

Strategy for stopping the war in Ukraine and securing sustainable peace and relationship between East and West



March 20th, 2022 - Volume I

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Foreword

The key objective of this document is to provide an unbiased analysis and develop [a strategy of achieving a sustainable peace and equilibrium in the world](#). We do not support any stakeholder of the current situation.

The analysis is based on a [hypothesis-driven approach](#). The information herein was collected and analysed to the most accurate of our knowledge; however, the risk of inaccurate data or fake news cannot be excluded.

[The key highlights of the analysis:](#)

It is suggested that a long-term sustainable peace can be achieved through integrating Russia into a system where its interests are aligned and interdependent with the Europeans, which will make war unthinkable and materially hard to conceive.

The key steps to achieve this:

1. [France leads the initiative \(as it has already shown the signs of leadership\)](#), with the US, UK and EU providing support as an advisory committee on behalf of EU and NATO, while Ukraine and Russia represent their own interests.
2. [China may play a facilitator role](#), as escalation between Russia, Ukraine, and the EU may not be beneficial for them.
3. Develop an [initial agreement based on a marriage of benefits](#) between Western countries, Ukraine, and Russia: Key discussions to be (i) Economic cooperation to make war in Europe unthinkable and materially impossible; (ii) Removal of sanctions; (iii) Withdrawal of Russian troops from Ukraine; (iv) Development of a NATO / Russia security agreement, etc.

[To see more about how to accomplish the above points, visit the subsequent pages.](#)

This report was prepared using the below sources

+12 sector professional stakeholders

- Investor and large business owner with investments in Russia
- Business owner in a European country
- Head of risk department in a major European bank
- Partner in a large multinational advisory company
- Director in a large multinational advisory company
- Director in a large multinational advisory company
- Director in a large multinational advisory company
- Strategist in a large multinational advisory company
- Strategist in a large multinational advisory company
- Professor at a prominent University located in Europe
- Head of line of service at a credit risk rating company
- Expert in the Central Bank of an Eastern European country
- Former military from European and Middle East countries

Nationalities pool



+14 sources and +100 articles



Bloomberg



LE FIGARO

« Sans la liberté de blâmer, il n'est point d'éloge flatteur. » Beaumarchais



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Our approach

We established a base for freely designing a strategic plan by understanding the direction of the conflict and who should lead the proposed steps highlighted in this document.

We assessed tactics of the key stakeholders and suggested additional actions and factors that should be considered by Western nations within the defined key problems and objectives.

Finally, we designed a strategy that may work for securing peace in Ukraine, finding a sustainable relationship between the East and West and strengthening a healthy competition between the West and China.

1. Establish a base for freely designing a strategic plan

We used the following strategy framework to assess the current situation and make a recommendation

| Phases | What needs to be done? | Why is it important? | How can it be done? |
|---|---|---|---------------------|
| 1. Establish a base for freely designing a strategic plan | Check efforts and compare solutions Set up key goals | | |
| 2. Define the problems and objectives | | Current policies may not lead to a mutually beneficial and balanced result A new relationship framework would be designed if we want sustainable peace | |
| 3. Design a strategy that works | | Consider an "out" government support for "challenge of" benefits between business, scientific, ethnic, and social Involve parties that may help to establish balanced regulations, like China Set up a special purpose office in France Create a new economic system balancing French and Russian business and governmental interests Set the new economic system to a mechanism of decentralization based on the notion of a "democratical body" | |

Source: Cartesius Analysis

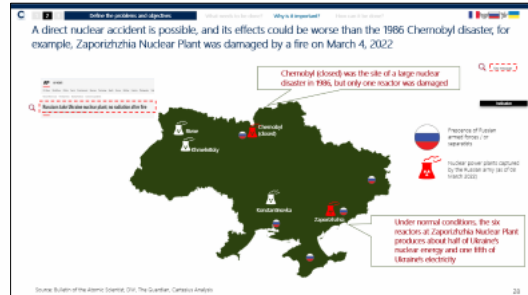


3. Design a strategy that works

A new relationship framework must be designed if we want sustainable peace

To consider the war between Russia and Ukraine and achieve sustainable peace, Russia should be integrated into a system where both interests are aligned and independent with the European, which will make war unattractive and materially hard to conceive

Source: Cartesius Analysis



3. Design a strategy that works

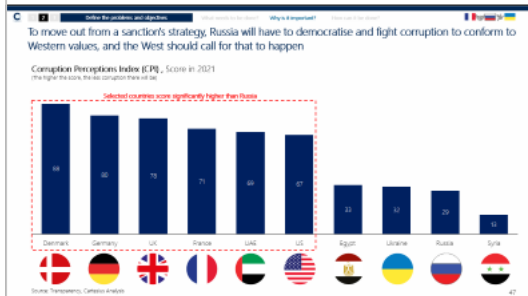
As an illustration, the ultimate goal should be to identify marriages among key industries based on key interdependencies, governed by a special purpose office

Source: Cartesius Analysis

1. Establish a base for freely designing a strategic plan

The analysis proposes that France lead the initiative, with the US, UK and EU providing support as an advisory committee on behalf of the EU and NATO, while Ukraine and Russia represent their own interests - China could facilitate the sustainable peace agreement

Source: Cartesius Analysis



3. Design a strategy that works

To succeed, it is imperative to put down the differences and work towards a common goal

Factors to consider when planning a successful economic system for sustainable peace:

- Personal:** Act cool-headedly for the sake of the world, and remove personal feelings.
- Political:** A win-win relationship should consider the political image and interest of the United States, the European Union, NATO, Ukraine, Russia and France itself.
- Economical:** Consider the negative effects a political decision could have in your own economy (e.g., confidence in the market, purchasing power, competitive advantage in the global economy).
- Society:** Make sure you are acting democratically and considering what your society really wants.
- Military:** Remember history repeats itself over and over again and consider military consequences.

Source: Cartesius Analysis

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Cartesius is an international association of strategy consultants based in France and the United Arab Emirates specialized in devising strategies to promote sustainable development and ESG investments that increase global prosperity

Our purpose

Our mission is to support both public and private sectors by ideating and developing science-driven strategies that have a high impact on attaining national prosperity through sustainable development and impact investments



CARTESIUS

Name

Cartesius



HQ

France



Type

Non-profit
strategy consulting



Focus

17 UN SDGs
ESG Investment



Website

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Contact

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Our association is named after the great philosopher, mathematician, and scientist René Descartes (Renatus Cartesius) who believed that true knowledge comes only through the application of pure reason. This is the principle that we follow in our work as we impact socially conscious stakeholders in making the right decisions towards a more sustainable and prosperous world

"I think, therefore I am"



Enrique Castillo Schwank

The author – President of Cartesius

About the author: Enrique Castillo Schwank is a **vieux soldat** of an elite regiment of the **French armed forces**, where he served as a parachutist with honour and fidelity for **almost 7 years** and received multiple medals, including the **cross for military valour**.

At present, Enrique is **employed by a leading strategy management consulting firm** that advises governments, large and small companies and investment funds across different industries on commercial due diligence, growth strategies, policies, transformation and value creation projects across the Middle East.

He is the **founder of Cartesius, a nascent non-profit association** based in France with a strong commitment to support decision makers achieve the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals through ESG investment.

Enrique's heart is French, and his wife is Russian; he loves France and respects Russia, Ukraine, and every country in the world.

VIVE LE MONDE! VIVE LA FRANCE! VIVE L'UKRAINE, VIVE LA RUSSIE, VIVE LA VIE!



To the Reader of the Report,

My name is Enrique, I was born in Latin America, I grew up with French affinities due to my ancestry and present-day French relatives. I am currently a manager in strategy management consulting firm and an “ancien combatant” of the **French Foreign Legion**. I served in multiple missions across the world, including Afghanistan.

In 2008, I joined the French Foreign Legion, in 2009, I had the honor to parade Infront of the commander in chief of the army, it was Nicolas Sarkozy in the Champs Elysees, and in 2010, I was serving in a mission in Afghanistan.

While being on this mission, I remembered being a child on 9/11, 2001. My father picked me up from school and put the radio on where they were announcing that terrorists had destroyed the World Trade Center. I did not know what that meant at that time...

Ten years later, being at the French Foreign Legion, I served as part of the French army, assisting our American colleagues. **As soon as I stepped foot in Afghanistan, I saw Soviet mines and destroyed vehicles, I also saw US hummers that had been destroyed with such violence that I could immediately feel the pain of the soldiers inside.** We were marching across the mountains to set up our position near a village where ground forces would be shortly arriving to give charity books and food to the people as part of our commitment as peacekeepers. My role was to observe the safety of those troops and of the people living in that area. At one moment, we spotted insurgents who were shooting towards our troops, and to save the lives of our comrades we had to enter a fight and neutralize them. **This is where I understood what the war was.**

I was and I will be always at a service to France, however I appreciate that the **best approach to resolve issues shall be through diplomacy.**

I am also **familiar with the Russians and their mentality,** as I served back-to-back with many of them at the French Foreign Legion; my wife is Russian, and I have visited Russian battlefields of the WWII and Napoleonic times to study strategies from books to my imagination on natural terrain. In the past few years, I have had the opportunity to interact with multiple Russian militaries; **I was invited to 2019 WWII Commemoration in the Red Square sitting 15 meters behind Russian President speaking in live to 7,000 of his active troops and veterans.** I also had an opportunity to meet the WWII veterans and participated in an official search of the WWII soldiers (Russian and German) to give them honors and peace. **This is where I again understood what the war was.**

While participating in that search for the soldiers, I had been thinking that those who fought and died on this battlefield could have been in a bar together, drinking a nice beer and talking to beautiful women, not dying here because of macroeconomic and ideological reasons.

I have a unique perspective that allows me to see a war through three lenses: (i) as a soldier, (ii) as an economic analyst, (iii) and as a strategist at decision-makers' tables, as I currently advise ministers, CEOs, and other key decision-makers in strategic challenges, often related to economics or national prosperity pillars.

In the current Russia-Ukraine military actions, the decisions made appear to be leading Europe and the United States towards a less competitive position in the future and may push Russia closer to China, disbalancing the global macroeconomics; that is turbulent change that can start new conflicts.

The objective of my analysis is to brainstorm and come up with ideas that could promote a sustainable piece that will be profitable for all the stakeholders and, ultimately, may give ideas to the people at power for a potential solution.

Kind regards,
Enrique

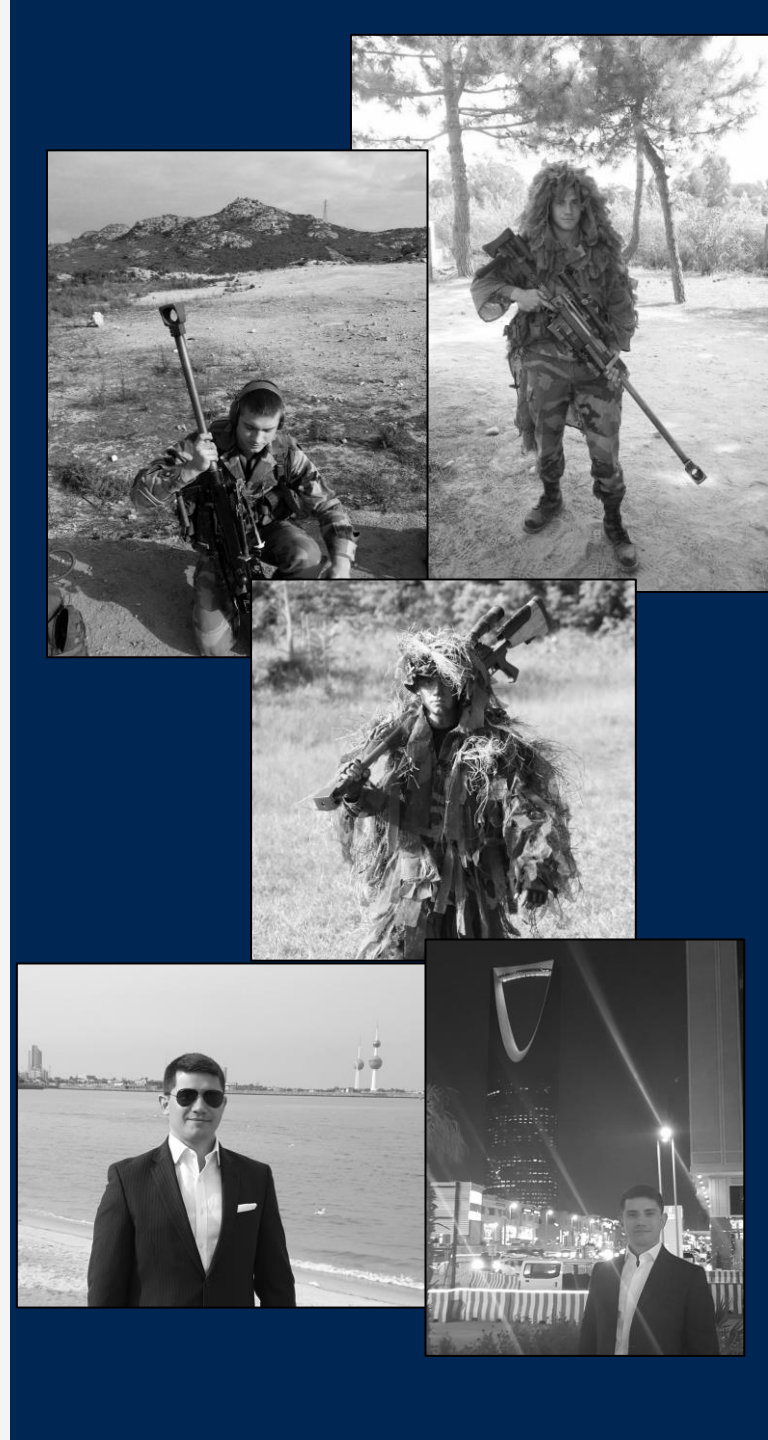



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At a glance

1. | Do the current foreign policies allow us to keep the world balance?

 **The world is disbalanced** due to security uncertainties caused by both NATO's and Russian expansion of influence that resulted in the current crisis.


 **Current policies might worsen the current situation** because economic pressure from Western countries have been applied to Russia, but those did not ensure a sustainable peace and made Russia more distant from Western countries and closer to China, as it seeks solutions.

2. | Will it be beneficial to follow the same approach in order to reach a sustainable peace?

 Like in a "prisoner's dilemma," **if every player chooses what is best for them, they will find themselves in a worse scenario.** The most profitable equilibrium comes from collaboration and trust. Any disbalanced position will cause a lower "pay-offs" for both sides.


 Continuing to apply **escalations and pressure measures may bring us to the worst scenario** where none of the parties will benefit.

 The **worst-case scenario may imply larger military actions** with multiple countries involved along with the secondary effects, like **immigration pressure** and **weapons flowing to the EU** that can be used by criminals or terrorists (**Europe should consider this very seriously**).

 Current steps have already **impacted the EU through larger inflation and energy prices increase.** In absolute numbers, the **EU may lose \$5 against Russia's \$1** in the market value of all the finished goods and services produced.

 The **EU will lose a significant trade partner** while pushing **Russia to seek more support from China and OPEC members** disbalancing the current equilibrium.

3. | Will it be beneficial to explore alternative solutions to bring the world equilibrium?

 To achieve a **sustainable peace**, Russia shall be integrated into a **system where its interests are aligned and interdependent** with the Europeans, which will **make war unthinkable and materially hard to conceive.**


 The format **proposes that France leads the initiative** (as it has already shown the signs of leadership), with the **US, UK and EU providing support as an advisory committee** on behalf of Europe and NATO, while Ukraine and Russia represent their own interests.

 **China may play a facilitator role**, as escalation between Russia, Ukraine, and the EU may not be beneficial for China's economic interests.


 **Develop an initial agreement based on a marriage of benefits** between Western countries, Ukraine, and Russia: Key discussions to be (i) Economic cooperation in the long run to make war in Europe unthinkable and materially impossible; (ii) Removal of sanctions; (iii) **Withdrawal of Russian troops and respect of sovereignty of Ukraine**; (iv) Development of a NATO / Ukraine / and Russia security agreement; etc.

 **Set up a special purpose office in France to led the key initiative**

- Nominate a leader (suggestion: nominate Édouard Philippe as an ambassador of this new institution)

 **Create a new economic system** transcending French and Russian borders **and a supranational authority**

- **Short-term, design an economical agreement** to be rectify after "key asks" are met (e.g., security agreements for Ukraine and Russia etc.) – **Consider a free trade agreement of selected products**
- **Mid to long term, identify cooperation areas that would be more effective deterrents** – Consider a monetary union (using the same currency) and ultimately add more advanced integration tools).
- **Set up a supranational authority**, similar to the European Coal and Steel Community (1952), that will govern the newly-created economic system to make war unthinkable and logistically impossible.

 Link the new economic system to a **mechanism of democratization for Russia to align with European values** based on the creation of a democratization body

- **Create democratization body / committee**
- Define a set of **Key Performance Indicators** for the democratization body that, **when achieved, will enable different badges of economic benefits.**

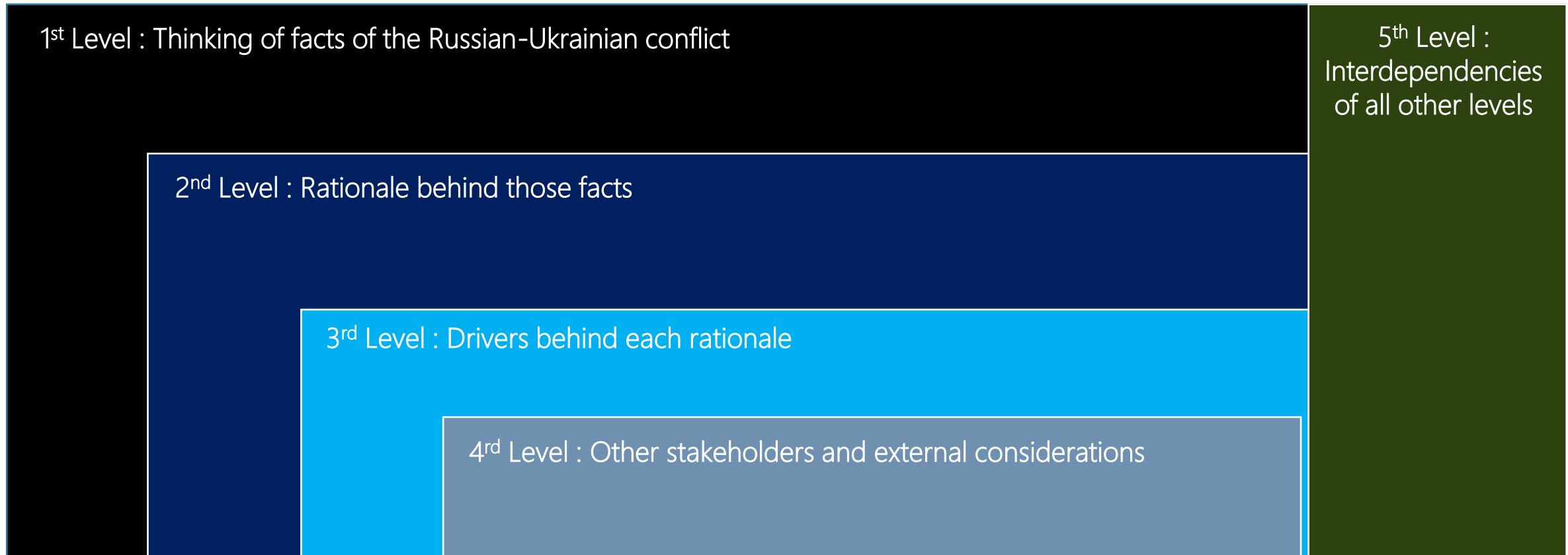
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In this document, one of the key considerations is identifying the interdependencies that exist within the current environment to develop a strategy that is both realistic and sustainable

Levels of thinking involved in this document



We used the following strategy framework to assess the current situation and make a recommendation

| Phases | What needs to be done? | Why is it important? | How can it be done? |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1 Establish a base for freely designing a strategic plan | <div data-bbox="392 401 1042 496">Divide efforts and conquer solutions</div> <div data-bbox="392 505 1042 605">Set up key goals</div> | | |
| 2 Define the problems and objectives | | <div data-bbox="1085 619 1730 715">Current policies may not lead us to a mutually beneficial and balanced result</div> <div data-bbox="1085 723 1730 819">A new relationship framework must be designed if we want sustainable peace</div> | |
| 3 Design a strategy that works | | | <div data-bbox="1773 833 2418 929">Develop an initial agreement based on a marriage of benefits between Western countries, Ukraine, and Russia</div> <div data-bbox="1773 938 2418 1033">Involve parties that may help to facilitate balanced negotiations, like China</div> <div data-bbox="1773 1042 2418 1138">Set up a special purpose office in France</div> <div data-bbox="1773 1146 2418 1242">Create a new economic system transcending French and Russian borders and a supranational authority</div> <div data-bbox="1773 1250 2418 1346">Link the new economic system to a mechanism of democratization based on the creation of a democratization body</div> |

Like in a game theory - every player chooses what is best for them, but the best solution comes from collaboration and trust (This also makes the players' actions predictable)

This model is inspired by the "prisoner's dilemma" concept and mathematically models that the most beneficial equilibrium for the EU, Russia, and Ukraine can be reached only through de-escalation, negotiation, and collaboration between both parties.

Both sides must be willing to make concessions to maintain a sustainable piece. In this mathematical framework, each player gains points based in which coordinate they decide to play

Russian actions universe

Western actions universe

More benefits, thus, more points for Russia

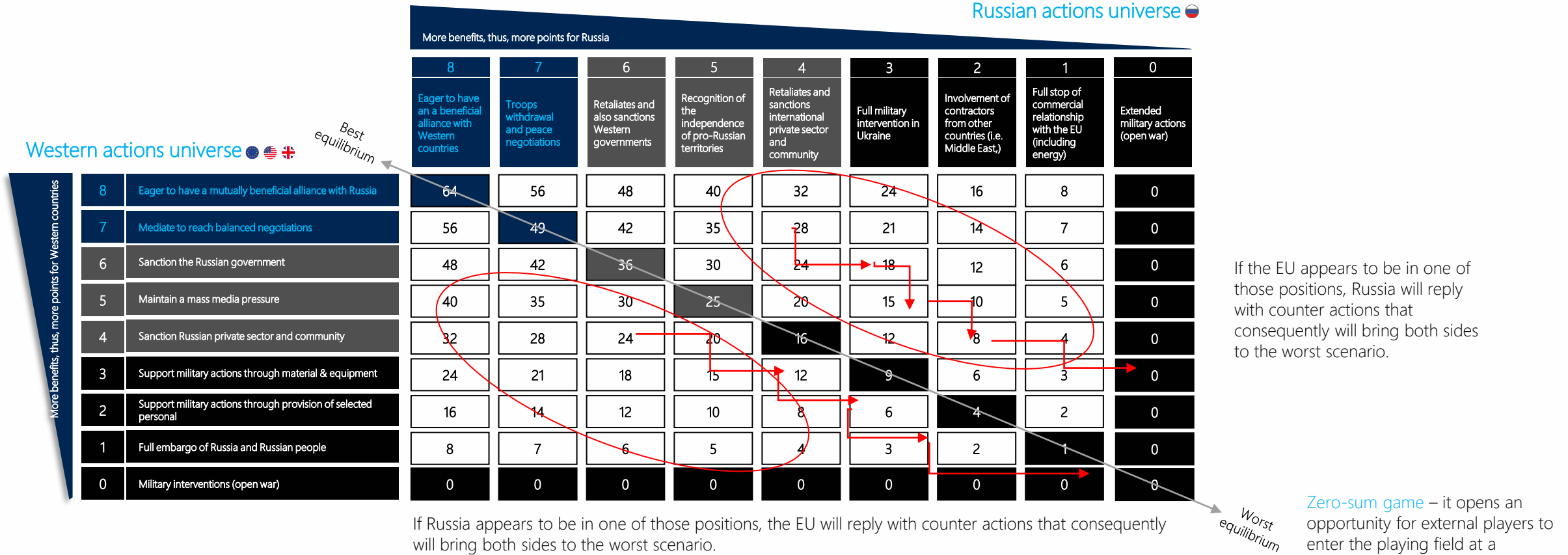
| | | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| | 8 | Eager to have a beneficial alliance with Western countries | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Troops withdrawal and peace negotiations | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | Retaliates and also sanctions Western governments | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | Recognition of the independence of pro-Russian territories | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | Retaliates and sanctions international private sector and community | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Full military intervention in Ukraine | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | Involvement of contractors from other countries (i.e. Middle East.) | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Full stop of commercial relationship with the EU (including energy) | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | Extended military actions (open war) | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Eager to have a mutually beneficial alliance with Russia | 64 | 56 | 48 | 40 | 32 | 24 | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| 7 | Mediate to reach balanced negotiations | 56 | 49 | 42 | 35 | 28 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 0 |
| 6 | Sanction the Russian government | 48 | 42 | 36 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| 5 | Maintain a mass media pressure | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| 4 | Sanction Russian private sector and community | 32 | 28 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | Support military actions through material & equipment | 24 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | Support military actions through provision of selected personal | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | Full embargo of Russia and Russian people | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | Military interventions (open war) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Best options

More benefits, thus, more points for Western countries

Current situation

Any disbalanced position will make the other party to react and cause lower "pay-offs" for both sides; only equilibrium points will be allowed to stop escalation and find the way out



Immediate actions of stopping the escalation from both sides must be taken now until we reach the bottom of the imaginable options.

Multiple solutions exist for the current crisis; best option would be a friendly diplomatic approach that could end the war quickly and maintain an equilibrium

Potential solutions led by the Western countries

Best option – focus of this report

| Solution avenues | Description | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Allies diplomatic approach | Friendly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ukraine and EU, UK and US negotiate with Russia and develop an economic and cultural integration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents a long/large-scale war from occurring Enhances the competitiveness of the European continent and makes it more competitive with the rise of China in the global economy |
| | Aggressive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctions are imposed with the aim of reducing the Russian invasion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puts substantial pressure on Russian war machine Creates the way for frank negotiations as it puts pressure on the country's prosperity |
| Allies military approach | Direct | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allies start a direct conventional or nuclear war with Russia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No advantages – this is not compatible with a civilized world |
| | Indirect | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tactical support on Ukrainian soil – for example, setting up troops in Western regions, or closing the skies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited advantages that represent small gains for the cost of human lives |
| Allies do nothing | Ukraine fights alone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ukraine fights alone, and it receives a combination of lethal and non-lethal weapons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of Ukrainian government surrendering or capitulating to the Russian army |
| | Ukraine surrenders / capitulates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ukrainian government surrenders and transfers powers or capitulates and flees the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No advantages – this is not compatible with a civilized world Disequilibrium of power and sustainability in the world |

Scenarios

Illustrative



The analysis proposes that France lead the initiative, with the US, UK and EU providing support as an advisory committee on behalf of the EU and NATO, while Ukraine and Russia represent their own interests – China could facilitate the sustainable peace agreement

Roles

- Leader of the initiative / mediator
- and US interests
- Decision-making committee on behalf of Russia
- Decision-making committee on behalf of Ukraine
- Observatory / supporters / mediators



China could find it attractive to act as a mediator in the Russian-Ukrainian crisis to pursue the mainly trade and logistics security (see detailed report).

Note: Instead of France, it could be another country. However, France, is well positioned as it has historically demonstrated to be interested in the liberty, fraternity and equality of people. Moreover, President Macron has been negotiating with Putin as the President of France and Head of the European Union.

Source: Interviews, Cartesius Analysis

This format represents attractive advantages to unite spirit but separate responsibilities for a more effective implementation

Strategic roles

Leadership









Leader of the initiative


Decision advisory committee


Decision making committee


Observatory / supporters / mediators

Advantages

-  Possess a strong political leverage
-  Plenty of resources and tools from a large number of members
-  Simplicity in decision-making
-  Meetings can be organised easily
-  Relevant stakeholders have the right to participate in the process
-  Represent Ukraine's and Russia's interests more effectively
-  Establishes trust and enables an easy format for obtaining concessions benefiting NATO, EU partners, Ukraine and Russia

France & the rest of the world want peace and a democratic Russia, Ukraine wants Russian troops to leave their country, and Russia wants security guarantees

Non-exhaustive

Western allies

- Fast retreat of Russian troops from Ukraine
- Democracy into Russia
- Peace

Ukraine

- Russians to abandon Ukraine's territory
- Reparations associated to war destructions and compromise of Russians not invading again
- Integration to European Union

Russia

- Written compromise of non-expansion of NATO into Ukraine and Georgia
- Guaranteeing control/limits on advanced/nuclear militarisation of Ukraine

We need to find our north star – the universe is bigger than our problems

The bifurcation between NATO and Russian expansion of influence has resulted in Russia militarily intervening in nearby sovereign states, such as Georgia and Ukraine, in part for their ambition to join NATO

An overview of selected historical events - non-exhaustive

Bucharest summit of 2008



Bucharest Summit of April 2008 where **NATO welcomed Ukraine and Georgia as potential members** "We agreed today that these countries will become members of NATO"



Moscow's response to the Bucharest Summit in 2008 was a **"direct threat"** to Russia



A **war between Russia and Georgia** in August 2008 - in part as a consequence of the Bucharest Summit

Crisis in Ukraine in 2014



Ukraine tries to join the EU but is unsuccessful, apparently due to Russian influence. After President Yanukovich said no to the EU, Russia announced a USD 15 Bn loan



Maidan protests start as a consequence of the failure to join the EU, resulting in significant deaths over January and February 2014



President Yanukovich (pro-Russian President) fled the country in February 2014 as a result of the protests



Russia took over Crimea (levering their already existent presence in Sevastopol) as a result of pro-Western sentiments and influence in Ukraine

War in 2022



Ukraine **purchased 210 Javelin anti-tank missiles** and **37 launchers** in 2019



Russia conducts **intimidating exercises** in their borders (+100k soldiers) and demanded for **legally-binding security guarantees to the US** - Unfavourable response from the US to Russia



Ukraine receives **80k tons of ammunition** from the United States in 2021



Up to 2021 and since 2010, Ukraine has received **USD ~2.6 Bn of security assistance** from the United States with a peak in 2019 and 2020, with USD ~400 Mn each year



90 tons of US military aid arrived in Ukraine in 2022 (pre-invasion time)

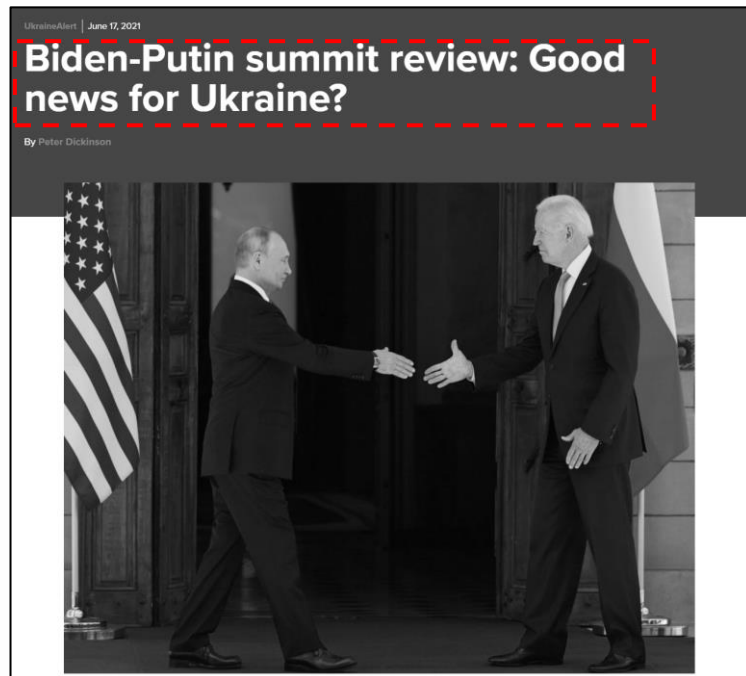


Russia invaded Ukraine, and Putin warned countries that an intervention from their side in the Ukrainian invasion will have **"consequences you have never seen"** and a few days later ordered its **nuclear forces to be in alert**

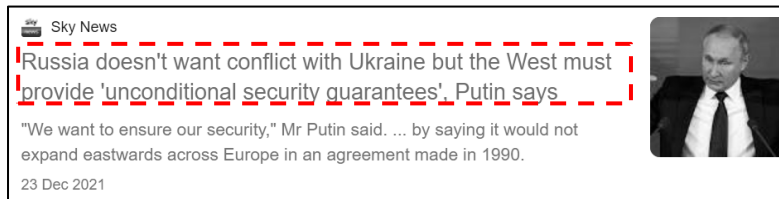
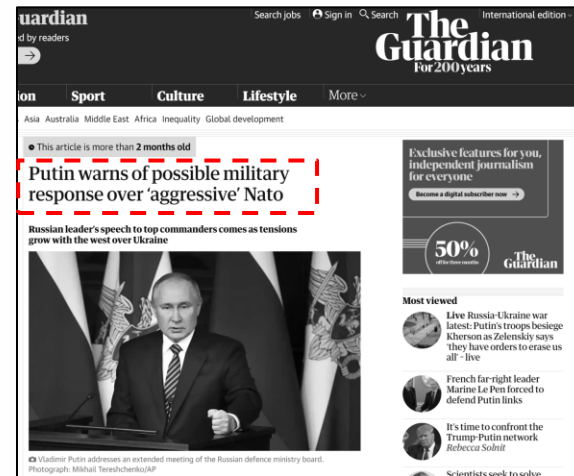
Over the past years, Western countries have put significant efforts in but failed to prevent the Russia-Ukraine conflict

Key message

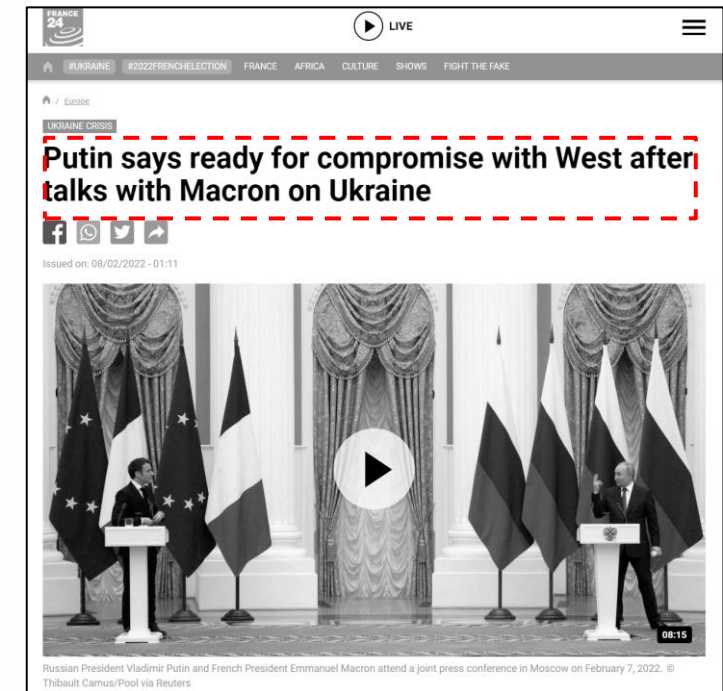
News on the 17th of June 2021



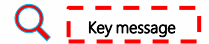
News on the 21st and 23rd of December 2021



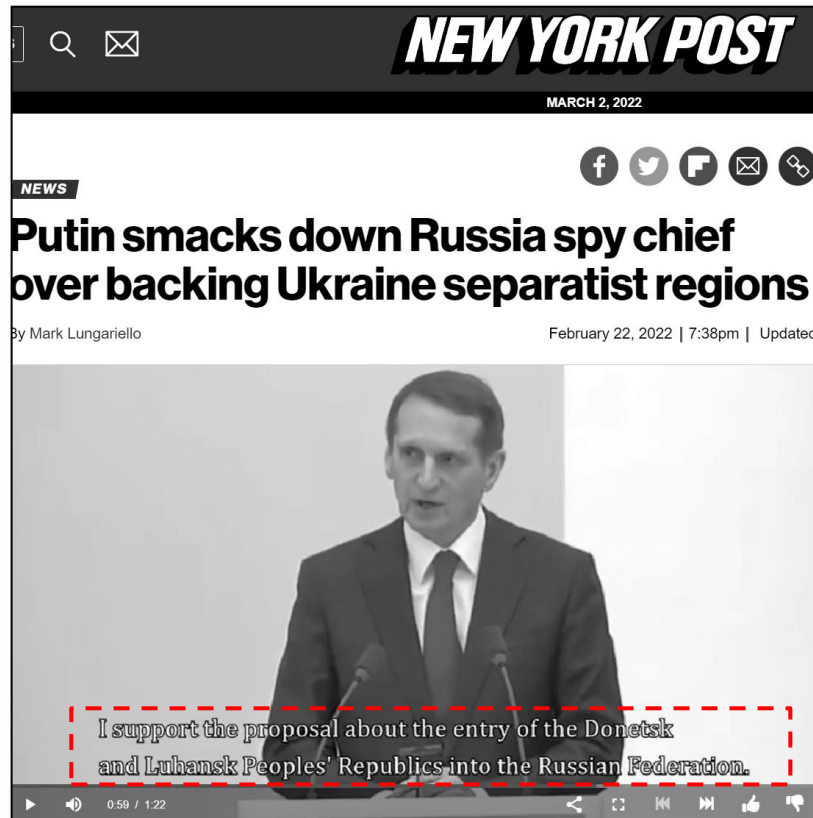
News on the 8th of February 2022



Furthermore, Ukraine seems to have failed to see the hints that Russia was doing more than just recognising Donetsk and Lugansk as republics



News on the 22nd of February 2022

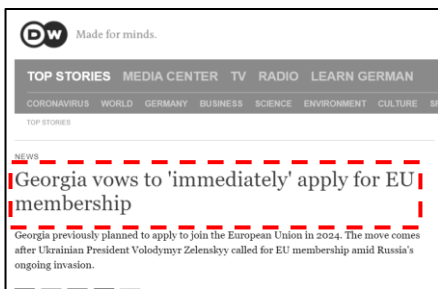
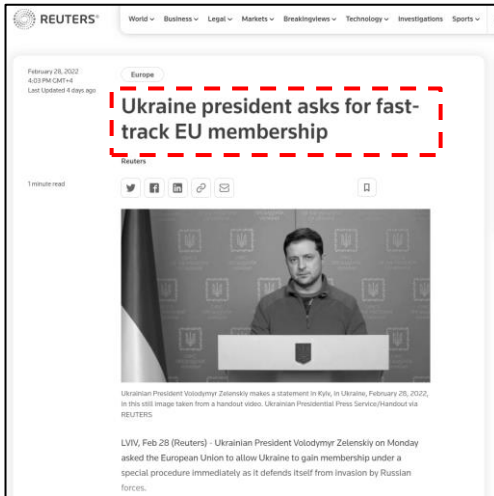


News on the 24th of February 2022



Recently, several countries have applied to the EU, and Russia doesn't seem to oppose it

News on the 28th of February, 1st and 3rd of March 2022



Why does Russia not join the EU?

It is not advantageous for the EU – (perceived, non-exhaustive)

- Russia will have a dominance in decision-making as the seats in the European Parliament are based on population.
- Incompatibility with EU values due to current levels of perceived corruption. Russia will need reforms in their law.
- Incompatibility with EU current democratic system. Russia will require significant changes in legislation.

It is not advantageous for Russia – (perceived, non-exhaustive)

- Russia will have to sign the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and accept EU policies to gain access to key member privileges.

A major consideration for all parties is the requirement under the EU for member states to provide assistance by every means possible to a member state that has been attacked on its territory

Mutual defence clause (Article 42.7 Treaty on European Union)

Mutual defence clause (Article 42.7 TEU)

If a Member State is the victim of armed aggression on its territory, the other Member States shall have towards it an obligation of aid and assistance by all the means in their power, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. They shall not prejudice the specific character of the security and defence policy of certain Member States.

Commitments and cooperation in this area shall be consistent with commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which, for those States which are members of it, remains the foundation of their collective defence and the forum for its implementation.

Solidarity clause (Article 222 TFEU)

1. The Union and its Member States shall act jointly in a spirit of solidarity if a Member State is the object of a terrorist attack or the victim of a natural or man-made disaster. The Union shall mobilise all the instruments at its disposal, including the military resources made available by the Member States, to:

- (a) — prevent the terrorist threat in the territory of the Member States;
- prevent terrorist attacks and the civilian population from any terrorist attack;
- assist a Member State in its territory, at the request of its political authorities, in the event of a terrorist attack;

(b) assist a Member State in its territory, at the request of its political authorities, in the event of a natural or man-made disaster.

2. Should a Member State be the object of a terrorist attack or the victim of a natural or man-made disaster, the other Member States shall assist it at the request of its political authorities. To that end, the Member States shall coordinate between themselves in the Council.

3. The arrangements for the implementation by the Union of the solidarity clause shall be defined by a decision adopted by the Council acting on a joint proposal by the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. The Council shall act in accordance with Article 261(1) of the Treaty on European Union where this decision has defence implications. The European Parliament shall be informed.

For the purposes of this paragraph and without prejudice to Article 240, the Council shall be assisted by the Political and Security Committee with the support of the structures developed in the context of the common security and defence policy and by the Committee referred to in Article 71, where necessary, subject to its opinion.

4. The European Council shall regularly assess the threats facing the Union in order to enable the Union and its Member States to take effective action.

“If a Member State is the victim of armed aggression on its territory, the other Member States shall have towards it an obligation of aid and assistance by all the means in their power, **in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter**. This shall not prejudice the specific character of the security and defence policy of certain Member States.

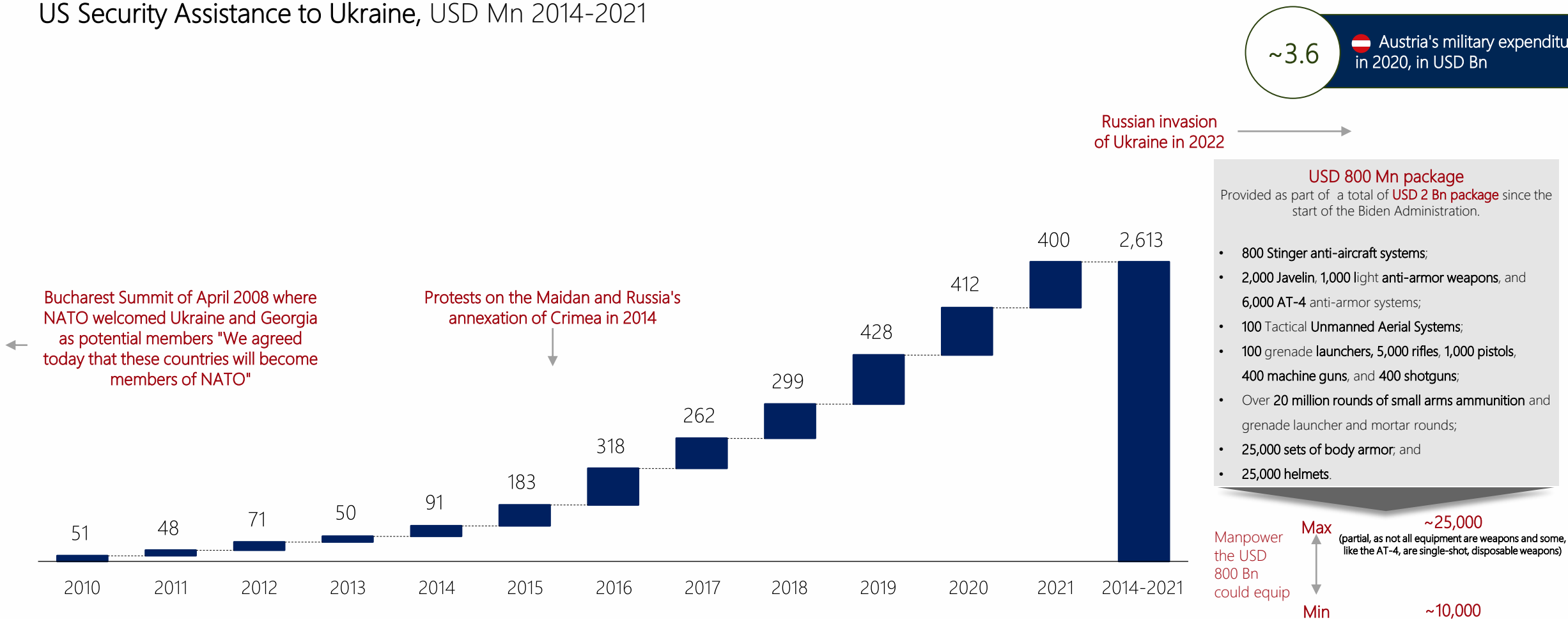
Commitments and cooperation in this area **shall be consistent with commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation**, which, for those States which are members of it, remains the foundation of their collective defence and the forum for its implementation”

Charter of the United Nations (Chapter VII — Action with respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression) (Article 51)

“Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the **inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs** against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.”

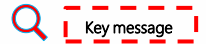
US alone has provided Ukraine with USD C. 2.6 Bn between 2010 and 2021, to compare, Austria's military expenditure in 2020 was USD 3.6 Bn – As of 2022, Ukraine received additional means to defend their sovereignty, with one economic package being equivalent to at least 10k-25k armed soldiers (USD 800 Mn)

US Security Assistance to Ukraine, USD Mn 2014-2021

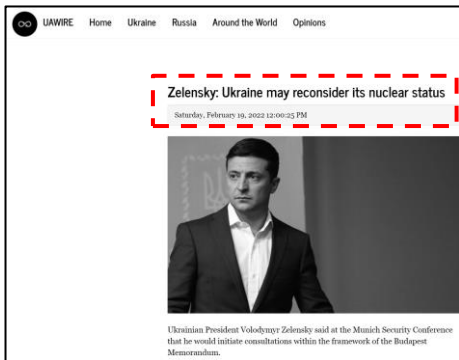


Source: SIPRI, Defense Priorities, Stimson, The White House website, Desktop research, Cartesius Analysis

There is a nuclear component in this situation, albeit a symbolic / tactic one, for now

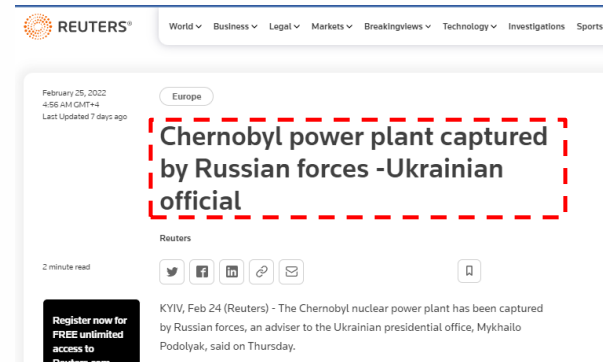


News on the 19th of February 2022



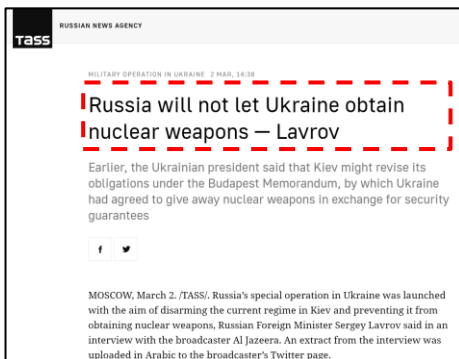
A few days before the invasion, President Zelensky said at the Munich Security Conference that **Ukraine should rethink its nuclear weapon renunciation**, moving back from Ukraine's commitment made in the 1990s

News on the 24th of February 2022



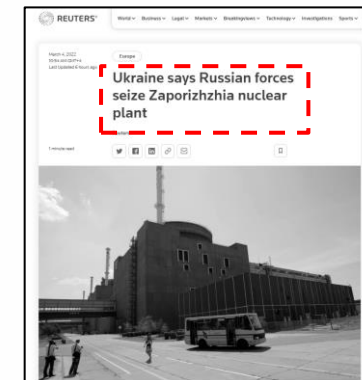
Soon after the invasion from the north, south, and east, the Russian armed forces **captured the Chernobyl power plant**

News on the 02nd of March 2022



"The military operation in Ukraine, including Kiev, is aimed at disarming Ukraine. **Russia will not let Ukraine obtain nuclear weapons,**"
Al Jazeera quotes Lavrov

News on the 4th of March 2022



Russian forces have **seized the largest nuclear plant in Europe**

A direct nuclear accident is possible, and its effects could be worse than the 1986 Chernobyl disaster, for example, Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Plant was damaged by a fire on March 4, 2022



Chernobyl (closed) was the site of a large nuclear disaster in 1986, but only one reactor was damaged

Key message

Indicative



Presence of Russian armed forces / or separatists



Nuclear power plants captured by the Russian army (as of 03 March 2022)

Under normal conditions, the six reactors at Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Plant produces about half of Ukraine's nuclear energy and one fifth of Ukraine's electricity

Beyond direct nuclear accidents, there is the possibility of a direct nuclear confrontation triggered by misunderstanding, unnecessary tensions, or escalation – it almost happened before when the world was at the blink of a nuclear war



Historical Case Study – Cuban missiles

During the Cuban missile crisis, Vasili Arkhipov refused to press the "red button" from a submarine, preventing a nuclear chain reaction. This happened while US forces began dropping non-lethal depth charges on his submarine. (This is one example among many that are publicly available online.)

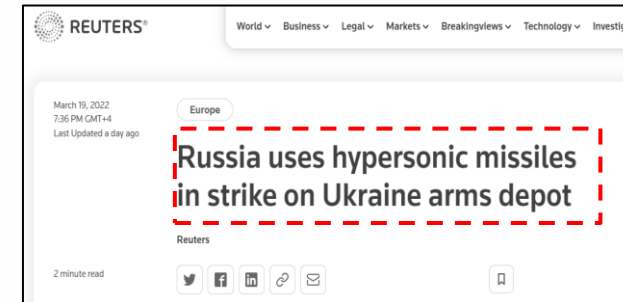
News on the 24th of February 2022



News on the 27th of Feb. 2022



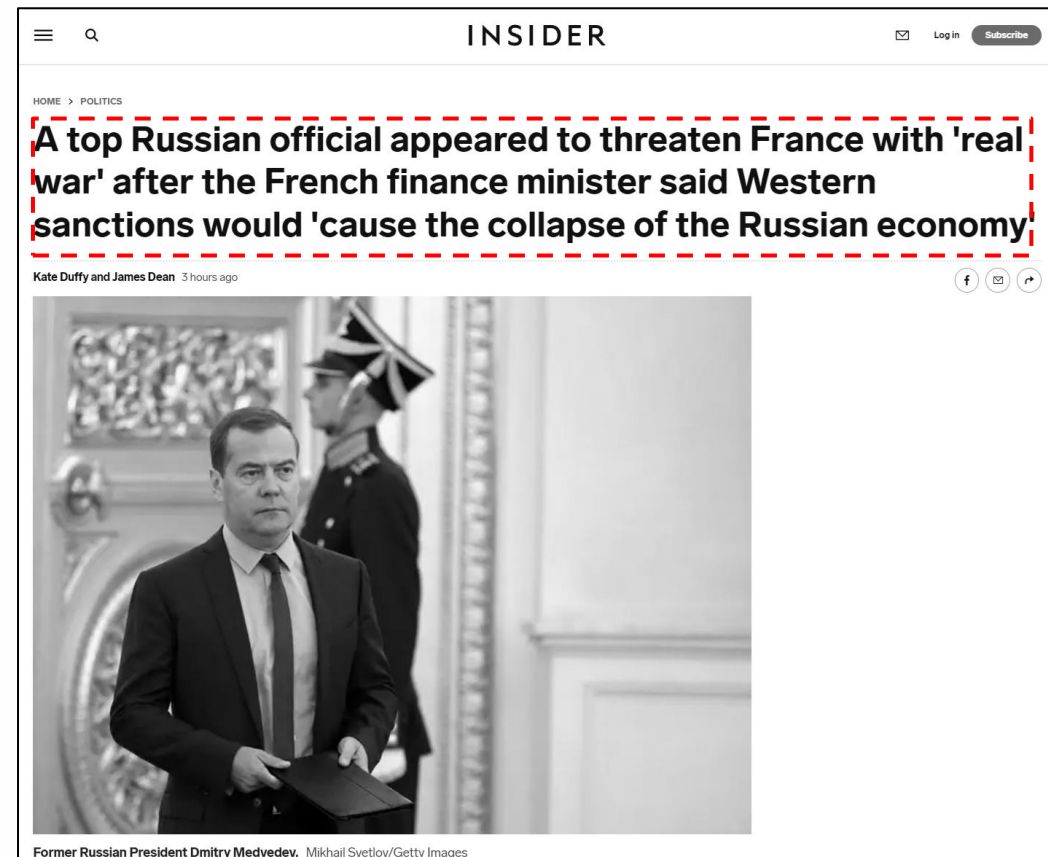
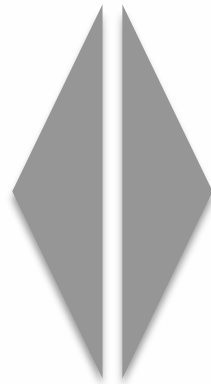
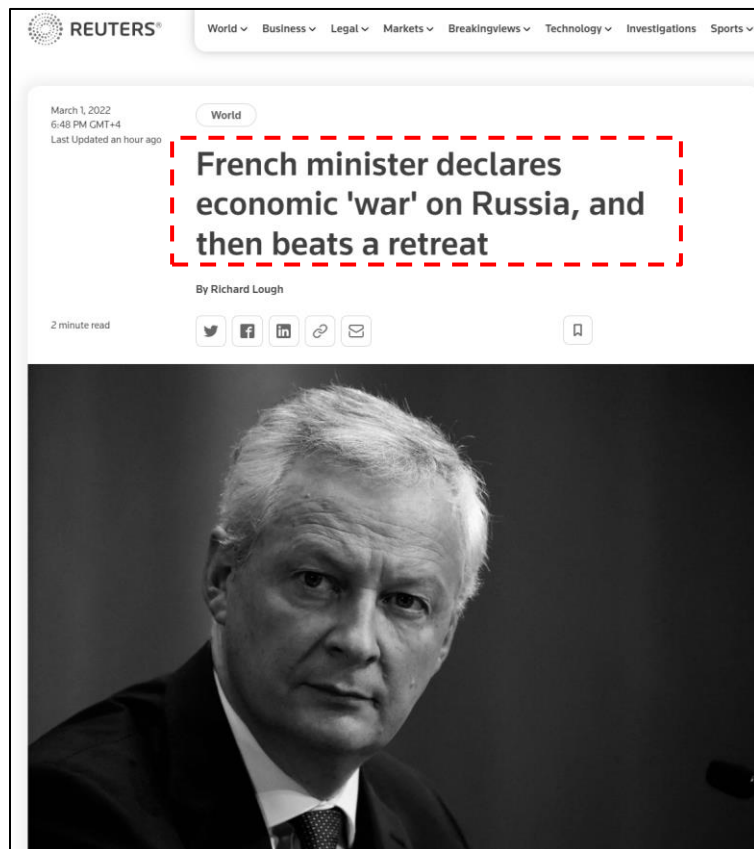
News on the 19th of March 2022



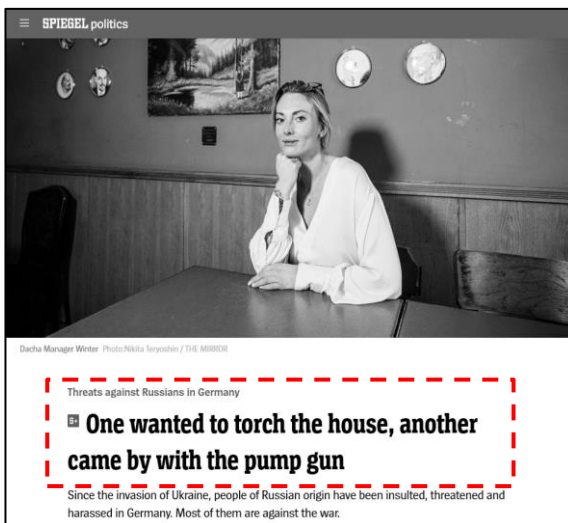
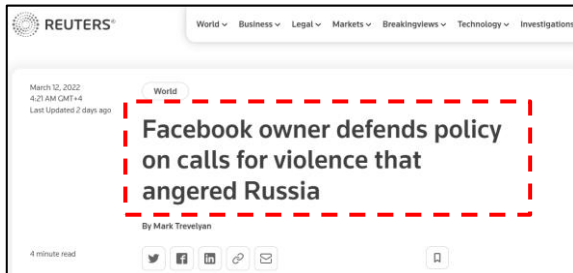
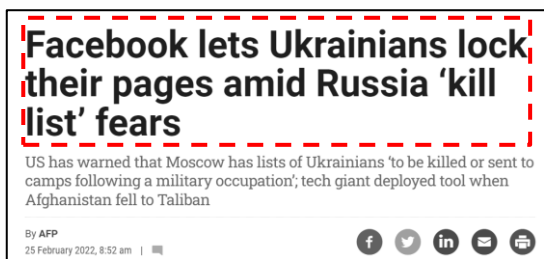
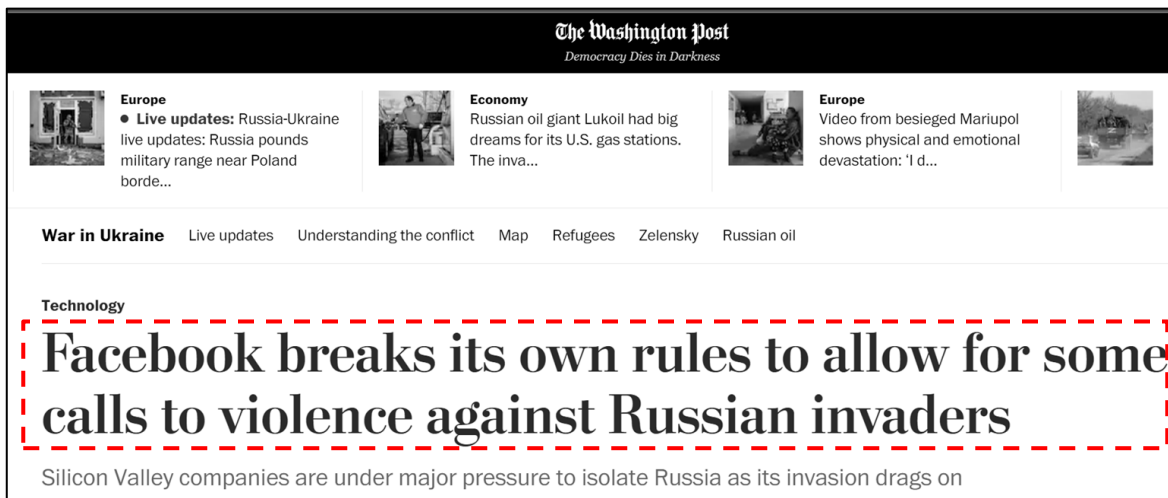
The danger of misunderstandings is especially high when sanctions are accompanied by non-objective language...



News on the 1st of March 2022



... and when the media is supporting violence against Russians; furthermore, some international companies are firing Russians, including many who opposed the Russian military actions in Ukraine



Companies pausing activities in Russia

Key message
Non-exhaustive



With severe sanctions, WWII is not impossible - harsh economic conditions imposed on Germany after WWI contributed at least in part to the outbreak of WWII

In the Treaty of Versailles, France's severe economic requirements against Germany played a significant role in the outbreak of WWII – Similar events could happen in the current crisis.

Historical Case Study

Selected news on February and March 2022

Treaty of Versailles

Germany was harshly punished by European countries for its role in World War I, an act that contributed to the World War II.

This is because Germany could not afford to pay such a large amount in reparations without endangering the entire European economy.

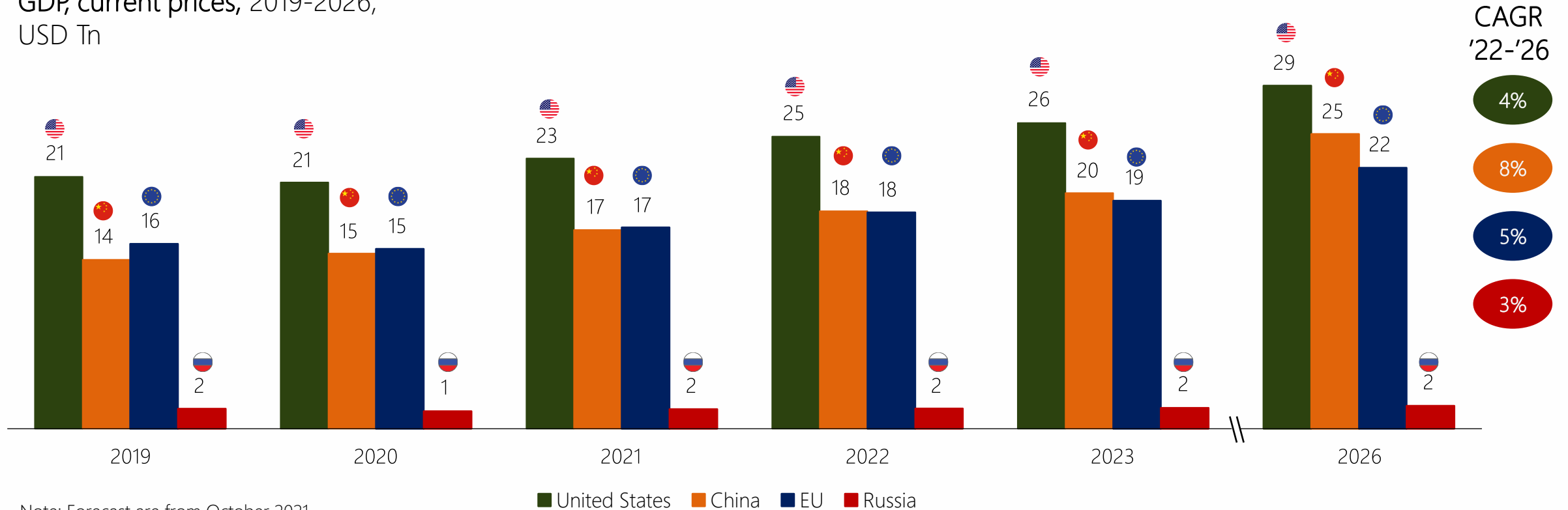
The train wagon in which the armistice ending World War I was signed on 1918, seen on March 24, 1941



US is the world's largest economy, but China is growing twice as fast; therefore, to maintain equilibrium and healthy competition, a stronger Europe and balanced Russia would be helpful

For Europe to be competitive and for the US to remain as the biggest economy, Russia must be in the European trade, even if it is not part of the EU.

GDP, current prices, 2019-2026,
USD Tn



Note: Forecast are from October 2021

Source: IMF, Cartesius Analysis

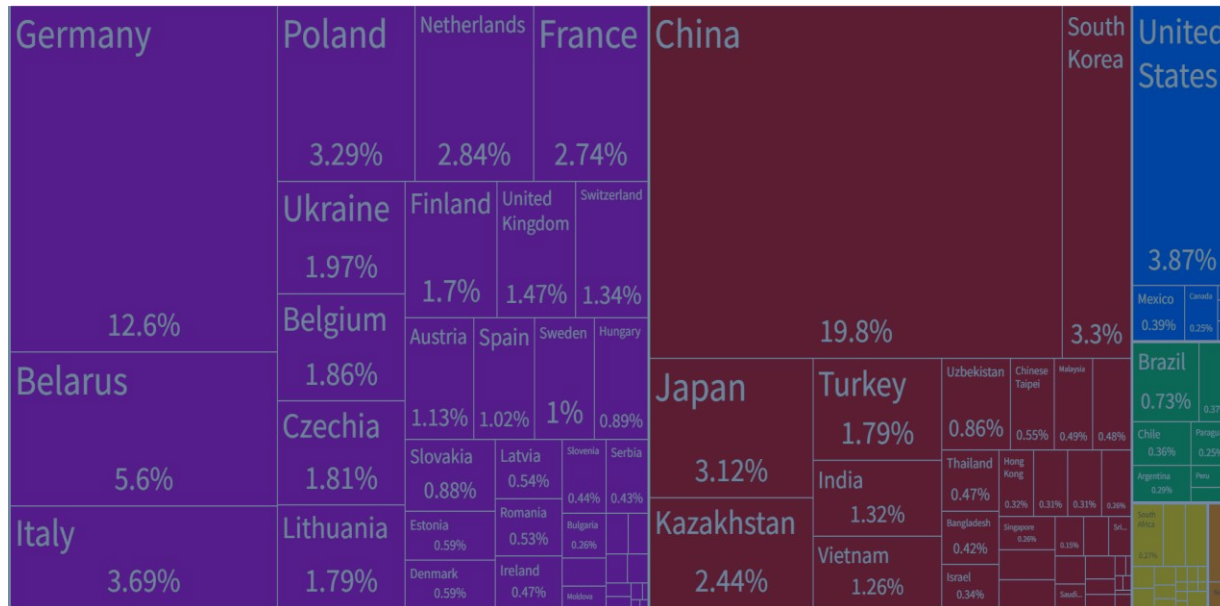
Imports to Russia represent 14% of GDP and are spread across a wide range of goods and services that could be easily substituted by domestic production or imports from Asia

Imports from Europe are significant; however, some imports can be substituted by domestic production (e.g., Russia invested in the production of agri-foods like cheeses after banning some imports in 2014)



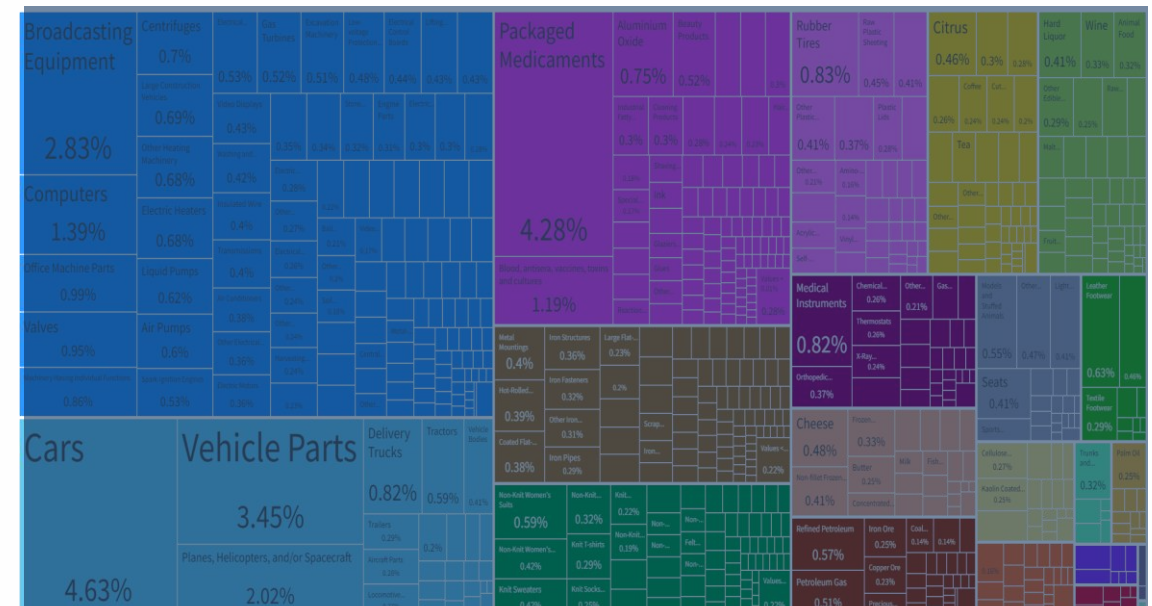
Russian imports from the world, 2019, % of USD bn

USD 238 Bn



Russian imports by product, 2019, % of USD bn

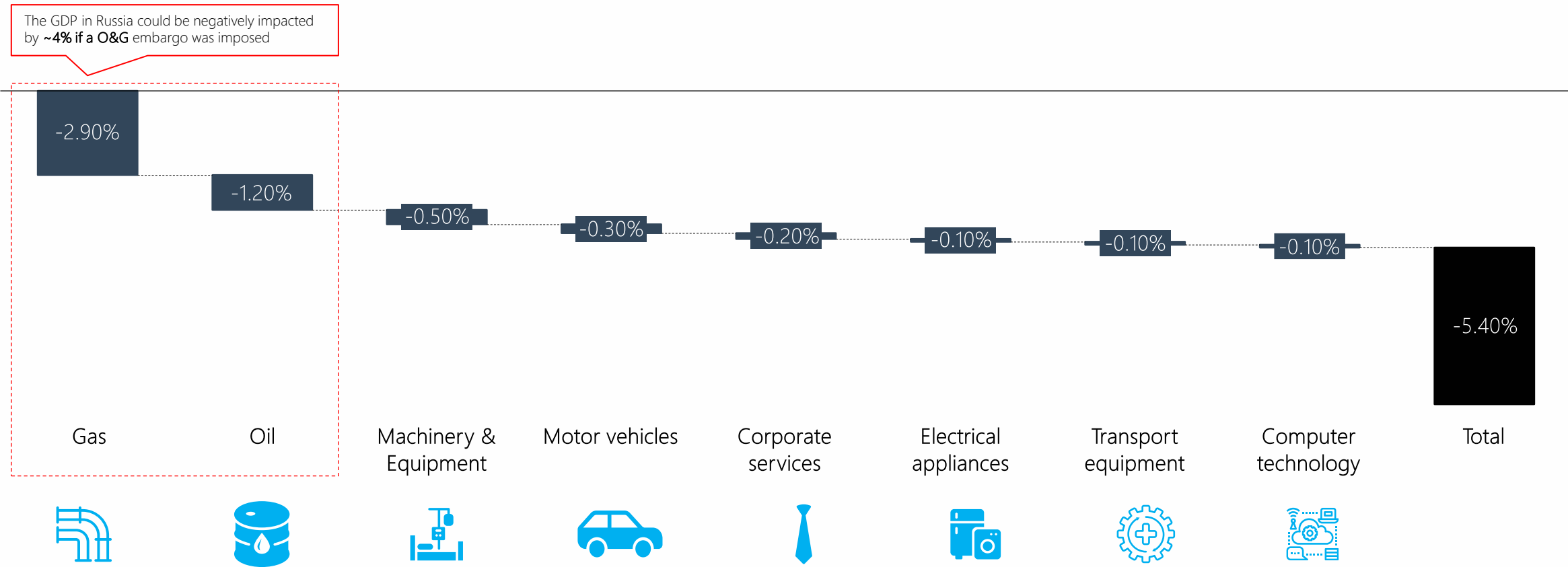
USD 238 Bn



Source: OEC, Cartesius Analysis

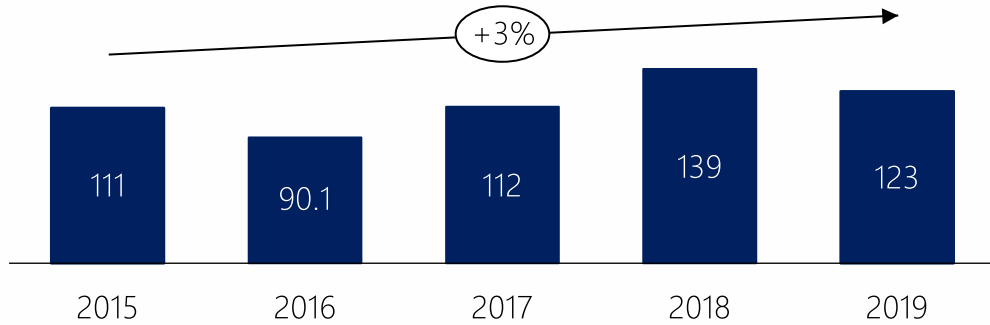
A total O&G embargo could severely harm Russian economy, resulting in a ~4% decrease in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)...

Estimated change in Russian GDP by sector due to potential Western sanctions, 2022

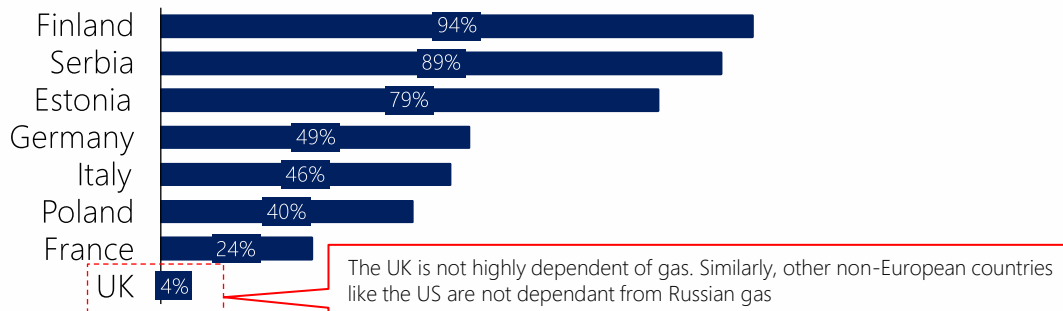


...but it is unlikely that EU countries could introduce full embargo in the immediate term as many are highly dependent on Russian gas – other countries like the US and UK depend less

Russian mineral products¹⁾ exports to Europe, 2015-2019, USD bn



Share of gas supply from Russia by selected country, 2020, %



Source: Fitch, OEC, Statista, Gov.UK, Cartesius Analysis

1) Mineral products include but is not limited to: Crude petroleum, Refined petroleum, Coal briquettes, Petroleum gas, Iron ore, Lead ore, Cooper ore

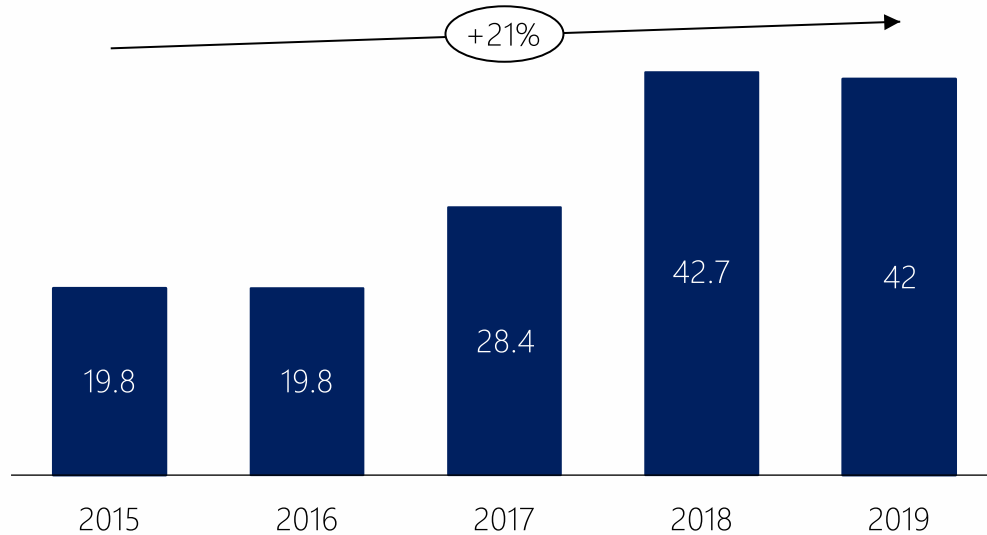
| Major natural gas pipelines | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Pipeline | Status | Capacity (tn cf/year) | Total length in miles | Markets |
| Yamal-Europe | Operating | 1.2 | 1,000 | Poland, Germany and northern Europe |
| Bluestream | Operating | 0.6 | 750 | Turkey |
| Nord Stream | Operating | 1.9 | 759 | Germany and northern Europe |
| Nord Stream 2 | Built but not certified | 1.9 | 745 | Germany and Europe |
| Yamal-Europe | Operating | 1.2 | 4,107 (2,552) | Poland, Germany |
| Urengoy-Ukhta, Bovanenkovo-Ukhta, and Ukhta-Torzhok | Operating | 5 | 1,300 | Western Russia and Europe |
| Soyuz and Brotherhood | Operating | 3.5 | 2,800 | Western Russia and Europe (via Ukraine) |
| Southern Corridor | Under construction | 2.2 | 1,560 | Turkey and Europe |
| Turkish Stream | Under construction | 1.1 | >500 | Turkey and Southern Europe |

| Major oil | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Pipeline/Port | Status | Capacity (mmbbl/d/year) | Total length in miles | Markets |
| Druzhba | Operating | 2 | 2,500 | Europe |
| Baltic Pipeline System 1 & 2 /Ust' Luga& Primorsk | Operating | 2,1 | 730 | Gdansk, Rotterdam, Immingham, Le Havre |
| CPC / Novorossiysk | Operating | 1.3 | 940 | Trieste, Genova, Marseille, Tarragona, Sines |
| Baku- Novorossiysk Pipeline | Operating | 0.1 | 830 | |

In the short-term, it appears that China is planning to buy more Russian minerals, including 1.7 tn cf deal with gas, which makes Russia more resistant to Western sanctions

Russian mineral products¹⁾ exports to China, 2015-2019, USD bn

- Exports of mineral products to China are growing 7x faster than to Europe
- Russia aims to supply China with 1.34 tn cf of gas by pipeline by 2025 and add further 0.4 tn cf (Power of Siberia 2)



| Major natural gas pipelines | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Pipeline | Status | Capacity (tn cf/year) | Total length in miles | Markets |
| Sakhalin-Khabarovsk-Vladivostok | Operating | 0.2 | 1,100 | Eastern Russia with potential exports to Asia via proposed Vladivostok LNG or new pipelines |
| Power of Siberia 1 ("Eastern route" for exports to China) | Operating | 3.5 | > 1,200 | Northeast China with a later extension to connect with the Sakhalin-Khabarovsk-Vladivostok pipeline |
| Power of Siberia 2 (Mongolia/Western route) including Soyuz-Vostok | Planned | 1.7 | 1,620 | China |

| Major oil pipelines | | | | |
|---|-----------|--|---|---|
| Pipeline | Status | Capacity (mmbbl/d) | Total length in miles | Markets |
| Omsk-Pavlodar-Atasu Pipeline | Operating | 0.2 | 650 | Pavlodar refinery in Kazakhstan and China via the Kazakhstan-China Pipeline |
| Eastern Siberia-Pacific Ocean (ESPO) Pipeline | Operating | ESPO-1: 1.2 ESPO2: 0.6 China spur: 0.4 | ESPO-1 – 1,700 ESPO-2 – 1,300 Daqing spur – 660 | Pacific seaport of Kozmino with a spur to Daqing, China |
| Purpe-Samotlor Pipeline | Operating | 0.5 | 270 | Connects to ESPO Pipeline |
| Zapolyarye-Purpe Pipeline | Operating | 0.6 | 300 | Connects to Purpe-Samotlor and ESPO pipelines |
| Kuyumba-Taishet | Operating | 0.16 | 440 | Connects to ESPO Pipeline |

Source: Reuters, Fitch, OEC, Cartesius Analysis

1) Mineral products include but is not limited to: Crude petroleum, Refined petroleum, Coal briquettes, Petroleum gas, Iron ore, Lead ore, Cooper ore

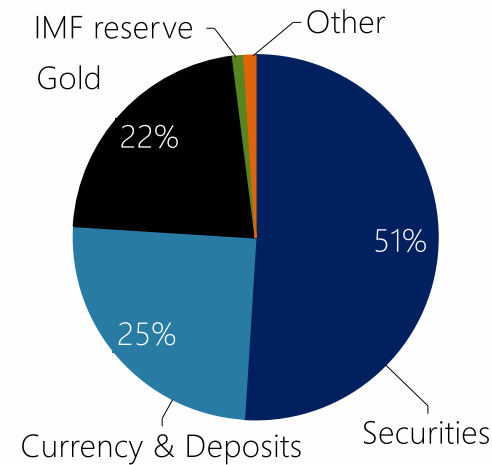
Russian economy is likely to suffer from sanctions, most noticeably in the central bank and private sector; as a result, the deteriorating living conditions and casualties in Ukraine could lead to widespread discontent in Russia, potentially culminating in riots

Non-exhaustive

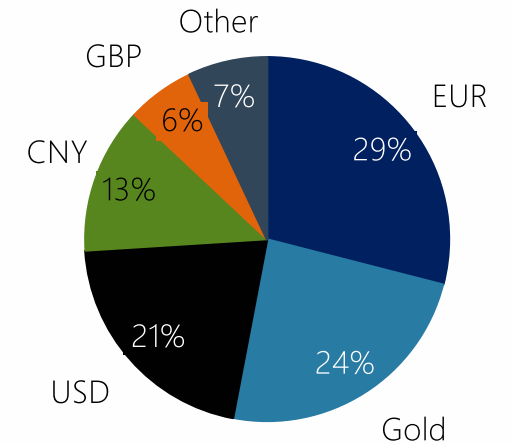
Key insights

- Russian FX reserves (excluding securities) are held overseas by 62.3%.
- As a result of the Central Bank of Russia's sanctions, the bank will have difficulty accessing significant amounts of its foreign currency reserves, as well as be unable to conduct foreign exchange intervention operations.
- Since the Central Bank of Russia has fewer options left to control price stability, it is expected of the Central Bank to begin aggressive monetary tightening in 2022 after raising its key policy rate from 9.50% to 20.00% on February 28.
- Several Russian banks have been excluded from Swift's financial messaging network by the European Union and the United States.
- As of today, the RUB has lost over 40.0% of its value against the USD, which will result in a sharp and sustained rise in inflation, eroding household incomes.
- In Russia, there is a high likelihood that hyperinflation will take hold.
- An escalating inflation rate in Russia has the potential to rapidly affect household behaviour.

Russian breakdown of FX reserve assets, Jan 2022, % of share

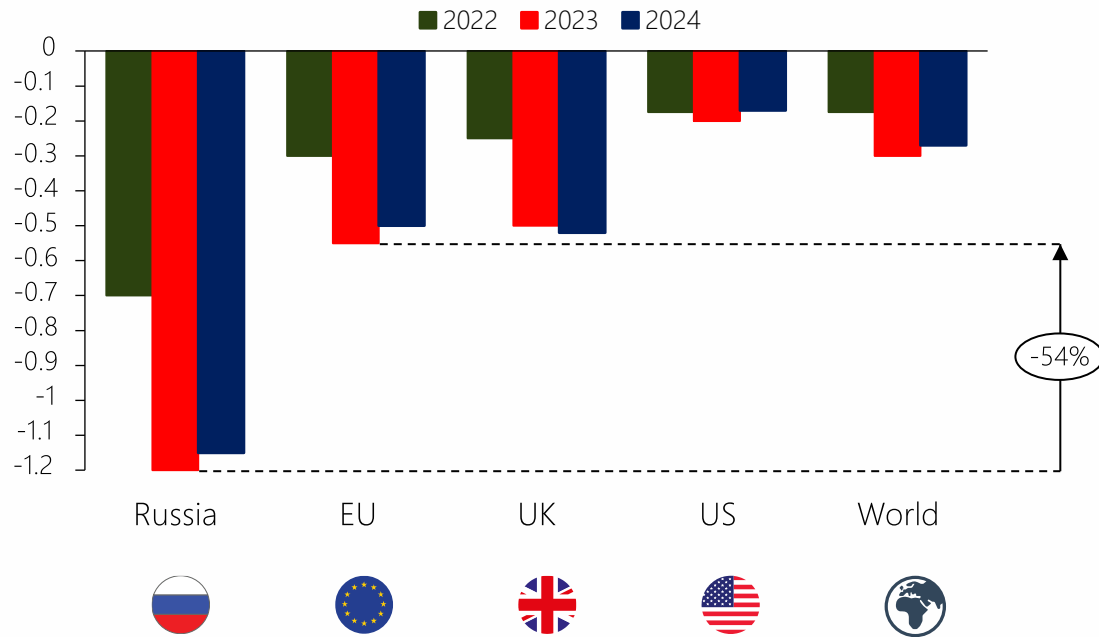


Russian composition of currency reserves, Jan 2021, % of share

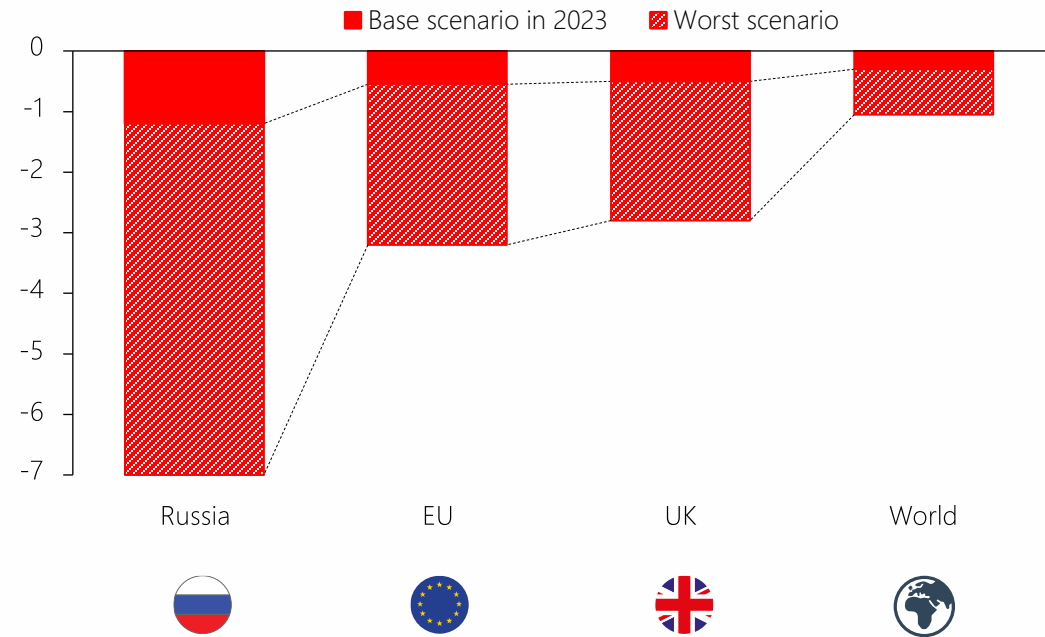


With sanctions, Russia will suffer, but Europe could suffer the second-largest loss after Russia - the EU's GDP could drop by -0.5% in the best-case and by -3% in the worst-case scenario in 2023

Global real GDP impact of Russia-Ukraine war, 2022-2024, % difference from no conflict baseline



Scenarios for global real GDP impact of Russia-Ukraine war, 2023 % difference from no conflict baseline

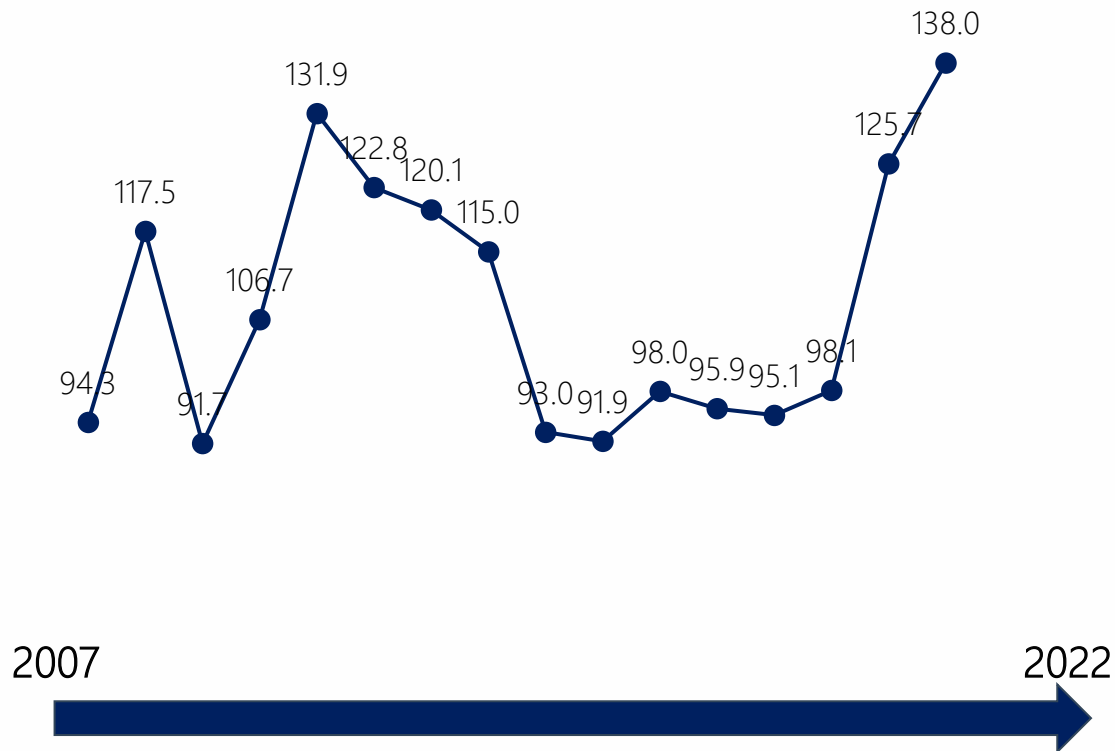


We already feel the immediate effect of this - food and energy prices are gripping up and could go even further in a post pandemic economy

FAO food price index, Score in 2021

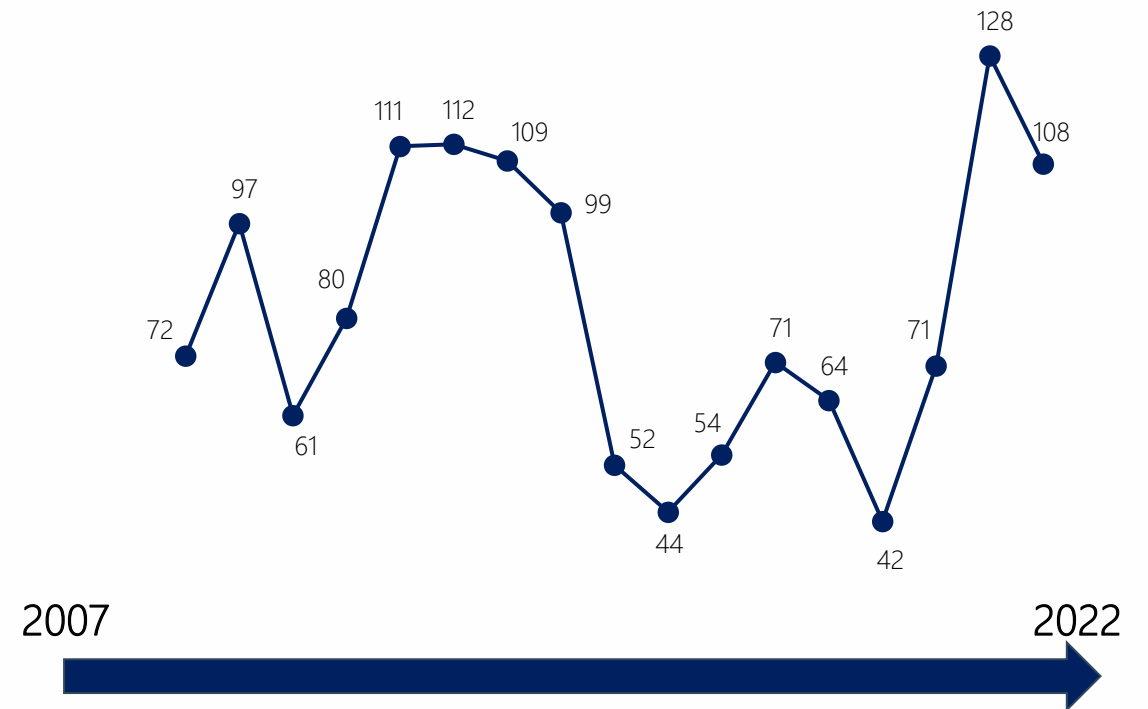
(The higher the score, the less corruption there will be)

An increase in food prices will **impact the pocket share of consumers** in Europe and could lead to famines in more impoverished nations



Average annual Brent crude oil price from 2007 to 2022, USD per barrel

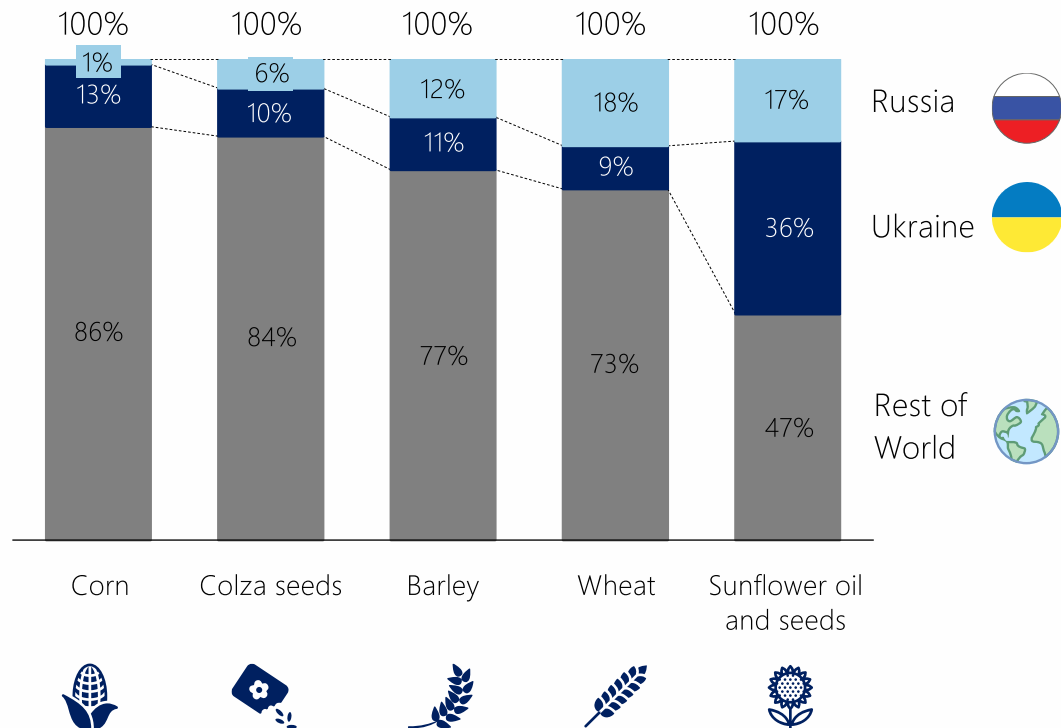
A rise in oil prices will **impact almost every sector** since oil is used to transport and manufacture goods



In the agri-food sector, key commodities are imported from Ukraine and Russia, and some countries are heavily dependent on their imports

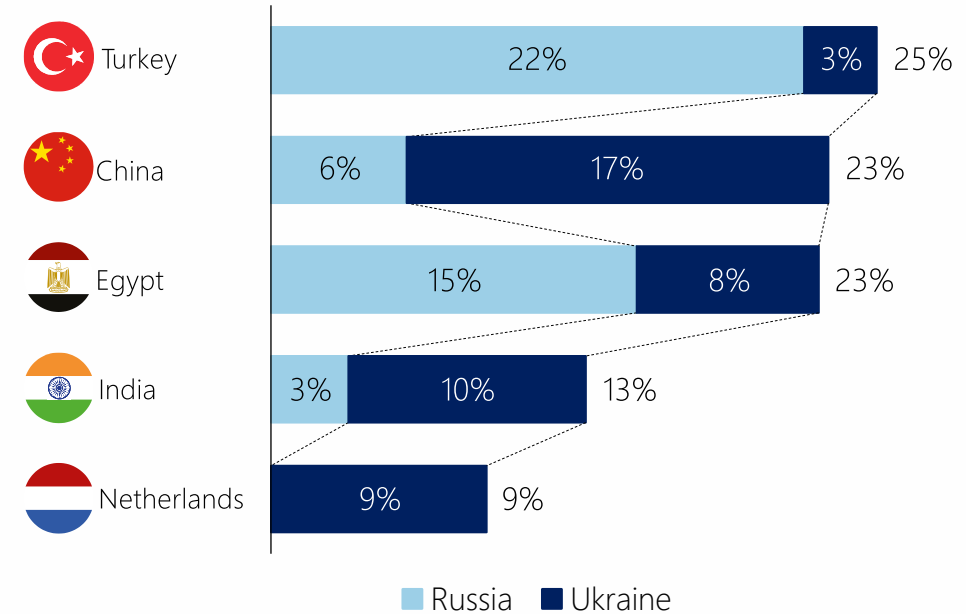
% of global trade in selected commodities, 2020

The world is exposed to key agri-food commodities that are sourced from Ukraine and Russia...



% of total imports in selected commodities, 2020

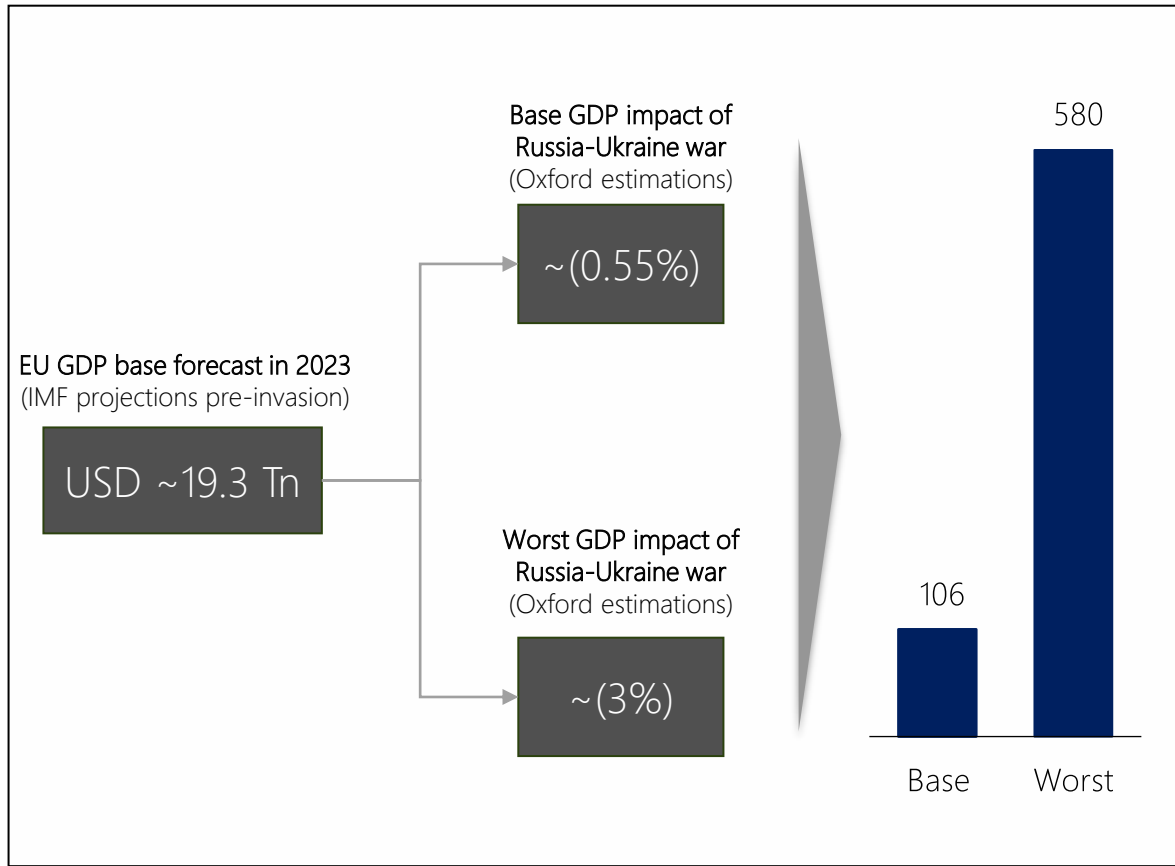
...Some countries are highly dependent on the import of the selected commodities



In absolute numbers, Europe could lose 5\$ against \$1 Russia may lose

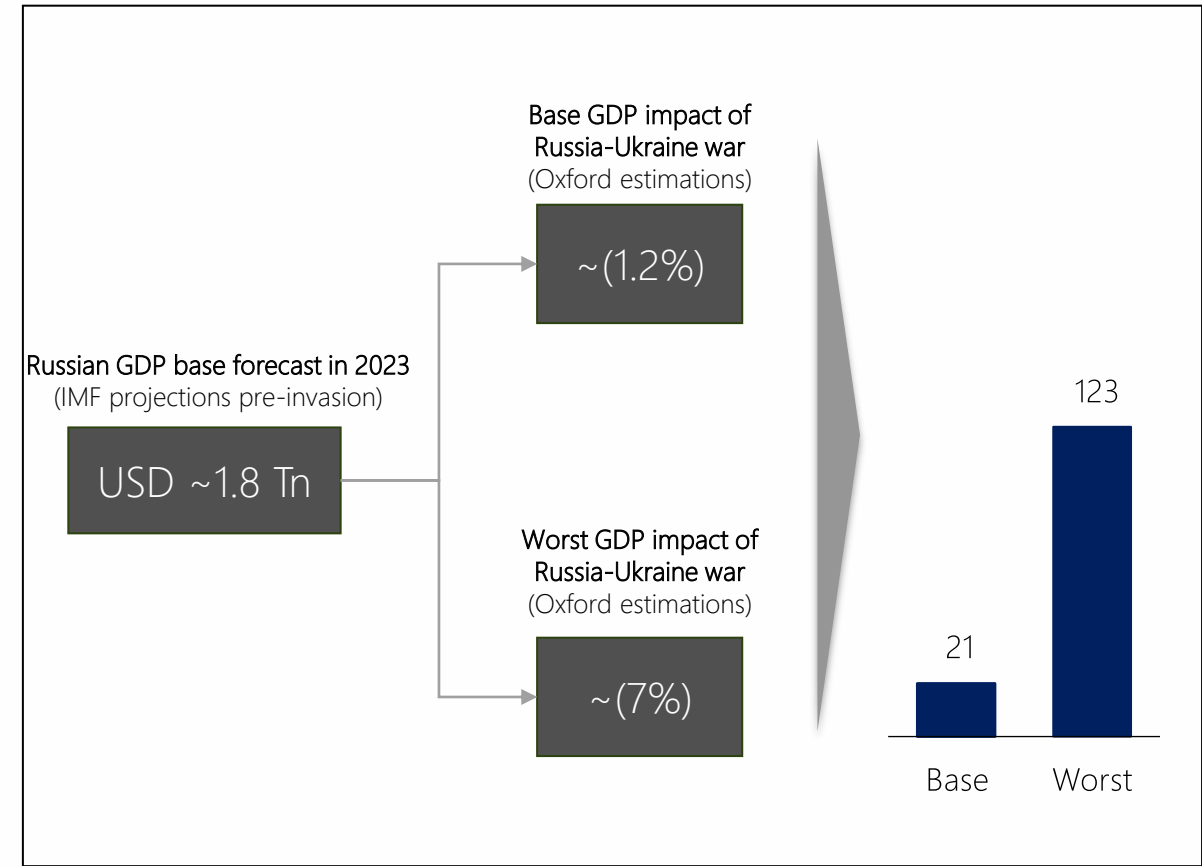


EU



Russia

Indicative



Western current policy is not achieving its objective for sustainable peace and makes Russia more distant from the Western countries, and closer to China, as it seeks solutions

Non-exhaustive

Current policies are not working

Russia will not leave Ukraine if no security to its borders is provided, even if forced by sanctions.

It has existent capabilities that could partially overcome the sanctions using financial mechanisms...

... Russia could go further of its existing financial mechanisms...

...In the event of sanctions collapsing the Russian economy, Russia could have to resort to a western war to maintain national order

ⓑ Crypto currencies

1. The digital Ruble announced by Russia's central bank in October 2020
2. China, the largest trading partner of Russia, has already launched a **digital currency**

🇨🇳 China and other countries

1. Russia could **connect the SPFS to the Chinese version**, named Cross-Border Interbank Payments System

🚀 Military confrontation

1. Due to the recent development of key weapons and technology, Russia is not afraid of a confrontation with nuclear powers. As a result, Russia has developed advanced **hypersonic missiles** that can bypass next-generation defence systems and reach undetected targets, posing a threat to Western missile defence systems
2. US efforts are targeting China to remain competitive - **China might provide Russia with military assistance** and very likely it could also provide a full military engagement in case of a global war

Ⓟ SWIFT alternatives

1. Russia-China agreement on payments and settlements signed in 2019
2. Created the **System for Transfer of Financial Messages (SPFS)**, a nascent alternative of SWIFT

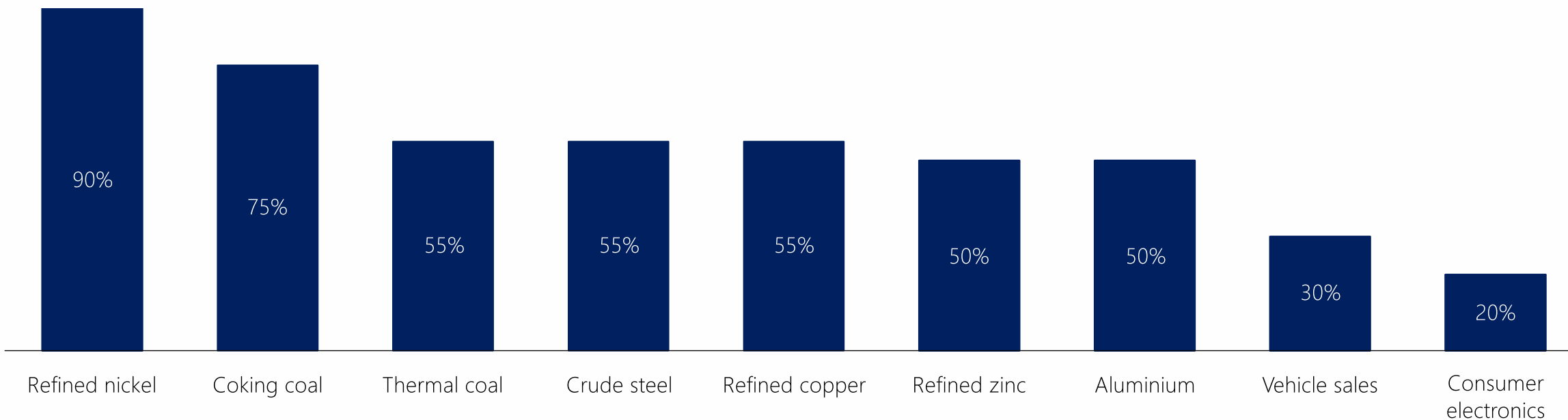
💰 Individual banks

1. It could **connect to independent banks** (by end of 2020 Russia SPFS was connected to 23 foreign banks in Germany, Switzerland, Armenia, Belarus, Germany, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan)

A new relationship framework must be designed if we want sustainable peace

Since China is the world's leading consumer of commodities, it may be necessary for China to engage in trade with Russia, and secondary sanctions against China are unlikely since there would be too many consequences for the global economy, including growth and inflation

Approximated current China's share of global consumption, In %



Key insights

- In addition to China's massive commodities consumption, Russia's mining and metals sector may be insulated from sanctions risks due to the size of its economy and its ability to continue settling trade in RUB or CNY.
- A secondary sanctions campaign against Chinese counterparties would be unlikely to succeed or be supported in Europe as there would be too many consequences for the global economy

It is in China's interests to act as a good mediator and help maintain a healthy balance, and Europe should consider leveraging China to act as a mediator in the Russian-Ukrainian crisis

Non-exhaustive



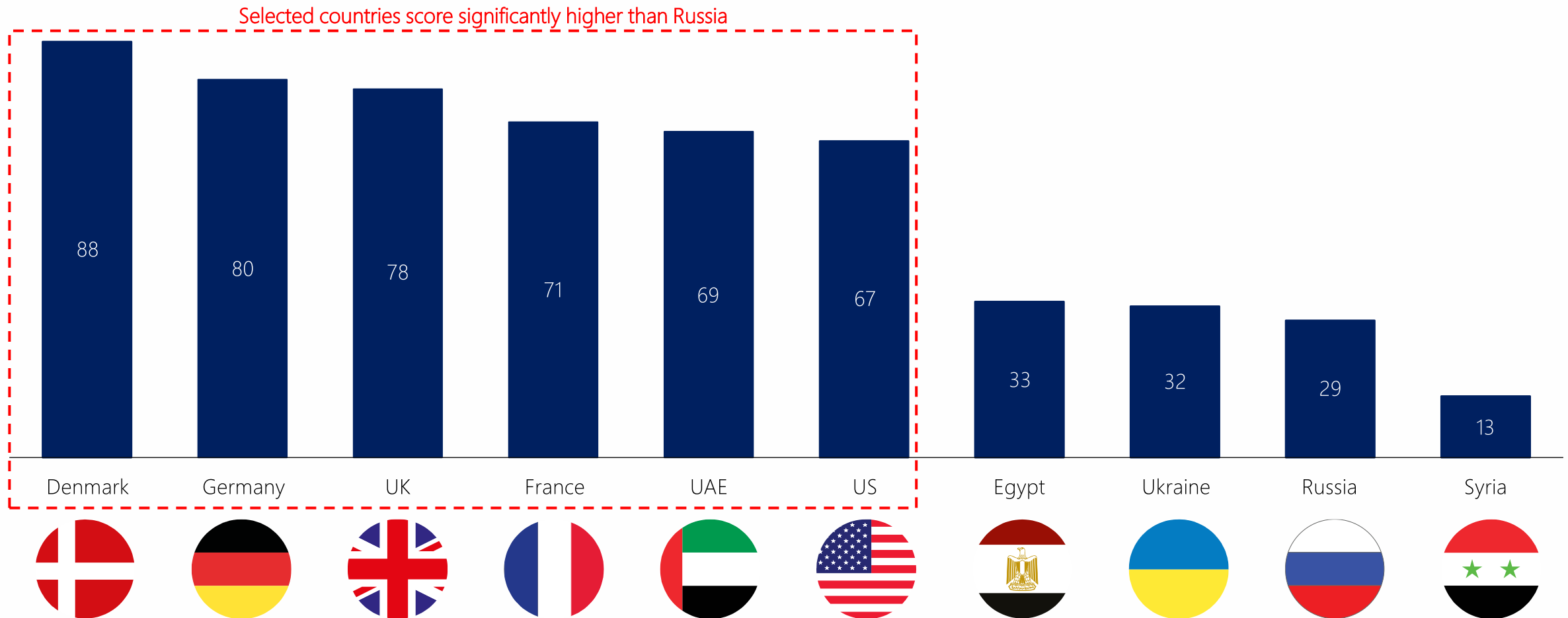
China could find it attractive to act as a mediator in the Russian-Ukrainian crisis for their own benefit
 There are indications that China will mediate in the current crisis, yet the leverages listed below could support a more active role.

Leverage drivers for China to volunteer as a mediator and support France with the proposed initiative outlined in this document

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | <p><u>Current trade normalization</u> Wants to bring back normal trade with Russia and Ukraine (both have China as major trade partner)</p> |
| 2. | <p><u>Continuity of the Belt and Road Infrastructure program</u> Russia and Ukraine are key for the continuity of the Belt and Road Infrastructure program; Russia and Ukraine are elementary to conduit trade from Europe into China</p> |
| 3. | <p><u>Avoid secondary sanctions</u> Requires commerce with Russia to source key raw materials and fuel its industry but risks secondary sanctions due to its informal support / alliance with Russia; hence, it is convenient for China to normalise the current crisis</p> |
| 4. | <p><u>Enhance future relationship with Ukraine and Russia</u> Russia and Ukraine are key commercial partners for China, and supporting the normalisation of the current crisis is a wise move that enhances further relationship with both nations</p> |
| 5. | <p><u>Develop further the relationship with Europe</u> China's contribution to the peace restoration could be welcomed by the EU and help to develop further the relationship with Europe</p> |

To move out from a sanction's strategy, Russia will have to democratise and fight corruption to conform to Western values, and the West should call for that to happen

Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) , Score in 2021
(The higher the score, the less corruption there will be)

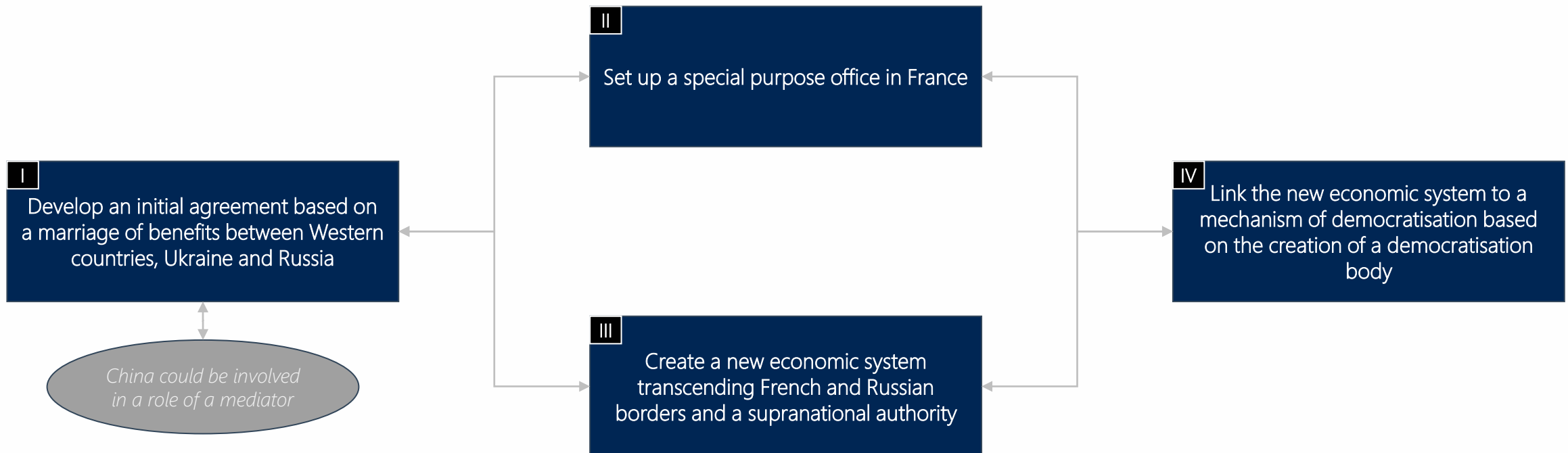


Source: Transparency, Cartesius Analysis

For decision makers who wish to maintain Ukraine's independence, enable a democratic Russia and provide security guarantees that Russia requires, a new relationship framework is a viable option

A new relationship framework must be designed if we want sustainable peace

To resolve the war between Russia and Ukraine and achieve sustainable peace, Russia shall be integrated into a system where their interests are **aligned and interdependent with the Europeans**, which will **make war unthinkable and materially hard to conceive**



As an illustration, the ultimate goal should be to identify marriages among key industries based on key interdependencies, governed by a special purpose office

Framework









Illustrative



To make current and future wars unthinkable and impossible materially, we must begin with a win-win vision for all parties, but that also implies making some concessions

I **Develop an initial agreement based on a marriage of benefits between Western countries, Ukraine, and Russia** Non-exhaustive

More urgent

-  Ukraine to volunteer the signing of an agreement documenting a **commitment of neutrality**. Including a demilitarised zone and limits / control on advanced / nuclear military capabilities.
-  Russia to immediately **withdraw all their troops from Ukraine and provide guarantees of security / sovereignty to Ukraine**.
-  Russian and Ukrainian governments must return and re-agree to implement the **Minsk agreements**.
-  France to immediately **remove all EU sanctions** posed to Russia and to **lobby to remove US and EU related** sanctions.
-  Russia to accept **Ukraine, Georgia, Moldavia** and any other country that wishes **to integrate the European Union** (if its candidature is approved by the EU).
-  France to **design a nascent economic system where Russia can be progressively integrated under a supranational authority** (to make war unthinkable and materially hard to conceive).
-  Ukraine to **remove all weapons in civilian hands** and return them back to their donors (very important to avoid the weapons falling into the hand of criminals and terrorists that wish to use them in Europe and any other place in the world).
-  Russia to **support Ukraine economically to reconstruct** the damaged infrastructure and create a fund to support Russian and Ukrainian civilian and military victims.
-  Russia to commit to **run a second referendum in Crimea** in the presence of an international observatory to solve the arguments between Russia and the EU.
-  In the event that a transparent referendum is under the supervision of an international observatory, Ukraine and EU & allies **should recognise the referendum** and accept its result.

Goal

A Build a win-win situation for both sides to enable sustainable peace.

For the next phases of the project, France would need to establish a special purpose office, and Édouard Philippe could act as an ambassador for this purpose

II

Non-exhaustive

Set up a special purpose office in France



Set up a special purpose office in France **led by President Macron and nominate Édouard Philippe as an ambassador** to drive this initiative on behalf of European interests – excluding any non-European state to participate in decision-making activities.



Start with a **strategic vision** with a similar base as the Shuman declaration signed as a result of World War II. "The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany."



Any action taken must prioritise the national interest of the countries' member and relevant European stakeholders.

Similar to "the idea Shuman put forward was that if coal and steel industries across France and Germany were united under an innovative supranational system, not only would a war be unthinkable, it would also be logistically impossible."



Delegate special powers to **Édouard Philippe** or someone else that is trusted by all the belligerents and has the relevant political and macroeconomic experience.

Goal


B Using an agile environment to simplify negotiations and make decisions faster.


The office to design, develop and implement a new economic system and a supranational authority to govern it and integrate Russian counterparts – consider starting with a free trade agreement that includes the possibility of future monetary policy integration

III

Non-exhaustive

Create a new economic system transcending French and Russian borders and a supranational authority


 Create a new economic system transcending French and Russian borders to make it dependable from which it will be hard for France and Russia to behave contrary to the interest of the system as the system most provide unique value.

 Identify cooperation areas that would be more effective deterrents (e.g., a united nuclear / fusion energy industry, a united economic agreement, etc...) – scope of work to be planned between France, Russia, and any other country wishing to integrate this new/selected but progressive economic system.

 Set up a supranational authority similar to the European Coal and Steel Community that will govern the newly-created economic system to make war unthinkable and logistically impossible.

Suggestion: Develop a plan that starts small, such as a free trade agreement, and expands integration in the future in the form of a monetary union (using the same currency) and ultimately add more advanced integration tools.

Goal

 Decide on a strategy based on what works, not on who is right

Lastly, the office should be able to establish an organisation that will ensure the democratic development of Russia, following a reward system that will aid in achieving a more comprehensive economic integration once democratic standards are attained

IV Link the new economic system to a mechanism of democratisation based on the creation of a democratisation body Non-exhaustive

Define a set of Key Performance Indicators for the democratisation body that, when achieved, will enable different badges of economic benefits – for example,

Components to assess in the democracy framework

- Respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, freedom of association, freedom of expression and opinion
- Access to power and its exercise in accordance with the rule of law
- The holding of periodic free and fair elections by universal suffrage and by secret ballot as the expression of the will of the people
- A pluralistic system of political parties and organisations
- The separation of powers
- The independence of the judiciary
- Transparency and accountability in public administration
- Free, independent and pluralistic media

Mechanism of economic integration

- <25% scoring with the democratic framework: No advantages
- 26% - 80% scoring with the democratic framework: Partial access to key benefits
- + 81% scoring with the democratic framework: Full advantage, similar but not equal to EU members

Goal

D Assist Russia in integrating the European values

To succeed, it is imperative to put down the differences and work towards a common goal

Factors to consider when planning a successful economic system for sustainable peace:

Non-exhaustive

| | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| | <p>Personal</p> | <p>Act cool-headedly for the sake of the world, and remove personal feelings</p> |
| | <p>Political</p> | <p>A win-win relationship should consider the political image and interest of the United States, the European Union, NATO, Ukraine, Russia and France itself </p> |
| | <p>Economical</p> | <p>Consider the negative effects a political decision could have in your own economy (e.g., confidence in the market, purchasing power, competitive advantage in the global economy)</p> |
| | <p>Society</p> | <p>Make sure you are acting democratically and considering what your society really wants</p> |
| | <p>Military</p> | <p>Remember history repeats itself over and over again and consider military consequences (including nuclear war)</p> |

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We are inspired by Descartes because we are concerned with knowledge
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"I think, therefore I am"