



By: TA | AP Insight

Why many top US allies aren't participating in the Board of Peace?



President Donald Trump on Thursday inaugurated his **Board of Peace** to lead efforts at maintaining a ceasefire in Israel's war with Hamas, insisting that "everyone wants to be a part" of the body he said could eventually rival the United Nations – despite many U.S. allies opting not to participate.

In a speech at the World Economic Forum, Trump sought to create momentum for a project to map out a future of the **war-torn Gaza Strip** that has been overshadowed this week, first by his threats to seize Greenland, then by a **dramatic retreat** from that push.

"This isn't the United States, this is for the world," he said, adding, "I think we can spread it out to other things as we succeed in Gaza."

The event featured **Ali Shaath**, the head of a new, future technocratic government in Gaza, announcing that the **Rafah border crossing** will open in both directions next week.

But there was no confirmation of that from Israel, which said only that it would consider the matter next week.

The Gaza side of the crossing, which runs between Gaza and Egypt, is currently under Israeli military control. Shaath, an engineer and former Palestinian Authority official from Gaza, is overseeing the Palestinian committee set to govern the territory under U.S. supervision.

The new **peace board** was initially envisioned as a small group of world leaders overseeing the **ceasefire**, but it has morphed into something far more ambitious – and skepticism about its membership and mandate has led some countries usually closest to Washington to take a pass.

Trump tried not to let those not participating ruin his unveiling party, saying 59 countries had signed onto the board – even though heads of state, top diplomats and other officials from only 19 countries plus the U.S. actually attended the event.

He told the group, ranging from Azerbaijan to

Paraguay to Hungary, "You're the most powerful people in the world."

Trump has spoken about the board replacing some **U.N. functions** and perhaps even making that entire body obsolete one day. But he was more conciliatory in his remarks on the sidelines of the forum in the Swiss alps.

"We'll do it in conjunction with the United Nations," Trump said, even as he denigrated the U.N. for doing what he said wasn't enough to calm some conflicts around the globe.

Secretary of State Marco Rubio said some countries' leaders have indicated they plan to join but still require approval from their parliaments.

Why some countries aren't participating

Big questions remain, however, about what the eventual board will look like.

Russian President Vladimir Putin said his country is still consulting with Moscow's "strategic partners" before deciding to commit.

The Russian was hosting Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas on Thursday in Moscow.

Others are asking why Putin and other authoritarian leaders had even been invited to join.

Britain's foreign secretary, Yvette Cooper, said her country wasn't signing on "because this is about a legal treaty that raises much broader issues."

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"And we do also have concerns about President Putin being part of something which is talking about peace, when we have still not seen any signs from Putin that there will be a commitment to peace in Ukraine," she told the BBC.

Norway and Sweden have indicated they won't participate. France declined after its officials stressed that while they support the Gaza peace plan, they were concerned the board could seek to replace the U.N.

Canada, Ukraine, China and the executive arm of the European Union also haven't committed. Trump calling off the steep tariffs he threatened over Greenland could ease some allies' reluctance, but the issue is still far from settled.

The Kremlin said Thursday that Putin plans to discuss his proposal to send \$1 billion to the Board of Peace and use it for humanitarian purposes during his talks with Abbas — if Russia can use of those assets the U.S. had previously blocked.

Others voice reservations

The idea for the Board of Peace was first laid out in Trump's [20-point Gaza ceasefire plan](#) and even was endorsed by the U.N. Security Council.

But an Arab diplomat in a European capital said that Middle Eastern governments coordinated their response to Trump's invitation to join the Board of Peace and that it was crafted to limit the acceptance to the Gaza plan as mandated by the U.N. Security Council.

Speaking on the condition of anonymity to discuss the matter more freely, the diplomat said the announced acceptance is "preliminary" and that the charter presented by the U.S. administration contradicts in some parts the United Nations' mission.



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The diplomat also said that other major powers are unlikely to support the board in its current form.

Months into the ceasefire, Gaza's more than 2 million Palestinians continue to suffer the humanitarian crisis unleashed by more than two years of war. And violence in Gaza continues.

Key to the truce continuing to hold is the disarming of Hamas, something that the militant group that has controlled the Palestinian territory since 2007 has refused to do, despite Israel seeing it as non-negotiable.

Trump on Thursday repeated his frequent warnings that the group will have to disarm or face dire consequences.

He also said the war in Gaza "is really coming to an end" while conceding, "We have little fires that we'll put out. But they're little," and they had been "giant, giant, massive fires."

Iran looms large

Trump's push for peace also comes after he threatened military action this month against Iran as it carried out a violent crackdown against some of the largest [street protests](#) in years, killing thousands of people.

Trump, for the time being, has signaled he won't carry out any new strikes on Iran after

he said he received assurances that the Islamic government would not carry out the planned hangings of more than 800 protesters.

But Trump also made the case that his tough approach to Tehran — including strikes on Iran's nuclear facilities in June last year — was critical to the Israel-Hamas ceasefire deal coalescing.