

In view of the war in Ukraine and
around Ukraine

Initiative Part III

The Working Group
Common House Europe
C. F. v. Weizsäcker-Society
Knowledge and Responsibility e.V.

Negotiations

Attachments

- Treaty of Rapallo
- Principles of the Helsinki Final Act

To contain and overcome the war in and over Ukraine

October 6, 2023

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Initiative Part III – Negotiations To contain and overcome the war in and over Ukraine

Basis¹

Basic reflections of the Weizsäcker Societies with the writings of the Working Group GHE - Common House Europe - on the Ukraine war, especially the

- Initiative-document Part I of February 12, 2023
- Initiative-document Part II of July 31, 2023, here: ***Negotiations without preconditions*** (unconditional negotiations)

Point of view

The three central questions of Immanuel Kant in the transformation by C F. v. Weizsäcker: "What shall we know? What must we do? What may we hope?"

Answer at first approximation

We should know what we have to do so that man does not destroy himself, but develops and preserves the possibility of a worthy future. Then we may hope to be able to carry the power and responsibility which our culture of will and intellect of the modern age has put into our hands with its scientific-technical revolution.

Guidelines

- Reduce complexity, i.e. focus on the essentials: ***Avoid Versailles, aim for Rapallo.***²
- No reproaches - with the (at least tacit) admission of own mistakes and errors.
- Impact and risk assessment both in terms of implementation and omission.

Objective

A pan-European security architecture that contains the Ukraine war in the perspective of the security interests of Ukraine **and** Russia and overcomes them in a reconciliatory peace - with the broader concern of a *comprehensive security architecture* according to the idea of "one system, many countries," among other things with the potential, thought into the consequences, to make borders meaningless.³

Annotation

Negotiations begin without any preconditions or conditions that would prevent or hinder them. This does not mean "reinventing the wheel". But it also means, among other things, the utmost *effort for a renaissance – not* restoration - of previous efforts, such as those of the CSCE (in the sense of a "Helsinki 2") and the Charter of Paris, for example⁴, with the chance for a "peace and security order from Vancouver to Vladivostok".

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1) See www.CFvW.de

2) See in the Annex the Treaty of Rapallo, in particular Article 1 a.

3) See the initiative document, especially Part II.

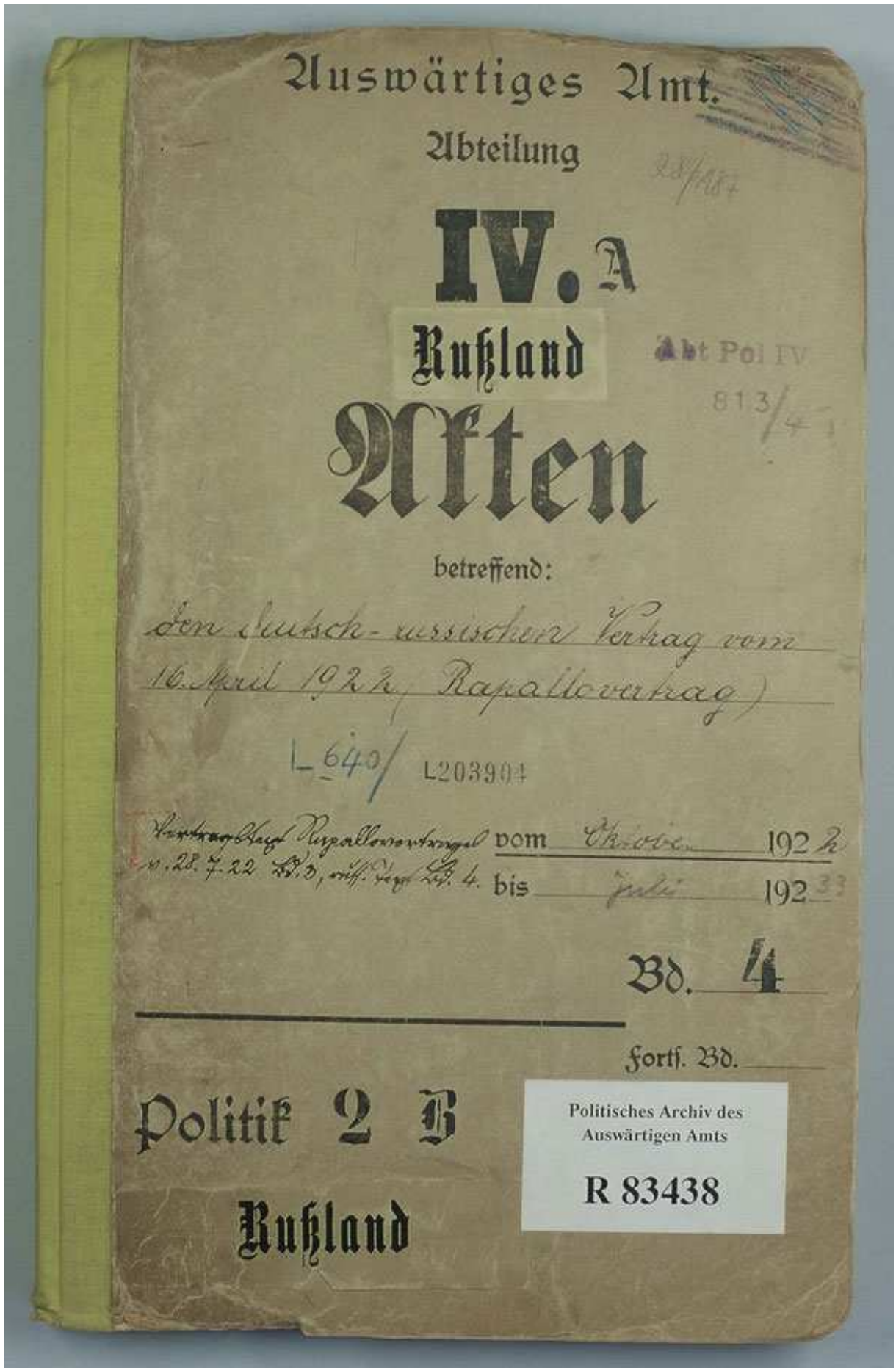
As far as the Donbass is concerned, perhaps the way to strengthen the borders in view of a pan-European, eventually comprehensive security architecture, temporarily, in the form of an autonomous UN territory. Thus, looking back to the future, it can hardly be assumed that the successor states of the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation" could once again get into a war with each other.

4) See in the Annex the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

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Auswärtiges Amt.

Abteilung

23/187

IV. A

Rußland

Abt Pol IV

813/45

Akten

betreffend:

*Den Deutsch-russischen Vertrag vom
16. April 1922 (Rapallovertrag)*

L 640 / L203904

Vertrag über Rapallovertrag vom Oktober 1922
v. 28. 7. 22 bis Juli 1923

Bd. 4

fortf. Bd.

Politik 2 B

Rußland

Politisches Archiv des
Auswärtigen Amts

R 83438

Treaty of Rapallo

The **Treaty of Rapallo** was an agreement signed on 16 April 1922 between the German Republic and Soviet Russia under which both renounced all territorial and financial claims against each other and opened friendly diplomatic relations.⁵

The German Government, represented by
Dr Walther Rathenau, Minister of State,

and the Government of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, represented by
M. Tchitcherin, People's Commissary,

have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1

The two Governments are agreed that the arrangements arrived at between the German Reich and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, with regard to questions dating from the period of war between Germany and Russia, shall be definitely settled upon the following basis:

- [a] The German Reich and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic mutually agree to waive their claims for compensation for expenditure incurred on account of the war, and also for war damages, that is to say, any damages which may have been suffered by them and by their nationals in war zones on account of military measures, including all requisitions in enemy country. Both Parties likewise agree to forgo compensation for any civilian damages, which may have been suffered by the nationals of the one Party on account of so-called exceptional war measures or on account of emergency measures carried out by the other Party.
- [b] Legal relations in public and private matters arising out of the state of war, including the question of the treatment of trading vessels which have fallen into the hands of either Party, shall be settled on a basis of reciprocity.
- [c] Germany and Russia mutually agree to waive their claims for compensation for expenditure incurred by either party on behalf of prisoners of war. Furthermore, the German Government agrees to forgo compensation within regard to the expenditure incurred by it on behalf of members of the Red Army interned in Germany. The Russian Government agrees to forgo the restitution of the proceeds of the sale carried out in Germany of the army stores brought into Germany by the interned members of the Red Army mentioned above.

Article 2

Germany waives all claims against Russia which may have arisen through the application, up to the present, of the laws and measures of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic to German nationals or their private rights and the rights of the German Reich and states, and also claims which may have arisen owing to any other measures taken by the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic or by their agents against German nationals or the private rights, on condition that the government of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic does not satisfy claims for compensation of a similar nature made by a third Party.

5) See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Rapallo_\(1922\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Rapallo_(1922))

Article 3

Diplomatic and consular relations between the German Reich and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic shall be resumed immediately. The conditions for the admission of the Consuls of both Parties shall be determined by means of a special agreement.

Article 4

Both Governments have furthermore agreed that the establishment of the legal status of those nationals of the one Party, which live within the territory of the other Party, and the general regulation of mutual, commercial and economic relations, shall be effected on the principle of the most favoured nation. This principle shall, however, not apply to the privileges and facilities which the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic may grant to a Soviet Republic or to any State which in the past formed part of the former Russian Empire.

Article 5

The two Governments shall co-operate in a spirit of mutual goodwill in meeting the economic needs of both countries. In the event of a fundamental settlement of the above question on an international basis, an exchange of opinions shall previously take place between the two Governments. The German Government, having lately been informed of the proposed agreements of private firms, declares its readiness to give all possible support to these arrangements and to facilitate their being carried into effect.

Article 6

Articles 1[b] and 4 of this Agreement shall come into force on the day of ratification, and the remaining provisions shall come into force immediately. Original text done in duplicate at Rapallo on 16 April 1922

Signed: Rathenau

Signed: Tchitcherin

Helsinki Final Act (Helsinki Accords)⁶

After two years of negotiations - from September 18, 1973 to July 21, 1975 in Geneva - the CSCE Final Act (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) is signed in Helsinki on August 1, 1975. Europe) was signed in Helsinki on August 1, 1975. The document is divided into four sections/baskets.

The first basket

addresses "Issues of Security in Europe" on the basis of ten principles.

- Sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty
- Refraining from the threat or use of force
- Inviolability of frontiers
- Territorial integrity of states
- Peaceful settlement of disputes
- Non-intervention in internal affairs
- Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief
- Equal rights and self-determination of peoples
- Co-operation among States
- Fulfillment in good faith of obligations under international law

The second basket

promised economic, scientific, and technological cooperation; facilitating business contacts and industrial cooperation; linking together transportation networks; and increasing the flow of information.

The third basket

involved commitments to improve the human context of family reunions, marriages and travel. It also sought to improve the conditions of journalists and expand cultural exchanges.

The fourth basket

dealt with procedures to monitor implementation, and to plan future meetings.

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The Final Act is not a treaty under international law, but a document in which the signatory states committed themselves to further conferences and agreements on the basis of the Final Act. This commitment, in turn, ultimately leads to the "**Charter of Paris for a New Europe**"; which is signed by the representatives of the signatory states of the CSCE Final Act at a follow-up conference in Paris from November 19-21, 1990.

6) See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helsinki_Accords