

DOCUMENTARY

The Peace Council. Establishment. Charter

The Creation of the Peace Council

In August 2025, former Prime Minister Tony Blair proposed placing the Gaza Strip under international administration. A new plan conceived as a solution for managing the Gaza Strip, involving the creation of a Peace Council (CoP), was launched by President Donald Trump in late September 2025. The proposal, agreed upon by Israel and Hamas in October 2025, became the subject of discussions within the Security Council regarding the implementation of the “peace plan for Gaza.” On November 17, 2025, the Security Council adopted, with two abstentions—from the Russian Federation and China—Resolution 2803, which recognizes the existence of a Peace Council.

On January 15, 2026, President Donald Trump announced the creation of the Peace Council, placed under the leadership of the United States, with provisions that exceed the mandate established by Resolution 2803. The President of the Peace Council is Donald Trump himself, with his powers ranging from appointing member states to establishing its structure and rules. On January 22, 2026, during the 56th World Economic Forum in Davos, the signing ceremony for the Peace Council’s founding charter took place.

The ceremony in Davos was attended by leaders and foreign ministers from 19 countries, invited by Donald Trump, who represented the United States. Also present at this first meeting were states that later did not wish to join the Peace Council but were interested in becoming “observers”¹. The 22 states that signed the Charter establishing the Peace Council became its founding members. States contributing \$1 billion USD receive permanent status².

According to the Charter, Donald Trump is the Council’s president for life, with no term limits and the authority to appoint a successor. He has the exclusive right to invite states to join the CoP. The U.S. president has the prerogative to create, modify, and dissolve the institutions of the Peace Council, and to approve revisions to its charter or administrative directives.

The Peace Council is composed of national leaders. In addition to the President, its structure includes an Executive Council³ and an Executive Council for Gaza⁴. The head of the

¹ The ten countries are: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, India, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. Romania was represented by President Nicușor Dan.

² As of January 22, 2026, the following countries had signed the Charter: Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, El Salvador, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, and Uzbekistan.

³ At the time of its establishment, the members were: Nikolay Mladenov – High Representative for Gaza, former United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process; Marco Rubio – U.S. Secretary of State; Steve Witkoff – U.S. Special Envoy to the Middle East; Jared Kushner – Donald Trump’s son-in-law; Tony Blair – Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; Marc Rowan – CEO of Apollo Global Management; Ajay Banga – President of the World Bank Group; Robert Gabriel Jr. – American political advisor.

⁴ Members of the Executive Council for Gaza: Steve Witkoff – U.S. Special Envoy to the Middle East; Jared Kushner – Donald Trump’s son-in-law; Hakan Fidan – Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ali al-Thawadi – Minister of Strategic Affairs of Qatar; Hassan Rashad – Director of Egypt’s General Intelligence Service; Tony

latter, Nikolay Mladenov, holds the title of High Representative for Gaza. The rule allowing Donald Trump to personally and fully control the funding that goes into the Peace Council's accounts was considered bizarre, to say the least. The invitation of the Russian Federation and Belarus to join the Peace Council added another source of frustration for the states invited to join the CoP.

President Emmanuel Macron rejected the American initiative on the grounds that it “raises major questions, particularly regarding respect for the principles and structure of the United Nations, which under no circumstances should be challenged”⁵. Chancellor Friedrich Merz stated that he would not join the Peace Council in its current form, which is contrary to Germany's constitutional provisions⁶. British Prime Minister Keir Starmer expressed concerns “regarding the fact that Russian President Vladimir Putin is on the Peace Council proposed by U.S. President Donald Trump”⁷. Vatican Secretary of State Pietro Parolin announced that “*the Vatican will not participate in the Peace Council, given its special nature, which is unlike that of other states*”⁸.

Some heads of state accepted Donald Trump's invitation based on their own personal agendas. Argentine President Javier Milei presented Argentina's accession to the CoP as *a reaffirmation of the strategic partnership with the United States and of the belief in the free market as the foundation of peace*. For Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, Donald Trump's initiative was an opportunity to once again criticize *Europe, which he claims lacks courageous leaders determined to put peace before bureaucracy*.

Other leaders sought opportunities for their countries. Albanian Prime Minister Edi Rama announced that “the Republic of Albania firmly supports the United States of America in all efforts to promote peace, security, and constructive global engagement”⁹. Nikol Pashinyan (Armenia) expressed *Armenia's desire to participate in international dialogues focused on cooperation rather than confrontation*. Ilham Aliyev (Azerbaijan) *will contribute to stability in the Caucasus region and to global cooperation*. Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani pledged, on behalf of Qatar, *to support multilateral efforts for peace, with the stipulation that participation remain independent of regional political agendas*.

The gestures, rhetoric, and substance of the initiative that accompanied the creation of the Peace Council bore the hallmark of the U.S. president's personality. Donald Trump presented the

Blair – Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; Marc Rowan – CEO of Apollo Global Management; Reem Al Hashimy – Minister of State for International Cooperation of the United Arab Emirates; Nikolay Mladenov – High Representative for Gaza; Yakir Gabay – Israeli businessman; Sigrid Kaag – United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process.

⁵ “Another country accepts Trump's invitation to the ‘Board of Peace.’ The list of states that have said ‘yes’ to the U.S. leader,” January 20, 2026 – <https://bit.ly/4dn3n0i>.

⁶ Sean Sinico, “Merz says Germany won't join Trump's ‘Board of Peace,’” January 23, 2026 – <https://www.dw.com/en/merz-says-germany-wont-join-trumps-board-of-peace/a-75633920>.

⁷ “UK's Starmer voices concern over Putin's role in ‘Board of Peace,’” January 23, 2026 – <https://www.reuters.com/video/watch/idRW924323012026RP1/>.

⁸ “European countries are divided over participation in the Peace Council. 59 states have signed on for Gaza, Donald Trump announced,” February 19, 2026 - <https://bit.ly/4bTDx33>.

⁹ “Another country accepts Trump's invitation to the ‘Board of Peace.’ The list of states that said ‘yes’ to the U.S. leader,” 01/20/2026 - <https://bit.ly/4bKFU85>.

new international organization as “the largest and most prestigious council ever assembled, at any time and in any place”¹⁰. For the U.S. President, the initiative was a response to the slowness and inefficiency *of current international structures*. “His” Council for Peace would provide *a more flexible framework for conflict prevention and the promotion of global peace*.

Critics have argued that, in its current form, the CoP creates overlaps and even institutional competition with the UN. The Council on Peace concentrates significant power in the hands of President Trump, with the immediate aim of overseeing the governance of the Gaza Strip, to which has been added the broader prerogative of promoting world peace.

The fact that President Donald Trump established the Council on Peace while the United States was withdrawing from 31 organizations within the United Nations system was seen as a step toward “a new phase of the crisis of universalism”¹¹.

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF PEACE

PREAMBLE

Declaring that durable peace requires pragmatic judgment, common-sense solutions, and the courage to depart from approaches and institutions that have too often failed;

Recognizing that lasting peace takes root when people are empowered to take ownership and responsibility over their future;

Affirming that only sustained, results-oriented partnership, grounded in shared burdens and commitments, can secure peace in places where it has for too long proven elusive;

Emphasizing the need for a more nimble and effective international peace-building body;
and

Resolving to assemble a coalition of willing States committed to practical cooperation and effective action,

Judgment guided and justice honored, the Parties hereby adopt the Charter for the Board of Peace.

¹⁰ Ryan Mancini, “Trump announces Gaza ‘Board of Peace’ has been formed,” *The Hill*, 01/15/26 - <https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/5692121-trump-announces-board-of-peace-gaza/>.

¹¹ Lilia Romadan, “The Board of Peace as an Alternative to the United Nations: Towards Hierarchical Multipolarity?,” March 11, 2026 (<https://valdaicclub.com/a/highlights/the-board-of-peace-as-an-alternative-to-the-united/>).

Article 1: Mission

CHAPTER I - PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS

The Board of Peace is an international organization that seeks to promote stability, restore dependable and lawful governance, and secure enduring peace in areas affected or threatened by conflict. The Board of Peace shall undertake such peace-building functions in accordance with international law and as may be approved in accordance with this Charter, including the development and dissemination of best practices capable of being applied by all nations and communities seeking peace.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 2.1: Member States

Membership in the Board of Peace is limited to States invited to participate by the Chairman, and commences upon notification that the State has consented to be bound by this Charter, in accordance with Chapter XI.

Article 2.2: Member State Responsibilities

(a) Each Member State shall be represented on the Board of Peace by its Head of State or Government.

(b) Each Member State shall support and assist with Board of Peace operations consistent with their respective domestic legal authorities. Nothing in this Charter shall be construed to give the Board of Peace jurisdiction within the territory of Member States, or require Member States to participate in a particular peace-building mission, without their consent.

(c) Each Member State shall serve a term of no more than three years from this Charter's entry into force, subject to renewal by the Chairman. The three-year membership term shall not apply to Member States that contribute more than USD \$1,000,000,000 in cash funds to the Board of Peace within the first year of the Charter's entry into force.

Article 2.3: Termination of Membership

Membership shall terminate upon the earlier of: (i) expiration of a three-year term, subject to Article 2.2(c) and renewal by the Chairman; (ii) withdrawal, consistent with Article 2.4; (iii) a removal decision by the Chairman, subject to a veto by a two-thirds majority of Member States; or (iv) dissolution of the Board of Peace pursuant to Chapter X. A Member State

whose membership terminates shall also cease to be a Party to the Charter, but such State may be invited again to become a Member State, in accordance with Article 2.1.

US President Donald Trump (C) and other world leaders pose for a group photograph at the Sharm El-Sheikh Peace Summit in the Egyptian Red Sea resort town of Sharm el-Sheikh on October 13, 2025. (Evan Vucci / POOL / AFP)

Article 2.4: Withdrawal

Any Member State may withdraw from the Board of Peace with immediate effect by providing written notice to the Chairman.

CHAPTER III - GOVERNANCE

Article 3.1: The Board of Peace

(a) The Board of Peace consists of its Member States.

(b) The Board of Peace shall vote on all proposals on its agenda, including with respect to the annual budgets, the establishment of subsidiary entities, the appointment of senior executive officers, and major policy determinations, such as the approval of international agreements and the pursuit of new peace-building initiatives.

(c) The Board of Peace shall convene voting meetings at least annually and at such additional times and locations as the Chairman deems appropriate. The agenda at such meetings shall be set by the Executive Board, subject to notice and comment by Member States and approval by the Chairman.

(d) Each Member State shall have one vote on the Board of Peace.

(e) Decisions shall be made by a majority of the Member States present and voting, subject to the approval of the Chairman, who may also cast a vote in his capacity as Chairman in the event of a tie.

(f) The Board of Peace shall also hold regular non-voting meetings with its Executive Board at which Member States may submit recommendations and guidance with respect to the Executive Board's activities, and at which the Executive Board shall report to the Board of Peace on the Executive Board's operations and decisions. Such meetings shall be convened on at least a quarterly basis, with the time and place of said meetings determined by the Chief Executive of the Executive Board.

(g) Member States may elect to be represented by an alternate high-ranking official at all meetings, subject to approval by the Chairman.

(h) The Chairman may issue invitations to relevant regional economic integration organizations to participate in the proceedings of the Board of Peace under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate.

Article 3.2: Chairman

(a) Donald J. Trump shall serve as inaugural Chairman of the Board of Peace, and he shall separately serve as inaugural representative of the United States of America, subject only to the provisions of Chapter III.

(b) The Chairman shall have exclusive authority to create, modify, or dissolve subsidiary entities as necessary or appropriate to fulfill the Board of Peace's mission.

Article 3.3: Succession and Replacement

The Chairman shall at all times designate a successor for the role of Chairman. Replacement of the Chairman may occur only following voluntary resignation or as a result of incapacity, as determined by a unanimous vote of the Executive Board, at which time the Chairman's designated successor shall immediately assume the position of the Chairman and all associated duties and authorities of the Chairman.

Article 3.4: Subcommittees

The Chairman may establish subcommittees as necessary or appropriate and shall set the mandate, structure, and governance rules for each such subcommittee.

CHAPTER IV - EXECUTIVE BOARD

Article 4.1: Executive Board Composition and Representation

(a) The Executive Board shall be selected by the Chairman and consist of leaders of global stature.

(b) Members of the Executive Board shall serve two-year terms, subject to removal by the Chairman and renewable at his discretion.

(c) The Executive Board shall be led by a Chief Executive nominated by the Chairman and confirmed by a majority vote of the Executive Board.

(d) The Chief Executive shall convene the Executive Board every two weeks for the first three months following its establishment and on a monthly basis thereafter, with additional meetings convened as the Chief Executive deems appropriate.

(e) Decisions of the Executive Board shall be made by a majority of its members present and voting, including the Chief Executive. Such decisions shall go into effect immediately, subject to veto by the Chairman at any time thereafter.

(f) The Executive Board shall determine its own rules of procedure.

Article 4.2: Executive Board Mandate

The Executive Board shall:

(a) Exercise powers necessary and appropriate to implement the Board of Peace's mission, consistent with this Charter;

(b) Report to the Board of Peace on its activities and decisions on a quarterly basis, consistent with Article 3.1(f), and at additional times as the Chairman may determine.

Article 5.1: Expenses

CHAPTER V - FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Funding for the expenses of the Board of Peace shall be through voluntary funding from Member States, other States, organizations, or other sources.

Article 5.2: Accounts

The Board of Peace may authorize the establishment of accounts as necessary to carry out its mission. The Executive Board shall authorize the institution of controls and oversight mechanisms with respect to budgets, financial accounts, and disbursements, as necessary or appropriate to ensure their integrity.

CHAPTER VI - LEGAL STATUS

Article 6

(a) The Board of Peace and its subsidiary entities possess international legal personality. They shall have such legal capacity as may be necessary to the pursuit of their mission (including, but not limited to, the capacity to enter into contracts, acquire and dispose of

immovable and movable property, institute legal proceedings, open bank accounts, receive and disburse private and public funds, and employ staff).

(b) The Board of Peace shall ensure the provision of such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of the functions of the Board of Peace and its subsidiary entities and personnel, to be established in agreements with the States in which the Board of Peace and its subsidiary entities operate or through such other measures as may be taken by those States consistent with their domestic legal requirements. The Board may delegate authority to negotiate and conclude such agreements or arrangements to designated officials within the Board of Peace and/or its subsidiary entities.

Article 7

CHAPTER VII - INTERPRETATION AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Internal disputes between and among Board of Peace Members, entities, and personnel with respect to matters related to the Board of Peace should be resolved through amicable collaboration, consistent with the organizational authorities established by the Charter, and for such purposes, the Chairman is the final authority regarding the meaning, interpretation, and application of this Charter.

CHAPTER VIII - CHARTER AMENDMENTS

Article 8

Amendments to the Charter may be proposed by the Executive Board or at least one-third of the Member States of the Board of Peace acting together. Proposed amendments shall be circulated to all Member States at least thirty (30) days before being voted on. Such amendments shall be adopted upon approval by a two-thirds majority of the Board of Peace and confirmation by the Chairman. Amendments to Chapters II, III, IV, V, VIII, and X require unanimous approval of the Board of Peace and confirmation by the Chairman. Upon satisfaction of the relevant requirements, amendments shall enter into force on such date as specified in the amendment resolution or immediately if no date is specified.

Article 9

CHAPTER IX - RESOLUTIONS OR OTHER DIRECTIVES

The Chairman, acting on behalf of the Board of Peace, is authorized to adopt resolutions or other directives, consistent with this Charter, to implement the Board of Peace's mission.

CHAPTER X - DURATION, DISSOLUTION AND TRANSITION

Article 10.1: Duration

The Board of Peace continues until dissolved in accordance with this Chapter, at which time this Charter will also terminate.

Article 10.2: Conditions for Dissolution

The Board of Peace shall dissolve at such time as the Chairman considers necessary or appropriate, or at the end of every odd-numbered calendar year, unless renewed by the Chairman no later than November 21 of such odd-numbered calendar year. The Executive Board shall provide for the rules and procedures with respect to the settling of all assets, liabilities, and obligations upon dissolution.

CHAPTER XI - ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 11.1: Entry into Force and Provisional Application

(a) This Charter shall enter into force upon expression of consent to be bound by three States. (b) States required to ratify, accept, or approve this Charter through domestic procedures agree to provisionally apply the terms of this Charter, unless such States have informed the Chairman at the time of their signature that they are unable to do so. Such States that do not provisionally apply this Charter may participate as Non-Voting Members in Board of Peace proceedings pending ratification, acceptance, or approval of the Charter consistent with their domestic legal requirements, subject to approval by the Chairman.

Article 11.2: Depositary

The original text of this Charter, and any amendment thereto shall be deposited with the United States of America, which is hereby designated as the Depositary of this Charter. The Depositary shall promptly provide a certified copy of the original text of this Charter, and any amendment or additional protocols thereto, to all signatories to this Charter.

CHAPTER XII - RESERVATIONS

Article 12

No reservations may be made to this Charter.

CHAPTER XIII - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 13.1: Official Language

The official language of the Board of Peace shall be English

Article 13.2: Headquarters

The Board of Peace and its subsidiary entities may, in accordance with the Charter, establish a headquarters and field offices. The Board of Peace will negotiate a headquarters agreement and agreements governing field offices with the host State or States, as necessary.

Article 13.3: Seal

The Board of Peace will have an official seal, which shall be approved by the Chairman.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Charter.