

## **PRINCIPLES OF A PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT BETWEEN PALESTINE AND ISRAEL**

### **FIRST: Terms of Reference (ToRs)**

United Nations resolutions pertinent to the conflict, the Road Map including President George Bush vision and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 leading to the end of the Israeli occupation that began in 1967, based on the land for peace formula, the establishment of two states according to UN resolutions 242, 338, 1397, and 1515 with all steps taken by the two sides considered an integral part of the Road Map and benefiting from progress made at Camp David 2000 and Taba 2001.

### **SECOND: Permanent Status Issues**

#### **1) Borders:**

- a) borders between the two sides will be the 1967 borders
- b) Preserving the original area of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip as it was on the eve of June 5, 1967
- c) Reciprocal land swaps equal in amount and value without prejudicing Palestinian water aquifers, territorial contiguity and the population (percentage of land swaps to be determined) guaranteeing the link between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as one geographic unity.

#### **2) Jerusalem**

- a) East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine
- b) West Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Israel
- c) East Jerusalem has an independent municipality
- d) West Jerusalem has an independent municipality
- e) Joint municipality to coordinate and cooperate in the areas of planning and zoning, water, sewage, roads, industrial zones and other areas
- f) Complete, free and unhindered access to the holy places for all

- g) International supervision of the holy places may be agreed

### **3) Refugees**

- a) ToRs for discussion are UN resolutions 194, 242 and 338. Also, benefiting from Camp David 2000 and Taba 2001
- b) Formation of an international commission to compensate the Palestinians
- c) Compensating those who wish and those who do not wish to return
- d) Establishing an absentees' properties fund
- e) Allowing 10,000 refugees to return annually for 10 years renewable thereafter with the consent of both sides
- f) Return of refugees to the State of Palestine is an internal Palestinian matter not subject to negotiations/discussions with other parties

### **4) Settlements**

- a) Settlements kept as part of the land swaps become part of Israel
- b) Israel does not dismantle the settlements

### **5) Security**

Agreements will be reached on security arrangements, the nature of the security agencies and armament of the Palestinian State, and the presence of third parties on the border of Palestine

### **6) Water**

- a) The State of Palestine will have full sovereignty and control over its water aquifers with bilateral and regional cooperation and coordination between Israelis and Palestinians and other regional countries regarding water.
- b) Agreements on water issues will be based on international law

### **7) Economic Relations**

The two sides agree to have a special economic relationship that includes joint industrial estates in and coordination with other regional countries, and Free Trade Areas. There will be free movement of goods from and to ports and airports in both countries.

**THIRD: Post Declaration of Principles (DoP):**

- 1) Negotiations between the two sides start to reach a detailed peace treaty covering all issues
- 2) The principles are presented to the people for a referendum ( or to the PNC for approval)
- 3) Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 is completed by no later than 18 months from signing these principles
- 4) Upon the completion of the Israeli withdrawal, Palestine becomes a full member of the UN and other international organizations and fora
- 5) Upon the completion of the Israeli withdrawal and the declaration of independence of the State of Palestine, the Arab and Moslem countries will normalize their relations with the State of Israel
- 6) The State of Palestine can enter into special relationships with Jordan and Egypt....