leads to the question I share with you: is it possible to please God by oppressing others? In my view, the sense of religiosity and ethics go in the same direction. Or is there any religion or ethics that encourages killing, stealing, coveting, lying or feeling superior to another?

Normal religious and ethical sense demands harmony, respect, love, good, beauty, peace, friendship, and rule of law, neither war nor self-righteousness, avoiding worst scenario of river of blood. Respect for others and for the law is crucial for us to live in a more inclusive society. Religious intolerance, racism, all kinds of abuse, cruelty to animals, therefore, go against the basic principles of divine, ethical or material laws. Respect and love are the key to a good life.

When we plant something good, even if we are not seeing it, it is there forming its roots, and blooms in its own time or "in God's time". From bottom of heart, representing the Religion and Ethics Council, I wish that Russo-Ukrainian crisis be settled peacefully, not by war.

## GA Chair's Statement on Russo-Ukrainian Crisis

February , 2022  
Earth-Loving Friendly Organization  
Chair of ELFO General Assembly  
Irina Karpekina



Regarding urgent Russo-Ukrainian Crisis, our ELFO (Earth-Loving Friendly Association), President of which is Hon. Prof. Rikio Kaneko, announced its STATEMENT of general form in February 10, 2022 as mentioned in the right column.

Seeing current serious crisis, very apprehensive not only of pressing disaster of both countries, but also rapid worsening changes around the world, as Chair of the General Assembly of the ELFO, I issue a present STATEMENT on Russo-Ukrainian Crisis.

**First of all**, it is imperative for world leaders to act promptly, continuing negotiation because absence or severance of diplomatic relations is dangerous.

**Secondly**, military fighting of conflicting parties should be suspended immediately by agreement or unilaterally. Otherwise it would worsen situation.

**Thirdly**, it is very desirable to reinforce existing or new International Supervisory Organization (ISO) because the ISO serves considerably peace-building.

**Fourthly**, as for the ISO the United Nations, among others, Secretary-general, should propose the formation of the ISO.

**Fifthly**, if concerned parties fail to organize it, I propose that our ELFO will make up a draft Rules on the ISO to be composed mainly of neutral countries.

## GA Chair's Statement on R.vs.U. Crisis, N.2

February 25, 2022  
GA Chair of ELFO Irina Karpekina

Regarding urgent Russo-Ukrainian Crisis, our ELFO (Earth-Loving Friendly Association), President of which is Hon. Prof. Rikio Kaneko, announced its STATEMENT of general form in February 10, 2022 as mentioned in the URL:  
<http://mopw.org/Ira-43-Festa-statement-rep.pdf>

Seeing current serious crisis, very apprehensive not only of pressing disaster of both countries, but also rapid worsening changes around the world, as Chair of the General Assembly of the ELFO, I issued the first STATEMENT on Russo-Ukrainian Crisis, which you see in the aforementioned URL.

Today (FEB, 25, 2022), seeing yesterday's Russian sudden invasion to Ukrainian plural military objects, I am obliged to release the second STATEMENT on Russo-Ukrainian Crisis as follows (Blue phrases were added):

**First of all**, it is imperative for world leaders to act promptly, continuing negotiation because absence or severance of diplomatic relations is dangerous.

Negotiation is far more valuable and necessary than military actions. The former way leads to peace while the latter to destruction and possible and horrible catastrophe of humankind.

**Secondly**, military fighting of conflicting parties should be suspended immediately by agreement or unilaterally. Otherwise it would worsen situation.

If military y action of a conflicting party continues, the other party also will try to reinforce its armed forces, and such military confrontation will escalate toward more mutual killing, and possibly final catastrophe.

**Thirdly**, it is very desirable to reinforce existing or new International Supervisory Organization (ISO) because the ISO serves considerably peace-building.

It is said that the existing supervisory organization does not function well. It is the very reason why I propose more effective and competent ISO.

**Fourthly**, as for the ISO the United Nations, among others, Secretary-general, should propose the formation of the ISO.

**Fifthly**, if concerned parties fail to organize it, I propose that our ELFO will make up a draft Rules on the ISO to be composed mainly of neutral countries.

**Sixthly**, creation of organizations for cease-fire. Once Russian invasion began yesterday (FEB 25, 2022), creation of such organizations has priority over the ISO. Such an organization may exist together with other organizations of the same character.

**Seventhly**, I think that the ELFO itself may play a certain positive role for promoting process toward peace, creating an ELFO Committee for Amicably Promoting Cease-fire (CAPS) to be composed of neutral members. So I propose reation of the CAPS to our ELFO General Assembly

## My Statement on Russo-Ukrainian Crisis



Where Diplomatic negotiation has failed to prevent Russian invasion to Ukraine, and now (February 26, 2022) Russian armed forces which is superior overwhelmingly to Ukrainian forces, approaches Kiev, I propose the following remedy of strategic approaches;

1. I appeal that in particular actions by the UN Security Council, its Secretary General, and of the UN Member-States are needed mainly in economic sector because international military reactions, especially war within Ukraine, is very dangerous from the first stage, which may lead to nuclear catastrophe.

2. ELFO (Earth-Loving Friendly Organization) must constitute a team of Diplomats who will be tasked with a duty to talk with Countries that have diplomatic relations with Russia and Ukraine for the purpose of a) settling the present conflict peacefully and b) creating situation where Russian troops may evacuate from Ukraine. A team of Neutral Heads of State should be formed also for the aforementioned 2 purposes.

3. As these peaceful efforts are the only way to minimize collateral damage of property and loss of lives, world leaders must not give up on peaceful means of solving conflicts, including negotiation for neutralization of Ukraine like Finland. Severance of diplomatic relations should be avoided by all means.

4. I suggest that ELFO should form an Emergency Response Team (ERT) which will be tasked with mobilizing Countries, the Civil Society and individual Companies and person to donate for war victims.

5. All NATO members including their partners should not send troops to Ukraine or backup this war. If they do so, Russia will not relent and more lives will be lost. If Ukraine continues to respond, using her Diplomatic Alliance, this conflict is as good as over. But if Ukraine also choose the Military response, then the world must prepare for an economic disaster, fierce than what Covid 19 just unleashed.

I submit. Done on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2022.  
H.E. Ambassador Kisembo Abraham  
ELFO Solidarity Council Chief

## STATEMENT on Russo-Ukrainian War

Chief of the ELFO Intestate Council  
Ex-Nepali Amb. Yuba Nath Lamsal  
March 1, 2022



Considering that not only members of Earth-Loving Friendly Organization (ELFO), but also all the people around the world are apprehensive of the present Russo-Ukrainian war, and don't want war,

Determined to contribute, as one of good conciliatory members, to fair and peaceful settlement of present problems, avoiding sea of blood,

As Chief of Interstate Department (ID) of the ELFO, where 262 VIPs and Diplomats of Ministry Foreign Affairs sit as of February 28, 2022, today I issue present STATEMENT, the important points of which are as follows.

1. First of all, from the bottom of my heart I welcome belligerent leaders' readiness (FEB 27, 2022) to begin negotiation, and appeal to world people for creation of good

atmosphere for ending war.

2. Secondly, in order to avoid horrible killing each other our reason and insight demands immediate cease-fire between belligerents as was declared or stated in our ELFO documents.

3. I will try, together with ELFO President Hon. Prof. Rikio Kaneko and the other ELFO members, to create good atmosphere so that the ID be conducive to mitigating confrontation and putting an end to present warfare.

4. For this end, I propose that our ELFO will try immediately to organize Conciliatory work which shall be fair to both belligerents. In our ELFO there are already some Diplomats from Ukraine, but not from Russia. We will be pleased, therefore, if some Russian Diplomats join our Organization.

5. The conciliatory organization (a committee) may be composed on the basis of an agreement between 2 belligerents, but in case it is impossible to create it, the ELFO will set it up voluntarily as fairly as possible.

6. I stress inestimable value of life. All human beings old and young, man and woman, strong and weak, living in the Orient and the Occident, irrespective differences, should not killing each other, but talk, not using weaponry, freezing military action.

I wish to offer Golden Flowers (GF) of

**Harmony, Respect, Love, Good, Beauty**  
to not only war victims, but also, all people around the world as well as other valuable GA:

**Life, Fairness, Friendship, Peace, Self-Control**

## My STATEMENT on Current World Situation

March 6, 2022

Chairperson of the ELFO ICS

Dr. Prof. Sreenivasulu



As a Chairperson of the ICS (International Commission for Statute) of the ELAC (Earth-Loving Amicable Court), today (March 6) I have honor to issue an urgent STATEMENT on current world situation, among others, legal aspects and the ELAC.

To my regret, our ELAC could not play any role in the past Russo-Russian Crisis and in the present Russo-Ukrainian War though it has more or less potential competence to deal with not only these problems, but also many legal conflicts around the world.

Our President Rikio Kaneko, Hon. Prof. of Sapporo University stressed several times the importance to create Interim (Provisional) Court, foreseeing such dangerous situation as outbreak of war or other irreparable loss caused by violence.

It is necessary to develop our ELAC all the more as soon as possible in general, considering also fundamental structure of our ELFO as seen in the following rule:

*Regarding illegality of a given action, the ELFO shall maintain principle that it refrains from legal conclusion, and it is an international court or the Earth-Loving Amicable Court (ELAC) which gives judgement on it. (Rules for Friendship, Article 3)*

It is difficult, however, to develop early



the ELAC where 15 Judges will sit, so as the first step I propose to start with creating a simplified ELAC as follows:

1. In a provisional period of development of our ELFO (Charter, Chapter 4), the ELAC may be composed of 5 Judges (hereinafter referred to as Court).

2. The ELFO will apply, to the Court, the Purposes and Principles of the ELAC which were adopted by the ELFO General Assembly in December of 2020.

(See <http://mopw.org/purposes%20and%20prin..pdf>)

3. A jurist from a conflicting State may not sit in the ELAC to avoid chances of prejudice and bias which is prohibited in any context of law and policy

4. ELFO shall thrive to debate the text of international law in the context of Ukraine and Russia debacle in the current and challenging times

5. ELFO shall also work towards ensuring that international law is neither only on paper nor a paper dog by bringing constructive debates and initiations which can be worked out at the ground level.

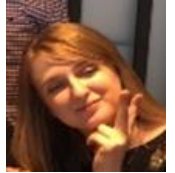
6. ELAC function and philosophy shall be to provide constructive solutions to the international legal disputes including the current dispute between Russia and Ukraine.

I wish that our Planet go ahead along a way:

Rule of Law, Peaceful Settlement, Disarmament, Restriction of Sovereignty, World Federation

## My STATEMENT on Russo-Russian War

Dear Members of the Earth-Loving Friendly Organization,  
Dear Russian and Ukrainian people, and world people



ELFO Secretary HOPE Watanabe

I was born in Ukraine, then lived in Russia, where my name is Nadejda, and married a Japanese Watanabe, so here my name 望美, which means 'hopeful beauty', ho, ho, ho, and so English name is HOPE Watanabe.

**First of all**, I pray for war victims and all the people suffering from all the wars around the world irrespective friend and foe alike. Let's go ahead along the Earth-Loving Friendly Way, which sings, among others:  
([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EJa\\_CUoQCQQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EJa_CUoQCQQ))

♪ self-control, non-enmity ♪

♪ What flares is hot sunny passion ♪

♪ for making our Planet ♪

♪ more beautiful!! ♪

**Secondly**, **LIFE** is most valuable, therefore, belligerents should stop immediately war, and negotiate continuously, mitigating current situation, not strengthening military force.

**Thirdly**, compromise is necessary more or less from the both sides. I am glad to know a little bit compromise from Ukrainian side. If

Russian Federation cannot concede neutralization and demilitarization of Ukraine, what good scheme or things can Russian Government offer for Ukraine?

**Fourthly**, I am of opinion that more or less neutralization and demilitarization of Ukraine is better in general for world peace: if belligerents can agree to it, soon we will see cease-fire and belligerents **can avoid loss of many peoples' lives**.

And please pay attention to the last dynamic stages of our Earth-Loving Amicable Way: **Disarmament** ⇒ **Restriction of Sovereignty** ⇒ **World Federation**, while arms race ⇒ absolutization of sovereignty brings forth disorder and self-righteousness.

**Fifthly**, apart from legal aspects of Russo-Ukrainian War, I think we must consider also Russian position more or less. When Cuban crisis happened, then US President stated clearly that he was ready to use nuclear weapon because nuclear base in Cuba was very dangerous to the United States of America.

If Cuba had been ready to make her country neutral and demilitarized, would the USA have welcomed it? Undoubtedly the answer is "Yes" because it would have been far safer for the USA.

**Sixly**, in such urgent time as it is, ELFO's conciliatory action should begin with organizing its internal Commission, not stimulating belligerent bad emotion toward us.

## STATEMENT on UKRAINE- RUSSIA WAR

### === SOLUTION IN ACTUAL FACT ===

The Earth-Loving Friendly Organization  
Acting Chief Councilor of the Peace Council

Ajay Singh  
March 12, 2022



### Sign of oncoming annihilation !

ELFO's 7 Predecessors of STATEMENT said many constructive views of what I wated to state. I add, therefore, some points to them.

**First of all**, I welcome the first negotiation between both belligerents' Foreign Ministers in Turkey (March 10, 2022). It is imperative to continue negotiation because severance of diplomatic relation may lead to fatal catastrophe.

**Secondly**, more or less mutual compromise is necessary by all means. If Russian Government cannot make no concessions in respect neutralization and demilitarization of Ukraina, it is very desirable that it should make also its own compromise from Russian side.

**Thirdly**, TRANSFORMATION of the UN.  
Now nuclear proliferation is expanding, promoting the market of destructive weapons.

Do the United Nations mechanism and bureaucracies have enough potential to lead the global community on the path toward peace and propel those in positions of leadership to overcome complicated political issues, humanitarian crises, and war?

(No! Paying respect to the United Nations for its many achievements, I say that the UN system and bureaucracies are embroiled in the mazes of the premeditated policies that were designed at the time when the UN was created in 1945.

Now it is the time to strengthen the United Nations as a body to aid in formulating direct relationship with the public at the ground level.)

In fact, it is the time to unite all people beyond the boundaries that divides all of us for political and professional beneficence, leading all of us to an unnatural end. We mean leadership is an embodiment of public perception, that leads us on path to heaven or hell.

To overcome this peril please join us by following up ..... <https://lnkd.in/gPhVSgN> -

It reveals the root cause of all the problems that creates the basis for terrorism and war.

We have specially designed this "EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVE" to help the world's leadership and all leading religious instructors who thirst for a unanimous conclusion for global security in the current predicament of nuclear proliferation within the context of the moral crisis in political ethics.

PLEASE SHARE - for global unification to ensure the safety of our future generation, without any COST or EXTRA EFFORT.

Thank you.

Materials sent to ELFO members (June 27, 2022)

## Russia–Ukraine peace negotiations

[Rikio Kaneko] The ICO (International Conciliation Commission) decided to send the PAD (Peace and Amity Delegation) to belligerent Russia and Ukraine if they are ready to receive our PAD. It must study how to conciliate between 2 belligerents. First of all, let's read fundamental documents on the conciliation which is easy to find in the Internet (N.B.1.) Wikipedia is one of the authoritative sources in this matter. I will, therefore, introduce its description on the aforementioned conciliation, using information seen in the following URL title of which is '2022 Russia–Ukraine peace negotiations' ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022\\_Russia%E2%80%93Ukraine\\_peace\\_negotiations#:~:text=Peace%20negotiations%20between%20Russia%20and,Turkey%20prior%20to%20a%20fourth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022_Russia%E2%80%93Ukraine_peace_negotiations#:~:text=Peace%20negotiations%20between%20Russia%20and,Turkey%20prior%20to%20a%20fourth))



According to the Wikipedia, *Peace negotiations between Russia and Ukraine after the former's invasion of the latter* on 24 February 2022 took place on 28 February,<sup>[1]</sup> 3 March,<sup>[2]</sup> and 7 March 2022,<sup>[3]</sup> on the *Belarus–Ukraine border*, in an undisclosed location in the *Gomel region* of Belarus,<sup>[4]</sup> with further talks held on 10 March in Turkey prior to a fourth round of negotiations which began on 14 March.<sup>[5][6]</sup> Peace talks and stability of international borders were further discussed in parliament during the week of 9 May within both Sweden and Finland for application to become full members of NATO.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Background<sup>[edit]</sup>

Main article: [2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine](#)

On 24 February 2022, Russian president *Vladimir Putin* announced a "special military operation" in eastern Ukraine.<sup>[8]</sup> Soon after, Russian forces crossed into the Ukrainian border and began to fight against Ukrainian troops.<sup>[9]</sup>

During a conversation between Ukrainian president [Volodymyr Zelenskyy](#) and Belarusian president [Alexander Lukashenko](#) on 27 February, it was agreed that a Ukrainian delegation would meet with Russia on the Belarusian border, near the [Pripyat River](#), without preconditions.<sup>[10]</sup> It was reported that Lukashenko assured Zelenskyy that all planes, helicopters, and missiles on Belarusian territory would remain on the ground during the negotiations.<sup>[11]</sup>

By 16 March, [Mykhailo Podoliak](#) was assigned as the chief negotiator for the Ukrainian peace delegation, who indicated that peace negotiations of a **15-point plan** would involve the retraction of Russian forces from their advanced positions in Ukraine, along with international guarantees for military support and alliance in case of renewed Russian military action, in return for Ukraine not pursuing further affiliation with NATO.<sup>[12]</sup>

## Negotiations<sup>[edit]</sup>

### Peace talks: First phase of invasion

#### (24 February to 7 April)<sup>[edit]</sup>

##### First round (28 February)<sup>[edit]</sup>

The first round of talks began on 28 February, near the Belarusian border. The Ukrainian president's office said that the main goals were to call for an immediate ceasefire, and for Russian troops to be withdrawn from Ukraine.<sup>[13]</sup> It concluded with no immediate agreements.<sup>[14]</sup>

##### Second round (3 March)<sup>[edit]</sup>

On 3 March, the second round of peace talks began. Both sides agreed to open humanitarian corridors for evacuating civilians.<sup>[15]</sup> Russia's demands were Ukraine's recognition of Russian-occupied [Crimea](#), independence for separatist-controlled [Luhansk](#) and [Donetsk](#), and "de-militarisation" and "de-Nazification". Ukrainian Foreign Minister [Dmytro Kuleba](#) stated that while his country was ready for talks to resume, Russia's demands had not changed.<sup>[16][17]</sup>

It was reported on 28 March that three members of the Ukrainian negotiating team, including Russian billionaire [Roman Abramovich](#) and Ukrainian

politician [Rustem Umerov](#), were suffering from suspected poisoning.<sup>[18]</sup> According to the independent newspaper [Meduza](#), prior to the alleged poisoning, Umerov was accused by [the Kremlin](#) and [Russian state-controlled media](#) of being an American spy, and that he was deliberately prolonging the negotiations to Ukraine's advantage.<sup>[19]</sup> Umerov later wrote on [Facebook](#) that he was "fine", calling for people to not trust "unverified information".<sup>[20][21][22]</sup>

##### Third round (7 March)<sup>[edit]</sup>

A third round of negotiations began on 7 March, amidst ongoing fighting and bombing.<sup>[23]</sup> Although a deal had not been reached yet, Ukrainian negotiator and advisor to the president [Mykhailo Podoliak](#) tweeted that "there were some small positive shifts regarding logistics of humanitarian corridors."<sup>[3][24]</sup> However, the day before, a Ukrainian negotiator was shot amid claims of spying for Russia.<sup>[25]</sup>

##### Antalya Diplomacy Forum (10 March)<sup>[edit]</sup>

On 10 March, Russian foreign Minister [Sergey Lavrov](#) and his Ukrainian counterpart [Dmytro Kuleba](#) met for talks in [Antalya, Turkey](#) with Turkish Foreign Minister [Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu](#) as mediator, in the first high-level contact between the two sides since the beginning of the invasion.<sup>[5]</sup> Ukraine had attempted to negotiate a 24-hour ceasefire to provide aid and evacuation to civilians, especially in [Mariupol](#).<sup>[26]</sup> After two hours of talks, no agreement was reached.<sup>[27]</sup> Airstrikes on the port city continued.<sup>[28]</sup>

##### Fourth round (14–17 March)<sup>[edit]</sup>

In the first government delegation to Ukraine since the beginning of the invasion, the prime ministers of Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia met with Zelenskyy in Kyiv on 15 March 2022.<sup>[29]</sup>

A fourth round of negotiations began on 14 March via video conference. The talks lasted a few hours and ended without a breakthrough. The two sides resumed talks on 15 March,<sup>[6]</sup> after which Volodymyr Zelenskyy described the talks as beginning to "sound more realistic".<sup>[30]</sup>

The two sides again resumed talks on 16 March.<sup>[30]</sup> Later that day, the [Financial Times](#) reported that **a 15-point plan, first discussed on 14 March, negotiated with the Russians was being identified by**



**Zelenskyy as more realistic for ending the war.**<sup>[31][32]</sup> After the fourth day of talks on 17 March, Russia said an agreement has not been reached.<sup>[33]</sup> Following the talks, French Foreign Minister [Jean-Yves Le Drian](#) warned that Russia was only "pretending to negotiate", in line with a strategy it has used elsewhere.<sup>[34]</sup>

On 20 March Turkey's Foreign Minister [Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu](#), mediator of the talks, described them as "making progress". Referring to his role as "an honest mediator and facilitator", he gave little further detail.<sup>[35]</sup>

Following his address to the Israeli parliament, Zelenskyy said that Israel was also trying to encourage peace talks.<sup>[36]</sup>

#### **Fifth round (21 March)**<sup>[edit]</sup>

The fifth round of talks, on 21 March, failed to achieve a breakthrough. **Zelenskyy called for direct talks with Putin to end the war.**<sup>[37]</sup> Sergey Lavrov said direct talks between the two presidents would only go ahead once both sides are closer to reaching a settlement.<sup>[38]</sup>

#### **Renewal of peace talks: 29–30 March**<sup>[edit]</sup>

On 28 March, Zelenskyy confirmed that a renewal of peace talk negotiations with Russia would start in Istanbul on 29 March, with the intention of discussing **Ukrainian neutrality**, along with the repudiation of any claims for Ukrainian NATO membership in the future.<sup>[39]</sup> On 29 March, Estonian Prime Minister, [Kaja Kallas](#), indicated in agreement with French minister Le Drian that any Russian offers of peaceful negotiation about Ukraine, or withdrawal from Kyiv, should be regarded with diplomatic skepticism, based on a history of Russian unreliability in similar peace negotiations with other countries.<sup>[40][34]</sup>

### **Peace talks: Second phase of invasion (7 April to present)**<sup>[edit]</sup>



Parts of this article (those related to The [April 2022](#) section and follow-on material) need to be **updated**. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (May 2022)

#### **April 2022**<sup>[edit]</sup>

On 7 April 2022, Russian Foreign Minister [Sergey Lavrov](#) said that the peace deal [Ukraine](#) drafted and presented to the [Russian government](#) contained "unacceptable" elements. Lavrov said that the proposal diverged from the terms negotiators had agreed on. [Mykhaylo Podolyak](#), a negotiator for Ukraine, said that the comments from Lavrov are a tactic to draw attention away from the [war crime accusations](#) against Russian forces. Lastly, Lavrov stated, "Despite all the provocations, the Russian delegation will continue with the negotiation process, pressing for our own draft agreement that clearly and fully outlines our initial and key positions and requirements."<sup>[41]</sup>

On 11 April, the Chancellor of Austria, [Karl Nehammer](#), visited and spoke with Putin in Moscow in 'very direct, open and hard' talks which were skeptical of the short term peaceful resolution of the invasion.<sup>[42]</sup> By 26 April, the Secretary General of the United Nations [Antonio Guterres](#) visited Russia for the purpose of speaking with Putin and Lavrov in separate meetings, and after the meetings with them indicating skepticism as to any short term resolution of differences between Russia and Ukraine largely due to very different respective perspectives on the circumstances of the invasion presently being adopted by each of the two nations.<sup>[43]</sup>

#### **May 2022**<sup>[edit]</sup>

At the start of May, Lavrov stated that his belief (with a preface that he could be wrong) is that that Hitler was of part Jewish extraction; the claim was met with outrage from Israel's government officials.<sup>[44]</sup> On 5 May, Putin retracted and apologized to Israel's prime minister for Lavrov's comment, who accepted the apology during discussions with Putin about Ukraine.<sup>[45]</sup> Peace talks and stability of international borders were further discussed in the Ukrainian parliament during the week of 9 May.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> In the same week both Sweden and Finland applied to become full members of NATO.<sup>[46]</sup>

Peace talks and stability of international borders were further discussed in parliament during the week of 9 May within both Sweden and Finland for application to become full members of NATO.<sup>[47]</sup> On 13 May, U.S. Secretary of Defense [Lloyd Austin](#) initiated a telephone conversation with Russian Minister of Defense [Sergei Shoigu](#), the first call since 18 February, before the

invasion. The call lasted about an hour with Austin urging an immediate ceasefire.<sup>[48][49]</sup>

On 15 May, Putin convened the [Collective Security Treaty Organization](#), consisting of Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Tajikistan, and Belarus, to discuss issues of peace and border security related to Ukraine and NATO.<sup>[50]</sup> In response to perceived instability of Russia's border with Finland following the application of Finland and Sweden for NATO membership, Defence Minister Sergei Shoigu announced that Russia would deploy and station 12 divisions of troops on Russia's border with Finland.<sup>[51]</sup> On 22 May, while visiting in Japan to discuss cooperative efforts between Japan and the US to assist peaceful resolutions to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Biden stated that current US treaties with Taiwan would see the US providing direct military support to Taiwan in the event of diplomatic or military pressure exerted by China, in contrast to the limits of its financial support of Ukraine resisting Russian military operations.<sup>[52]</sup>

Zelenskyy denounced suggestions by former US diplomat [Henry Kissinger](#) that Ukraine should [cede control of Crimea and Donbas to Russia in exchange for peace](#).<sup>[53]</sup> On 25 May, Zelenskyy said that Ukraine would not agree to peace until Russia agreed to return Crimea and the Donbas region to Ukraine.<sup>[54]</sup>

# Ukraine–NATO relations

We can see outline of Ukraine–NATO relations from Wikipedia through the following URL:



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine%E2%80%93NATO\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine%E2%80%93NATO_relations)

It describes them as follows:

Relations between [Ukraine](#) and the [North Atlantic Treaty Organization](#) (NATO) started in 1992.<sup>[1]</sup> Ukraine

applied to integrate with a [NATO Membership Action Plan](#) (MAP) in 2008.<sup>[2][3]</sup> Plans for NATO membership were shelved by Ukraine following the [2010 presidential election](#) in which [Viktor Yanukovych](#), who preferred to keep the country non-aligned, was elected [President](#).<sup>[4][5]</sup> Amid the [Euromaidan](#) unrest, Yanukovych fled Ukraine in February 2014.<sup>[6]</sup> The interim [Yatseniuk Government](#) which came to power initially said, with reference to the country's non-aligned status, that it had no plans to join NATO.<sup>[7]</sup> However, following the [Russian military invasion in Ukraine](#) and [parliamentary elections](#) in October 2014, the new government made joining NATO a priority.<sup>[8]</sup> On 21 February 2019, the [Constitution of Ukraine](#) was amended, the norms on the strategic course of Ukraine for membership in the [European Union](#) and [NATO](#) are enshrined in the preamble of the Basic Law, three articles and



transitional provisions.<sup>[9][10]</sup>

At the June [2021 Brussels summit](#), NATO leaders reiterated the decision taken at the [2008 Bucharest summit](#) that Ukraine would become a member of the Alliance with the MAP as an integral part of the process and Ukraine's right to determine its future and foreign policy, of course without outside interference.<sup>[11]</sup> [NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg](#) also stressed that Russia will not be able to veto Ukraine's accession to NATO "as we will not return to the era of [spheres of interest](#), when large countries decide what smaller ones should do."<sup>[12]</sup>

Before further actions on NATO membership were taken [Ukraine was invaded by Russia on 24 February 2022](#).

According to polls conducted between 2005 and 2013, Ukrainian public support of NATO membership remained low.<sup>[13][14][15][16][17][18][19]</sup> However, since the [Russo-Ukrainian War](#) and [Annexation of Crimea](#),

public support for Ukrainian membership in NATO has risen greatly. Since June 2014, polls showed that about 50% of those asked supported Ukrainian NATO membership.<sup>[20][21][22][23]</sup> Some 69% of Ukrainians want to join NATO, according to a June 2017 poll by the Democratic Initiatives Foundation, compared to 28% support in 2012 when Yanukovich was in power.<sup>[24]</sup>

## Presidency of Volodymyr

### Zelenskyy (from 2019)<sup>[edit]</sup>

See also: [Minsk agreements](#), [Normandy Format § Phases](#), and [Trilateral Contact Group on Ukraine](#)

Ukrainian President [Volodymyr Zelenskyy](#) with NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg in June 2019

Ukrainian President [Volodymyr Zelenskyy](#) was inaugurated on 20 May 2019.<sup>[102]</sup> On 12 June 2020, Ukraine joined NATO's [enhanced opportunity partner](#) interoperability program.<sup>[nb 3][103]</sup> According to an official NATO statement, the new status "does not prejudice any decisions on NATO membership."<sup>[103]</sup>

On 10 April 2021, the Minister of Defense of Ukraine [Andriy Taran](#) stated that the top priority of the Ukrainian political leadership is to obtain the Action Plan for Membership (MAP) in the North Atlantic Alliance in 2021. According to the head of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense, the most convincing and effective mechanism for communicating the position of the international community to Moscow is "accelerating the implementation of the decision of the 2008 NATO Bucharest Summit on our membership in the Alliance."<sup>[113]</sup> Also receiving the MAP for Ukraine was supported by Turkish President [Recep Tayyip Erdogan](#) in a joint declaration of the Ninth High-Level Strategic Council between Ukraine and the Republic of Turkey.<sup>[114]</sup>

At a briefing in Kyiv in May 2021, Democrat Senator [Chris Murphy](#) said at a briefing in Kyiv following a meeting with Zelenskyy that granting Ukraine a MAP would be the next logical step toward NATO membership. He stressed that Ukraine has already made several reforms necessary to become a member of NATO, as well as to carry out additional

reforms.<sup>[115]</sup> He also noted that if Ukraine and Georgia had received the MAP in 2008, there would have been no conflict with Russia at all.<sup>[116]</sup> Murphy stated:

*I understand NATO's concern about the prospect of integrating with a country in conflict. But, frankly, if Ukraine and Georgia had received the MAP in 2008, I don't think there would have been a conflict at all.*

On 2 June, Zelenskyy called one of the potential threats that could strengthen Russia's position in Europe: the failure to give Ukraine a clear signal and specific deadlines for obtaining an MAP for NATO membership.<sup>[117]</sup>

At the June [2021 Brussels summit](#), NATO leaders reiterated the decision taken at the 2008 Bucharest Summit that Ukraine would become a member of the Alliance with the NATO MAP as an integral part of the process and Ukraine's right to determine its own future and foreign policy course without outside interference.<sup>[11]</sup> Secretary-General Stoltenberg also stressed that Russia will not be able to veto Ukraine's accession to NATO, as we will not return to the era of spheres of interest, when large countries decide what smaller ones should do.<sup>[12]</sup>



*Each country chooses its own path, and this also applies to joining NATO. It is up to Ukraine and the 30 NATO members to*

*decide whether it aspires to be a member of the Alliance. Russia has no say in whether Ukraine should be a member of the Alliance. They cannot veto the decisions of their neighbors. We will not return to the era of spheres of interest, when large countries decide what to do with smaller ones.*

On 28 June 2021, Ukraine and NATO forces launched joint naval drills in the Black Sea codenamed Sea Breeze 2021. Russia had condemned the drills, with the Russian Defence Ministry saying it would closely monitor them.<sup>[118]</sup>



President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy and NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg. Brussels, 16 December 2021

Zelenskyy and U.S. Secretary of Defense [Lloyd Austin](#) on 31 August 2021

## **Invasion of Ukraine**[\[edit\]](#)

[Amid rising tensions between Russia and Ukraine in early 2022](#), the [Federation Council](#) of Russia recognised the Luhansk and Donetsk people's republics on 22 February 2022,<sup>[133][134]</sup> after on 16 February the [State Duma](#) called on Putin to recognize the breakaway territories,<sup>[135]</sup> the deputies passing the motion 351 to 16.<sup>[136]</sup> On 21 February Putin signed decrees to recognize two self-proclaimed entities in the temporarily occupied territories of [Donetsk](#) and [Luhansk](#) regions of Ukraine.<sup>"[137]</sup>

On 21 February Zelenskyy had accused Putin of "wrecking peace talks and ruled out making any territorial concessions".<sup>[133]</sup> The same day, Stoltenberg advised Russia "in the strongest possible terms, to choose the path of diplomacy, and to immediately reverse its massive military build-up in and around Ukraine."<sup>[138]</sup>

Also on 22 February 2022, Russian president [Vladimir Putin](#) declared that the [Minsk Agreements](#) "no longer existed", and that Ukraine, not Russia, was to blame for their collapse.<sup>[139]</sup> Stoltenberg condemned Putin's declaration: "This further undermines Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, erodes efforts towards a resolution of the conflict, and violates the Minsk agreements, to which Russia is a party."<sup>[133]</sup>

On 24 February 2022 Russia [invaded Ukraine](#) again.<sup>[140]</sup>

On 1 March Stoltenberg convinced the [President of Poland](#) to forgo sending any fighter aircraft to Ukraine because of the risk of attracting Russian attacks onto its territory, which would likely cause NATO to invoke Article 5 of its constitution.<sup>[141][142]</sup>

On 4 March following an emergency meeting of Foreign Ministers in Brussels, Stoltenberg rejected Zelenskyy's request to impose a [no-fly zone](#) over the country, stating that it might lead to a full-fledged war between the Alliance and Russia, and he declined to involve

NATO, saying: "We are not part of this conflict." US Secretary of State [Antony Blinken](#) said the Alliance was "doing everything we can to give the Ukrainian people the means to defend themselves against Russia... Unless the Kremlin changes course, it will continue down the road of increasing isolation and economic pain." The EU's [High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell](#) maintained "It's Putin's war, and only Putin can end it." Zelenskyy, incensed, replied.<sup>[143]</sup>

"Today there was a NATO summit, a weak summit, a confused summit, a summit where it was clear that not everyone considers the battle for Europe's freedom to be the number one goal... Today, the leadership of the alliance gave the green light for further bombing of Ukrainian cities and villages, having refused to set up a no-fly zone.

On 6 March Blinken raised the possibility of a three-way exchange between Poland, Ukraine and the US that would see Ukraine pilots fly Polish Mig-29s from a US airfield; in exchange for the Soviet-era jets Poland would receive used [F-16s](#) from the USAF.<sup>[144]</sup>

On 8 March Poland offered to donate 28 [MiG-29](#) fighter jets to Ukraine, "ready to deploy – immediately and free of charge – all their MiG-29 jets to the [Ramstein airbase](#)" under US control in Germany.<sup>[145][146]</sup> Press Secretary for the US [Department of Defense John Kirby](#) rejected the surprise announcement, and said "we do not believe Poland's proposal is a tenable one". The next day he said the US would oppose any such plan for NATO nations, and termed the idea "high-risk",<sup>[147]</sup> because it brought into question NATO's "co-combatant" status.<sup>[148]</sup> The idea was quickly shot down by [Antony Blinken](#) and [Lloyd Austin](#).<sup>[148]</sup> The [Polish Prime Minister](#) said on 9 March that any decision about delivering offensive weapons must be made unanimously by NATO members.<sup>[147]</sup>

Also on 9 March, Zelenskyy's plea was reinforced by [Azov battalion](#) Major Denis Prokopenko, who was tasked with the defense of [Mariupol](#): "If a no-fly zone over Ukraine is not provided soon we will not be able to manage the supply of water and food, medicine, as well as to evacuate people safely."<sup>[149]</sup>

At a press conference on 11 March, Stoltenberg was quoted: "President Putin's war on Ukraine has shattered

peace in Europe. It has shaken the international order. And it continues to take a devastating toll on the Ukrainian people. But Putin seriously underestimated Ukraine. And he seriously underestimated the strength and unity of NATO, and of our friends and partners around the world." At the same press conference, the [Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau](#) said that "Putin made a fundamental miscalculation. He thought Ukraine was weak, and he thought NATO was divided. He has been shown how wrong he is."<sup>[150]</sup>

On 15 March 2022, Zelenskyy stated that he did not anticipate Ukraine joining NATO in the near future due to a lack of consensus from member states that it was ready. He said "For years we have been hearing about how the door is supposedly open (to NATO membership) but now we hear that we cannot enter. And it is true, and it must be acknowledged."<sup>[151]</sup>

On 24 March, the 30 NATO Heads of State held a meeting in Brussels and one result was a statement, which read in part:<sup>[152]</sup>

Massive sanctions and heavy political costs have been imposed on Russia to bring an end to this war. We remain determined to maintain coordinated international pressure on Russia... We remain committed to the foundational principles underpinning European and global security, including that each nation has the right to choose its own security arrangements free from outside interference. We reaffirm our commitment to [NATO's Open Door Policy](#) under Article 10 of the [Washington Treaty](#)... We will continue to take all necessary steps to protect and defend the security of our Allied populations and every inch of Allied territory... We are also establishing four additional multinational battlegroups in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia... President Putin's choice to attack Ukraine is a strategic mistake, with grave consequences also for Russia and the Russian people.

On 25 March, Stoltenberg was interviewed by Euronews. He spoke of the Alliance doing "as much as they can" to support Ukraine, chiefly "with advanced anti-tank weapons, air defence systems" and with "financial support, humanitarian support, but also military support".<sup>[153]</sup>

[Western Ukraine](#) has always been significantly more pro-NATO than the rest of the country.<sup>[184][160][185]</sup> [Eastern](#)

[Ukraine](#) is far more anti-NATO and pro-Russia than the rest of Ukraine.<sup>[185][186]</sup>

According to numerous independent polls conducted between 2002 and [the events of 2014](#), Ukrainian public opinion on NATO membership was split, with the majority of those polled against joining the military alliance and many identifying it as a threat.<sup>[15][187]</sup> A [Gallup poll](#) conducted in October 2008 showed that 43% of Ukrainians associated NATO as a threat to their country, while only 15% associated it with protection.<sup>[188]</sup> A November 2009 poll by Ukrainian Project System relieved 40.1% of Ukrainians polled said the [Collective Security Treaty Organization](#) (CSTO) was the best global security group for Ukraine to be a part of and 33.9% of the respondents supported Ukraine's full membership in CSTO; more than 36% of the respondents of the poll said that Ukraine should remain neutral and only 12.5% supported Ukraine's accession to NATO.<sup>[189]</sup> A 2009 Gallup poll showed that 40% of Ukrainian adults associate NATO with "Threat" and 17% with "Protection".<sup>[19]</sup> According to a poll by [Razumkov Center](#) in March 2011 20.6% on average across Ukraine considered NATO a threat; this number was 51% in [Crimea](#).<sup>[190]</sup> A 2013 Gallup poll showed that 29% associated NATO with "Threat" and 17% with "Protection"; 44% viewed it as neither.<sup>[186]</sup>

Following the [Russian military intervention of 2014](#), [annexation of Crimea](#) and the start of the [Donbass War](#), many Ukrainians changed their views of NATO: polls from the middle of 2014 until 2016 showed that the majority of Ukrainians supported NATO membership.<sup>[20][21][22][191]</sup>

An electronic petition to the president of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko was filed on 29 August 2015<sup>[192]</sup> requesting that a referendum on joining NATO be conducted. The petition achieved the required 25,000 votes to be considered. The president's reply stated that "One of the main priorities of [Ukraine](#)'s foreign policy is to deepen cooperation with [NATO](#) to achieve the criteria required for membership in this organization. Today, we carry out security sector reform in Ukraine to reach NATO standards and to strengthen the country's defense system, which is necessary to counter Russian aggression. Once Ukraine fulfills all the necessary criteria to join the Alliance, final decision on this



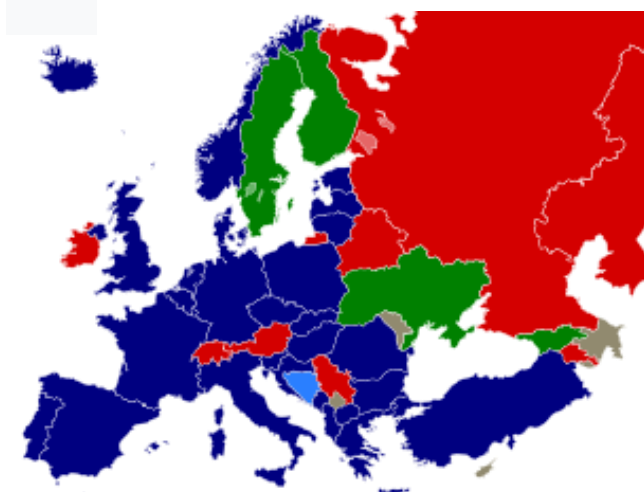
important issue will be approved by the Ukrainian people in a referendum.<sup>[193]</sup>

In February 2017, President Poroshenko announced that a referendum would be held during his presidency, with polls showing that 54% of Ukrainians favor such a move.<sup>[194]</sup>

According to a sociological survey conducted by the Ukrainian Institute for the Future together with the sociological company New Image Marketing Group in January 2022, 64% of [Ukrainians](#) support Ukraine's accession to NATO, while 17% do not support it, 13% do not have an unequivocal opinion on this issue. In the [West of Ukraine](#), in the city of [Kyiv](#) and in the [South of Ukraine](#), there were the most supporters of joining NATO – 73%, 71% and 59%. This idea is supported least of all in the [East of Ukraine](#) – 47%.<sup>[195]</sup>

## Russian opposition to Ukrainian NATO membership<sup>[edit]</sup>

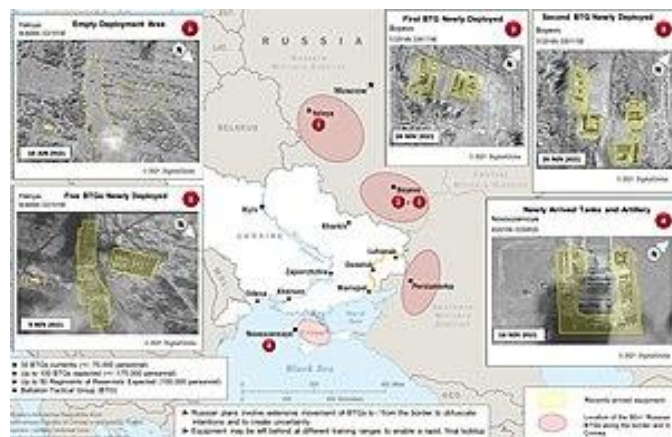
See also: [Russia–NATO relations](#) and [Russia–Ukraine relations](#)



|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| NATO member countries                 | Membership is not a goal                                     |
| Countries in the process of accession | Countries have not announced potential membership intentions |
| Countries promised invitations        |  |

Russia is strongly opposed to any eastward expansion of NATO.<sup>[196][197]</sup> Past leaders such as [Gorbachev](#) and [Yeltsin](#) had both raised objections,

the latter clashing publicly with the [Clinton administration](#) over the issue.<sup>[198]</sup> Nonetheless, the United States oversaw NATO's first round of expansion in 1999. A



second wave including the Baltic states followed during the [presidency of George W. Bush](#), who also supported the same idea for Georgia and Ukraine.<sup>[199]</sup> On 12 February 2008, then [Russian President Vladimir Putin](#) said Russia may target its missiles at Ukraine if its neighbour joins NATO and accepts the deployment of a [US missile defence shield](#).<sup>[200]</sup> Former [Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko](#) has stated more than once his country would not allow foreign military bases on its territory;<sup>[201]</sup> as of December 2009, NATO was not planning to deploy military bases in Ukraine.<sup>[202]</sup>

[Prime Minister Putin](#) reportedly declared at a [NATO-Russia summit in 2008](#) that if Ukraine joined NATO his country could contend to annex the [Ukrainian East and Crimea](#).<sup>[203]</sup>

During a NATO conference in [Hungarian Parliament](#) on 20 November 2008, Deputy Assistant Secretary-General Aurelia Bouchez said: "We should not make a choice between NATO enlargement and Russia as we need both"<sup>[204][205]</sup> and [NATO's Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer](#) told a conference in Spain twelve days later: "The emergence of independent states within the former Soviet space is a reality. The ability of these states to determine their own future is a litmus test for the new Europe. Do we have to choose between good relations with Russia and further enlargement? My answer is no – we will not choose, will not sacrifice one for the other. It would bring new dividing lines."<sup>[206]</sup>

In an interview with the [BBC](#) on 18 November 2014, Russian President Putin spokesman [Dmitry Peskov](#) called for "a 100% guarantee that no-one would

think about Ukraine joining NATO"; 2 days later [Secretary General of NATO Jens Stoltenberg](#) rejected this call stating it would be "violating the idea of respecting the sovereignty of Ukraine, which is a fundamental".<sup>[207][208]</sup>

## Request of guarantees of Ukraine's

### non-accession to NATO<sup>[edit]</sup>

Main article: [Prelude to the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine](#)

Map of the assessment of US intelligence on the movement of Russian troops near the border with Ukraine as of 3 December 2021. It is estimated that Russia has deployed about 70,000 troops, mostly at a distance of 100–200 km from the Ukrainian border. It is estimated that the number could increase to 175,000. Published: [The Washington Post](#).<sup>[209]</sup>

On 30 November 2021, Russian President Putin stated that an expansion of NATO's presence in Ukraine, especially the deployment of any long-range missiles capable of striking Russian cities or missile defense systems similar to those in Romania and Poland, would be a "red line" issue for Russia.<sup>[210][211][212]</sup> Putin asked U.S. President [Joe Biden](#) for legal guarantees that NATO wouldn't expand eastward or put "weapons systems that threaten us in close vicinity to Russian territory."<sup>[213]</sup> According to Putin, "If some kind of strike systems appear on the territory of Ukraine, the flight time to Moscow will be seven to 10 minutes, and five minutes in the case of a hypersonic weapon being deployed."<sup>[214]</sup> NATO Secretary-General [Jens Stoltenberg](#) replied that "It's only Ukraine and 30 NATO allies that decide when Ukraine is ready to join NATO. Russia has no veto, Russia has no say, and Russia has no right to establish a sphere of influence to try to control their neighbors."<sup>[215][216]</sup>

On 1 December 2021, Russian President Vladimir Putin said he wanted to receive guarantees from the West that Ukraine would not join NATO. On 16 December, NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg stated that the Alliance would not make concessions to Russia on the issue of Ukraine's accession. According to him, Ukraine has the right to protection and together with

NATO will determine the issue of membership in the Alliance.<sup>[217]</sup>

On 17 December, the Russian Foreign Ministry unveiled a **draft agreement between Russia and the United States on "security guarantees"** and a draft agreement on measures to ensure the security of Russia and NATO member states. In particular, Russia proposes that NATO renounce the admission of Georgia and Ukraine into NATO, as well as "any military activity on the territory of Ukraine." Russia also urges the United States not to establish military bases in the former Soviet Union and not to accept these countries into NATO.<sup>[218]</sup>

On 9 January 2022, following a visit to Ukraine in January 2022 and a trip to the contact line in the east, EU High Representative [Josep Borrell](#) wrote in his blog on the European External Action Service website that some of the provisions of the so-called "draft agreements" on security guarantees for Russia, represented by the Kremlin in December 2021, contradict the basic principles of the [Helsinki Final Act of 1975](#), so the willingness of NATO and Western countries to discuss these ideas does not mean their willingness to accept them.<sup>[219]</sup>

The Russian leadership seems to intend to turn the clock backward to the old times of Cold War logics. This type of delimitation of spheres of influence does not belong in 2022: there cannot be a [Yalta](#).

— [Josep Borrell](#)

In this regard, on 10 January 2022, US and Russian diplomats held security talks in Geneva to discuss the military activities of both countries and growing tensions around Ukraine. The head of the Russian delegation at a meeting in Geneva between the United States and Russia said that Russia needed "concrete guarantees" that Ukraine and Georgia would never become members of NATO, enshrined in the decision of the Madrid Summit of 2022. Earlier, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister [Sergei Ryabkov](#) also said that "the risks of military confrontation should not be underestimated" and that the American side, refusing to not expand NATO, underestimates the seriousness of the situation.<sup>[220]</sup>

In turn, NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg said that NATO will not compromise with Russia on

*Ukraine's membership and that Ukraine's membership in NATO will be decided by Ukraine and its allies. He assured that the Alliance would help Ukraine to meet the criteria necessary for membership in the organization.*<sup>[221]</sup>

The Alliance continues to provide Ukraine with political support for its territorial integrity and sovereignty, as well as practical assistance. It is also a clear signal that Ukraine has the right to defend itself.

— [Jens Stoltenberg](#)

The lead American diplomat to the talks, [Wendy Sherman](#), stated that "We will not allow anyone to slam closed NATO's open door policy." She said that Washington would not give up bilateral cooperation with sovereign states that want to work with the United States, and added that the U.S. government does not intend to decide about Ukraine without the participation of Ukraine, or about NATO without NATO.<sup>[222]</sup>

On 12 January 2022, a meeting of the Russia-NATO Council was held in Brussels, where representatives of Russia and 30 member states of the Alliance discussed the requirements of the Russian side to NATO. Jens Stoltenberg again stated that the decision on Ukraine's readiness to join NATO can only be made by Ukraine and 30 allies in the Alliance, NATO will "seriously think" about increasing its presence in Eastern Europe in the event of "new Russian aggression." NATO is also ready to reopen its representative office in Moscow, the Secretary General added.<sup>[223]</sup> Wendy Sherman noted that NATO will not abandon the policy of "open doors". Russia's demands were unacceptable. NATO allies would not agree with the impossibility of further expansion of the Alliance and a return to the configuration of the late twentieth century, which the Russian side insisted on during the negotiations, the US Deputy Secretary of State said.

Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia [Alexander Grushko](#) said that NATO did not initially profess the "open door" policy, which the Alliance declares today, if it failed to fend off threats to its security with political measures, Russia will use military measures.<sup>[224]</sup>

This policy appeared in 1994 and served very different purposes than building European security. We have a set of legal military-technical measures that we will apply if we feel a real threat to security, and we already

feel if our territory is considered as a target for targeted strike weapons. *Of course, we cannot agree with this. We will take all necessary measures to fend off the threat by military means, if political means fail.*

— [Alexander Grushko](#)

During the first [OSCE](#) meeting on 13 January 2022, Russia's permanent representative to the OSCE, [Alexander Lukashevich](#), stated that the Russian Federation would be forced to take measures to "eliminate unacceptable threats to national security" if it did not hear a constructive response to its security proposals within a reasonable time.<sup>[225]</sup>

*If we do not hear a constructive response to the proposals made within a reasonable time, and the aggressive line of behavior against Russia continues, we will be forced to draw the appropriate conclusions and take all necessary measures to ensure a strategic balance and eliminate unacceptable threats to our national security.*

— Alexander Lukashevich

Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said at his annual foreign policy press conference that Moscow "has run out of patience" waiting for the West's response to the Kremlin's demands for "security guarantees", and therefore Russia is waiting for a written response *within a week*. Lavrov said the Kremlin would not wait "indefinitely" for a Western response to Moscow's demands that NATO not expand eastward and deploy troops in Ukraine and other countries of the former Soviet Union. Lavrov's comments came a day after the White House said the threat of a Russian invasion of Ukraine remains high, with about 100,000 Russian troops deployed.<sup>[226]</sup> The next day, White House spokeswoman [Jen Psaki](#) said that the Russian authorities must choose which way to go: choose additional diplomacy or, in case of further aggressive actions, face economic measures that will be stricter than in 2014.<sup>[227]</sup>

In an interview with [La Repubblica](#) on 14 January, NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg said that Kyiv had already applied to join the military-political alliance, and in 2008 NATO decided that Ukraine and Georgia would become members, but had not yet determined when exactly that would happen.<sup>[228]</sup>



On 19 January, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister [Sergei Ryabkov](#) made a proposal to the United States to assume legal obligations not to vote for NATO membership of countries whose membership is opposed by the Russian Federation, reducing NATO's non-enlargement requirements. The Kremlin is ready to exchange such an "offer" for the conditions that were put forward earlier – the so-called guarantees of the non-expansion of the Alliance to the east. He noted that the decision taken at the 2008 Bucharest summit "should be ruled out" and that the United States should provide unilateral legal guarantees that "this will never happen". The position that Ukraine and Georgia will never become members of the North Atlantic Alliance, Ryabkov said, is a priority for the Kremlin. According to him, America must have "enough political will" for such a step.<sup>[29]</sup>

On 22 February 2022 Russia recognized the rebel republics of Donbas, sending its army in the region; finally, on 24 February 2022 Russia launched a [large-scale invasion of Ukraine](#).

N.B.1

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# 欧米が停戦合意「禁止」 と主張 戦闘長期化巡り ロシア外相

共同通信社 - 昨日 23:48

ロシアのラブロフ外相は26日、ウクライナでの軍事作戦について、3月に停戦でいったん合意しかけたのに、欧米が介入して「ウクライナに合意を禁じた」と主張、戦闘長期化の責任は欧米側にあると批判した。タス通信などが伝えた。



© KYODONEWS 訪問先のウガンダで記者会見するロシアのラブロフ外相＝26日、エンテベ(ロシア外務省提供・ロイター＝共同)

ラブロフ氏は訪問先のウガンダで記者会見。「ロシアが対話を拒否したことは一度もない」と強調した一方で、3月にトルコで行われた停戦交渉でウクライナ側が合意文書案を提示しロシア側も支持したにもかかわらず、「米国や英国、その他の欧州諸国がその条件でロシアと合意することをウクライナに禁じた」と説明。長期化の理由は「米国に聞いてほしい」と述べた。(共同)



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【インドネシア】ロシアで首脳会談、食料安全保障に言及 [政治]

インドネシアのジョコ・ウィドド大統領は6月30日、ロシアの首都モスクワを訪問し、プーチン大統領と会談した。ジョコ大統領によると、プーチン氏は、ロシアやウクライナから世界への食料と肥料の供給の安全を保証すると述べた。ジョコ氏は、先に会談したウクライナのゼレンスキー大統領からのメッセージをプーチン氏に伝えた。

ジョコ大統領は現地時間の午後3時半ごろ、クレムリン（ロシア大統領府）でプーチン氏と会談した。ジョコ大統領は、世界の食料や肥料のサプライチェーン（調達・供給網）に混乱が生じていると述べた。これに対しプーチン氏は、特に海上からのロシアやウクライナからの輸出の安全を保障した。

またジョコ大統領は、29日に会談したゼレンスキー氏からのメッセージをプーチン氏に伝えた。ジョコ大統領は、メッセージの内容については明らかにしていないものの、ロシアとウクライナ両首脳の対話の橋渡し役を引き受ける用意があると伝えた。

ジョコ大統領はロシアを訪問してプーチン大統領と会談した＝6月30日（内閣官房提供）

# 「いま停戦しても、ロシアはまた戦争する」ゼレンスキー氏“側近”単独取材で語ったウクライナの“覚悟”

FNN プライムオンライン

2022年8月2日

ロシアによるウクライナへの軍事侵攻から8月で半年を迎える。7月下旬には東部ドネツク州の親ロシア派支配地域でウクライナ人捕虜収容施設が攻撃を受け、約50人が死亡した。両国が相手による攻撃だと互いに非難しあうなど、「停戦」に向けた交渉が始まる気配は今のところ感じられない。



◎ FNN プライムオンライン「いま停戦しても、ロシアはまた戦争する」ゼレンスキー氏“側近”単独取材で語ったウクライナの“覚悟”

そうした中、FNNはウクライナ側の停戦交渉団の中心メンバーであるポドリャク大統領府顧問に日本メディアとして初めて単独インタビューを行った。1時間15分間のインタビューで語られたのは「停戦交渉の現在地」

「両国の戦略の変化」、さらには「ウクライナの覚悟」など、強い言葉の数々だった。

【画像】FNNの単独インタビューに応じるポドリャク大統領府顧問

消灯したままの廊下、“土のう”が積まれた窓枠

私たちがポドリャク氏にインタビューを行ったのは7月20日。指定された待ち合わせ場所にバリケードが設置されていたため、車から撮影機材を降ろし徒歩で大統領府に入った。荷物検査などを済ませ、インタビューを行う部屋まで案内してもらったのだが、途中あることに気がついた。廊下、階段、すべてが薄暗いのだ。日中だったため窓の外からの光があり、“真っ暗”というわけではないものの、大統領府のスタッフによれば、「軍事侵攻が始まってから廊下の電気はほとんどつけていない」という。さらに、外光が差し込む窓枠に目をやると“土のう”が数十個積み上げられている。攻撃を受けた際、窓ガラスが飛び散らないようにするためだそうだ。

週6日寝泊まり「ここで生活している」

この大統領府はゼレンスキー大統領も執務している建物だ。軍事侵攻直後、大統領が自撮り動画をアップし「私はここにいる」とのメッセージを発信して話題になったが、その動画と一緒に写っていたのが側近であるポドリャク氏だ。

「ここから帰ることはほとんどない。ここで働いて、生活している」。私たちがポドリャク氏と挨拶したとき、開口一番にこう言った。

ポドリャク氏も2月24日以来、平均して週に6日ほどこの建物内に寝泊まりしているそうで、執務室の至るところには何枚もの着替えが無造作に置かれていり、迷彩

柄のヘルメットなどもあった。会議用の机にはたくさんの書類や本、タブレット端末などが積み重なっており、「雑然」とした印象の部屋でインタビューは始まった。

「いま停戦してもロシアは再び攻撃する」

最初に質問したのは停戦交渉の“現在地”だ。取材時の状況としては、「ゼレンスキー大統領が年内終戦に向けて支援を要請した」ことや、停戦交渉の代表団アラハミア氏が「8月に停戦交渉が再開する可能性がある」と述べていたためこれらのことを前提に質問をした。

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——3月にトルコ・イスタンブールでの停戦交渉が最後？その後何か水面下で動きは？

「はっきり言います。交渉はイスタンブールでこの戦争での立場を表明した後、実質的にストップしている。現在までに捕虜交換や避難のための人道回廊、穀物輸出再開などの作業を議論する「小委員会」での作業が行われているが交渉の政治的な部分はストップしている。（中略）罪のない人が殺されている戦争犯罪が起きている間は交渉のテーブルにつくことはできない」

——7月19日、イランを訪問したプーチン大統領は、「ウクライナ側が停戦交渉に関心を示していない」との考えを述べたがそのことについてどう考えるか？

「もし、今、仮に“ミンスク3”のような署名を結んだとして、つまりウクライナの領土を失ったうえで何らかの協定に署名するのであれば半年か一年後にロシアは再び占領した領土に対する脅威を口実に、さらに大きな戦争を起こすだろう。ロシアに譲歩するということはロシアがさらにエスカレートするということを理解しな

くてはいけない。だからこそロシアとの交渉は強い立場で行うことが必要だ」

ポドリャク氏は戦争によって自国民への影響、また経済の打撃が続くため「長期化しないことが望ましい」と前置きしているものの、仮に現時点で停戦ラインを引いたとしても再びロシアが口実を作って攻撃をするだろうと主張している。だからこそウクライナにとって「有利な条件」で交渉に臨むべきであり、今はそのタイミングではないと繰り返し強調した。

さらに、停戦合意の“仮定”として「“ミンスク3”のような署名」と表現していたことも、見逃せないポイントだ。ウクライナ東部紛争についての和平合意である「ミンスク1（2014年）」、「ミンスク2（2015年）」が、ウクライナ側にとって不利なものであったことへの不信感を改めて示した形で、「同じ轍は踏むまい」との覚悟も感じられる。ではなぜ、ウクライナ側から「8月にも停戦交渉再開」との話が出ているのだろうか。

——停戦交渉団メンバーのアラハミア氏は「8月に交渉再開の可能性」に言及したが？

「いい質問だ。これは戦争であり、その行方はさまざまな要因に左右されている。その中で重要なのは、その時々にもっとも適した兵器を必要な数だけ提供を受けることだ。今、長距離砲による攻撃が行われている。このような戦争で、ウクライナが流れを変えるためには、十分な数の多連装ロケットランチャーを含む大砲が必要だ。（中略）停戦交渉の際、（ウクライナ側に有利な）条件をつけることができるかどうかは、この要素にかかっている。今、単純に停戦してもロシアが得するだけだ。（中略）だからこそ、いつ、どれくらいの武器を手に入れられるかによって、交渉のテーブルにつく時期や条件提示の内容も変わってくる」

交渉再開の時期については「ウクライナがロシアと対等に渡り合える時期」と位置づけることにより、“武器提供次第”であると欧米諸国を含む世界に支援の継続を

呼びかけている。私たちが「8月交渉再開の可能性」について尋ねた質問に対して「いい質問」と反応しながらも、直接的な明言を避けたのは武器調達の交渉が水面下で動いている可能性もあるのではないかと、とも邪推してしまう。

ロシアは「長期化狙い」 ウクライナは「冬の前までに」

では、ウクライナのこうした戦略は、軍事侵攻が開始された2月から同じだったのだろうか。ロシア側の“変化”について、ポドリャク氏はこう分析する。

「ロシアは当初、ウクライナの首都キーウを素早く占拠し、ウクライナ国家を破壊、ここに傀儡政権を樹立するという計画だっただろう。しかしその計画が失敗した今、ロシアはこの戦争をできるだけ長く続けることに**関心がある**。現在、世界では大規模な食糧危機、移民危機、エネルギー危機、物価高が起きている。（ロシアは）欧米、日本などの市民社会に圧力をかけるため、西側諸国でこうした危機を引き起こし続けたい。そして、それらの国の人々が自国政府に圧力をかけ、ウクライナにロシアの条件を受け入れさせ、その条件で戦争を終わらせるというシナリオだ」

——しかし、ウクライナ側は停戦交渉を急いでいるわけではない？

「違う。戦争は早く終結しなければいけないが、それはウクライナ側の条件で終わらせる必要がある。

（前述の）ロシア側の戦略に対して、ウクライナ側の計画は非常に単純だ。現在ウクライナ軍に不足している長距離砲などを十分な量まで確保し、ロシアに戦術的敗北を与える。そして、できれば冬になる前までに、ロシアをウクライナの領土から追い出す。そして最終的に交渉を再開し、ウクライナの領土保全と、旧占領地の開放を交渉する」

——停戦の条件について。かつてゼレンスキー大統領は、2月24日、つまりロシアが軍事侵攻する前の位置まで撤退と位置づけていたが、今もそれは変わらない？

「その後、ロシアによる戦争犯罪や、すでに多くの都市が部分的に消滅してしまったという実態を私たちは見てきた。その上で、ロシアが『ある程度のライン』まで後退すればいい、というのは論外だ。ロシアはウクライナの（クリミア半島などを含む）全領土から撤退しなければいけない。これはゼレンスキー大統領も繰り返し言っていることだが2月24日の“でっち上げの口実”による戦争を再び引き起こさないためにウクライナの領土はすべて取り戻さなければいけない」

この「全領土」とは、2月の軍事侵攻後にロシアが実効支配を進めた東部ドネツク・ルハンスク両州に限らず2014年に一方的にロシアに併合されたクリミア半島も含まれると解釈される。ウクライナにとって、戦争は2022年2月からではなく2014年から続いているものであることが改めて強調されただけでなく、2月以降のロシア軍による“非道さ”によってウクライナ側の「停戦へのハードル」も高くなったとの主張を国際社会にアピールしている。また、その時期の“メド”としては、「冬になる前までに」との認識も示している。

穀物輸出再開も“違反”を予想

このインタビューの2日後、トルコ・イスタンブールでウクライナ産穀物の輸出についての合意調印式が行われた。国連のグテーレス事務総長が自ら出席するなどアフリカなどで深刻化する食糧危機の「希望の光（グテーレス氏）」となる合意と目されていた。

その調印直前、ポドリャク氏はロシアが合意を守るかどうかすでに懐疑的な見方を示していた。

——今回の“穀物回廊”についてまもなく合意される見通し。今回の穀物交渉がうまくいけば停戦交渉にもつ

ながる可能性は？また、調印すればウクライナ産穀物は安全に輸出が可能となる？

「穀物輸出のための海上回廊の交渉については“ローカルな交渉”だ。より大きな停戦交渉のプロセスの一部にすぎない。（中略）前線を停戦させるとか軍隊を撤退させるという話ではなく、あくまで黒海の海域の狭い範囲での停戦。これはロシアではなくトルコと国連が確保するという話だ。

また、ロシアは合意に署名することにより、それを破る方法をすでに考えている。直接的にはなく、ある種のエスカレーションのための条件を作り出す」

——ロシアは合意しても破ってしまうということ？

「ロシアはそれに従わず合意事項を破ろうとするでしょう。合意事項を守らせる責任はトルコと国連にある」

そして、合意調印の約20時間後の7月23日、ロシア軍はウクライナ産穀物輸出の拠点となる南部オデーサ港をミサイルで攻撃した。合意内容には「港湾施設攻撃も行わない」との事項も含まれており、早くも出鼻をくじかれた形となったが（ロシア側はあくまで軍艦などを攻撃したと主張）、ポドリャク氏が攻撃の3日前のインタビューで語ったことが現実となっていた。「直接的に破棄するのではなく、エスカレーションのための条件」、言い換えれば“軍事行動の拡大”を作り出す、という言葉がぴったりとそのまま現実には当てはまる。それほどロシア軍の挑発的な行為はウクライナ側からしてみれば「いつもの行動パターン」ということなのだろうか。

今回のポドリャク氏への単独インタビューで繰り返し強調されたのは、「ウクライナ側が有利な条件になるまで停戦交渉には応じない」ということと「そのために、欧米からの武器提供が不可欠」の2点だった。ロシア軍の撤退ラインは「クリミア半島を含むウクライナ全領土」であることも今回新たにわかった。ポドリャク氏は「そうしなければ、半年後か1年後にまたロシアは口実を作って戦争を起こす」というロジックについて、何度

も丁寧に一まるで授業をする教師のように一私たちに説明したのが印象的だった。長い歴史の中でのロシアの戦法がわかっているからこそその発言とともとれる。

外国人であり取材者の私がウクライナで生活する市民や学校に行けない子供たちを見て、「早く戦争が終わってほしい」と思う気持ちはある。一方でポドリャク氏が指摘する「ウクライナ市民が抱える停戦後の脅威」についても国際社会は注視しなければいけない。

(聞き手：FNN ニューヨーク支局中川真理子 パリ支局山岸直人／撮影：ニューヨーク支局米村翼)

## Time difference

When it is **11:00** (or **16:00**) (or **20:00**) in Sapporo in Japan, what time it is in a given country around the world? You can it in URLs: [in Japanese jisakeisan.com](https://www.timeanddate.com/time/difference/), and [in English https://www.timeanddate.com/time/difference/](https://www.timeanddate.com/time/difference/)

According to them, the time of the following location is as follows:

|                    |     |                |
|--------------------|-----|----------------|
| New York           | -13 | =22:00 (7:00)  |
| Chicago            | -14 | =21:00 (6:00)  |
| Los Angeles        | -16 | =19:00 (4:00)  |
| Honolulu           | -19 |                |
| London             | -8  | =3:00 (12:00)  |
| Ireland            | -8  |                |
| Finland (Helsinki) | -8  |                |
| Iceland            | -9  |                |
| Greece             | -6  |                |
| Norway             | -7  |                |
| Sweden             | -7  |                |
| Austria            | -7  | =4:00 (13:00)  |
| Denmark            | -7  |                |
| Swiss              | -7  |                |
| Berlin             | -7  | =4:00 (13:00)  |
| Dutchland          | -7  |                |
| France             | -7  | =              |
| Rome               | -7  | =              |
| Madrid             | -7  |                |
| Czech              | -7  |                |
| Istanbul           | -6  | = 5:00 (15:00) |
| Risbon             | -8  | =              |
| Poland             | -7  |                |
| Bulgaria           | -6  |                |
| Roumania           | -6  | =5:00 (15:00)  |
| Hungary            | -7  |                |
| San Marino         | -7  |                |
| Marta              | -7  |                |
| Luxenburg          | -7  |                |

|                 |       |                        |
|-----------------|-------|------------------------|
| Lithania        | -6    |                        |
| Slovakia        | -7    |                        |
| Slovenia        | -7    |                        |
| Macedonia       | -6    |                        |
| Andora          | -7    |                        |
| Latvia          | -6    |                        |
| Croatia         | -7    |                        |
| Servia          | -7    |                        |
| Ukraine         | -6    | = 5:00 (10:00) (15:00) |
| Minsk           | -6    |                        |
| Cypros          | -6    |                        |
| Albania         | -6    |                        |
| Moscow          | -6    | = 5:00 (10:00) (15:00) |
| Ekaterinburg    | -4    | =7:00 (16:00)          |
| Omsk            | -3    |                        |
| Novosibirsk     | -2    | =9:00 (12:00)          |
| Vladivostok     | -1    | =10:00 (19:00)         |
| Tajikistan      | -4    |                        |
| Baku            | -5    | =6:00 (15:00)          |
| Almenia         | -5    |                        |
| Uzbekistan      | 4     |                        |
| Turkmenistan    | 4     |                        |
| Merborn         | +1    | =12:00 (21:00)         |
| New Zealand     | +3    | =14:00 (23:00)         |
| Fiji            | +3    |                        |
| Palau           | 0     |                        |
| Papua Newguinea | +1    | =12:00 (21:00)         |
| Shanghai        | -1    | =10:00 (19:00)         |
| Taiwan          | -1    |                        |
| Honkong         | -1    |                        |
| South Korea     | 0     |                        |
| North Korea     | 0     |                        |
| Philippine      | -1    | =10:00 (19:00)         |
| Vietnam         | -2    | = 9:00 (18:00)         |
| Indonesia       | -2    |                        |
| Singapore       | -1    |                        |
| East-Timore     | 0     |                        |
| Malaysia        | -1    |                        |
| Mongol          | -1    |                        |
| Myanmar         | -2:30 | =8:30 (17:30)          |
| Bangladesh      | -3    | =8:00 (17:00)          |
| Sri lanka       | -3    |                        |
| Bhutan          | -3    |                        |
| Nepal           | -3    |                        |
| India (Culcuta) | -3:30 | = 7:30 (16:30)         |
| Pakistan        | -4    | =7:00 (16:00)          |
| Lebanon         | -6    |                        |
| UAE             | -5    |                        |
| Isreal          | -6    |                        |
| Saudiarabia     | -6    |                        |
| Kwait           | 6-    |                        |
| Bharen          | -6    |                        |
| Iraq            | -6    |                        |
| Iran            | -4:30 | =6:30 (15:30)          |
| Jordan          | -6    | =5:00 (15:00)          |
| Yemen           | -6    |                        |
| Oman            | -5    |                        |
| Afganistan      | -4    |                        |
| Palestine       | -6    |                        |
| Siria           | -6    |                        |
| Costa Rica      | -15   | =20:00 (5:00)          |
| Dominica        | -13   | =22:00 (3:00)          |
| El Salvador     | -15   | =20:00 (5:00)          |
| Haiti           | -13   |                        |
| Brazil          | -12   | =23:00 (8:00)          |
| Mexico city     | -14   | =21:00 (6:00)          |
| Peru            | -14   |                        |
| Venesuela       | -13   | =22:00 (7:00)          |
| Chili           | -13   |                        |
| Algeria         | -8    | =3:00 (12:00)          |
| Somalia         | -6    |                        |
| Congo Rep.      | -8    |                        |
| Madagascar      | -6    |                        |



|              |     |               |
|--------------|-----|---------------|
| Botswana     | – 7 | =4:00 (13:00) |
| Eritoria     | - 6 |               |
| South Africa | – 7 |               |
| Zambia       | -7  |               |
| Ghana        | – 9 |               |
| Cameroon     | -8  |               |
| Morocco      | – 8 | =3:00 (12:00) |
| Uganda       | – 6 |               |
| Egypt        | – 7 |               |
| Mozambique   | -7  |               |
| Congo Dem.   | – 8 | =3:00 (12:00) |
| Kenya        | - 6 |               |
| Senegal      | -9  |               |
| Gambia       | – 9 |               |
| Angola       | -8  |               |
| Nigeria      | – 8 |               |
| Libia        | – 7 |               |
| Tunigia      | – 8 |               |
| Sudan        | – 7 | =4:00 (13:00) |
| South Sudan  | – 7 |               |
| Jimbabue     | – 7 |               |
| Gabon        | – 8 |               |
| Ethiopia     | – 6 |               |
| Togo         | - 9 |               |