

The Just Peace Agreement

Working Draft

2009-07-14

Preamble

The government of the State of Israel and the government of the State of Palestine, representing their peoples,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace based on freedom, equality, justice, and respect for fundamental human rights,

Reaffirming their faith in the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing their right and obligation to live in peaceful coexistence with each other within secure and recognized boundaries,

Having agreed to bring to an end the conflict between them,

Determining to ensure security for both their states and to avoid the use of force in settling disputes,

Desiring to establish a relationship of co-operation and amity between them,

Affirming their determination to live in mutual dignity and safety based on a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace,

Resolving to engage in dialogue to bring about stability, security, development and prosperity throughout the region;

And having invested their representatives with full powers to sign this Just Peace Agreement on their behalf, in the presence of the delegated representatives of cosignatory states and of the United Nations,

Do hereby declare their adherence to the following principles and articles:

Principles

1. Finality

1.1 The Just Peace Agreement (hereafter, this agreement) fulfills UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 1397 and is a full implementation of these resolutions. It is the Final Status Agreement under the Quartet Roadmap defined in 2003. It fulfills the criteria of the Arab Peace Initiative proposed at the Beirut Summit of the Arab League in 2002. Its implementation satisfies the aspirations of the Palestinian people for an independent sovereign state that is a homeland for Palestinians. Its implementation satisfies the aspirations of the Jewish people for an independent sovereign state that is a homeland for Jews.

1.2 This agreement supercedes all prior agreements between the parties.

1.3 This agreement is a final settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in all its aspects. Its implementation is a settlement of all claims of each party against the other. The agreement forms a complete reconciliation between Palestinians and Israelis. It implies recognition and normalization of relations between all co-signatory states and Israel. It implies recognition and establishment of relations between all co-signatory states and Palestine.

1.4 A line in time is drawn under all previous actions. A general inclusive amnesty shall be declared by all parties. An unconditional truce shall be declared by all parties. No aspect of this agreement shall be interpreted or implemented as an act of retribution, vengeance, punishment, reprisal, oppression or conquest. No aspect of this agreement shall be interpreted or implemented as an act of reward, surrender, appeasement, victory or defeat. No aspect of this agreement shall be interpreted as judgment, support, justification, accusation or criticism of any prior action by any party. This agreement does not condone any prior action. This agreement does not condemn any prior action. We remember all those who have died in the conflict with respect, through silence.

2. Non-violence

2.1 This agreement brings to an end the conflict between the Palestinians and Israelis and establishes a relationship of peace and co-operation between the two states. The agreement commits the signatories to pursue their national aspirations and political aims exclusively by non-violent and democratic means. This commitment to non-violence is irrevocable and without conditions. It overrides and encompasses all other principles and articles of this agreement, which shall be interpreted solely in such a way as to support non-violence and peaceful co-existence between the peoples and the states.

2.2 The signatories abjure and renounce the use of force as a means of settling disputes between them. Any disputes arising from the interpretation and implementation of this agreement or in any other way shall be resolved by means of the trans-national and inter-governmental mechanisms set up herein and always by non-violent legal and democratic means.

2.3 The signatories reject violence and terrorism and will refrain from any actions or policies that nurture extremism or are conducive to terrorism. The parties shall make comprehensive and continuous efforts by peaceful means separately and jointly against all forms of violence and terrorism. The parties reject inter-ethnic, religious and racial intolerance and hatred, and shall do all in their power to create, support and sustain harmony, understanding, and mutual respect with peaceful co-existence between the nations, races and political, ethnic and religious groups in the Land. They shall discourage and prevent incitement to racism, terrorism, violence, oppression, irredentism and revanchism.

2.4 The adoption and implementation of this agreement symbolizes and realizes a deep and permanent change in the modes of action, speech, thought and belief of many Israelis and Palestinians; away from conflict, violence, competition, destruction, domination, oppression, terror and resistance; towards co-existence, co-operation, equality, dialogue, compromise, creativity, harmony, friendship and peace. All that is negative is past. In the future we shall act positively and together for the common good.

3. Democracy

3.1 The State of Palestine and the State of Israel are democracies. The governments are freely elected according to the basic law or constitution of the respective states. Sovereign power is exercised by elected representatives and moderated by constitutional courts of law. Both states protect freedom of speech, faith, worship, assembly, peaceful protest, democratic rights and the rule of law.

3.2 Overthrow of the elected government of either state by armed force, revolution, subversion, terror, illegal seizure of power or foreign invasion shall be a Violation of the Just Peace as defined in annex 11 and shall lead to a suspension of this agreement until such time as the violation is corrected.

3.3 We and our descendants shall forever be equal in rights and liberty; equal in honor and dignity; equal in power and wisdom; equally independent, equally secure, equally at peace; equally free, equally confident, equally steadfast; equal in brotherhood with each other; equal in courage in the face of adversity; equal in justice before the law; equal in mercy before God. None shall deny us this inheritance, our eternal birthright, which we now claim.

4. Parity

4.1 This agreement realizes a just and practical solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through the principle of parity, which is equality and comparability of the two states. This agreement asserts and embodies the principle of parity of rights, power, treatment and attainment between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel, and between their peoples. All articles of this agreement shall be interpreted consistently with this principle, subject only to the over-riding principles of finality, non-violence and democracy.

4.2 The principle of parity shall be applied so as to enhance the rights, power, treatment and attainment of each state and people, rather than to diminish the rights, power, treatment or attainment of the other. For aspects of the agreement that are implemented over a period or are attained through an extended process, the aim is a state of parity at the end of the process.

Articles

1. Sovereignty

1.1 This agreement recognizes the rights of the Jewish and Palestinian peoples to statehood, establishing and affirming the equal rights of the two states and of all citizens of the two states.

1.2 The State of Palestine is established immediately upon this agreement with democratic constitutional government under law. We hereby declare its sovereign power, jurisdiction and independence and assert its right to full international recognition and membership of the United Nations.

1.3 This agreement reaffirms the State of Israel with its democratic constitutional government under law. We declare its sovereign power, jurisdiction and independence and assert its right to full international recognition as a member of the United Nations.

1.4 Both states shall respect and recognize each other's rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the inviolability of each other's territory.

1.5 In accordance with this agreement, Israel shall withdraw its military forces from the territory of the State of Palestine to the borders defined under article 2. The State of Palestine shall assume responsibility for all its territory including territorial gifts as defined in article 2 and annex 2.

1.6 Israeli civilians who have taken up residence in Palestine since May 1967 are designated civilian occupiers. They shall be withdrawn from Palestine in stages within 180 days of the date this agreement comes into force. Withdrawal of civilian occupiers shall proceed in accordance with a timetable agreed between the Palestinian government, the Israeli government, the security and military forces, and the Multinational Security Force (annex 5). Disagreements between these parties shall be adjudicated by the IVG and HCJP constituted according to annex 5. Where a dispute over civil ownership or cultivation of any land or property exists, this shall be resolved in accordance with Article 4, clause 4.9

2. Territory

2.1 The border between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel shall be based on the June 4 1967 lines, also known as the 1949 Armistice Agreement Line or the Green Line. This border shall be modified by reciprocal exchanges of territory on a one-to-one basis. That is, equal areas of land of similar quality shall be exchanged. No-mans'-land shall count for 50% in the land exchange or shall be divided equally between the states. Detailed rules for these exchanges of territory are contained in Annex 1.

2.2 Additional to these exchanges, the territory of Palestine shall be increased by gifts of territory from neighboring states through bilateral treaties between the states concerned as outlined in Annex 2. The nature and boundaries of the territorial gifts shall be determined by the donor states and fixed by the bilateral treaties between the donor and recipient states independently of but voluntarily linked to the Just Peace Agreement. When all territorial gifts to Palestine are completed, the territories of Palestine and Israel shall both be approximately 20000 square km (land area) and equal.

2.3 Both states shall respect and recognize each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the inviolability of each other's territory including territorial waters and airspace.

2.4 The states of Palestine and Israel shall establish a corridor linking the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This corridor shall be under Israeli sovereignty but under Palestinian administration. It shall be permanently open. It shall be at least 100 metres wide at all points. Palestinian law shall apply to persons using and procedures in this corridor. The corridor shall not be used as a way to enter one of the states from the other illegally. The corridor shall support infra-structural facilities such as water and gas pipelines, power lines and communications cables and a rail line, as well as a road link. The corridor shall be physically constructed in such a way that it does not interfere with or sever any existing or planned connections between northern and southern Israel. All provisions of this clause shall be implemented by agreement between the states through the decisions of the Trade, Borders and Transport subcommittee of the IPCC (annex 5).

2.5 Sites of religious significance shall be honoured and respected in both states. Sites located in one state that are of religious significance to citizens of the other state shall be open to such citizens for the purpose of religious observances and ceremonies of worship. Such sites shall not be used for political purposes or for demonstrations or for protests. Such sites shall not be open to members of other religions for whom they do not have a special significance. Secure transport to and from such sites of religious significance shall be provided by the state of which the worshipers are citizens. Maintenance and organization of such sites of religious significance shall be carried out by appointed officials of the religion to which the site is sacred. Where it is necessary for such persons to reside permanently at the site, these persons shall be granted the status of temporary or permanent resident in the state concerned if they are citizens of the other state or a third state. All provisions of this clause shall be implemented by agreement between the states through the decisions of the Religious Sites Subcommittee of the IPCC (annex 5). In the event of the failure of this body to agree, final adjudication shall rest with the High Court of the Just Peace constituted as defined in annex 5.

3. Jerusalem / El Quds

3.1 The states of Israel and Palestine recognize the historic, religious, spiritual and cultural significance of Jerusalem / El Quds and its sacred character for Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The whole city shall be known as Jerusalem or as Al Quds without discrimination. The whole city shall be the capital of Israel although the institutions of government shall be located in the half of the city under Israeli sovereignty. The whole city shall be the capital of Palestine although the institutions of government shall be located in the half of the city under Palestinian sovereignty. Trans-national and inter-governmental institutions shall be located in either half of the city.

3.2 The international boundary between the states of Palestine and Israel shall pass through the center of the city. The city shall not be physically divided by the international boundary between the states. No fence, wall, checkpoint, obstacle or barrier shall prevent the free movement of people, goods or vehicles within the city.

3.3 The civic boundary of the city shall be as defined in annex 3. The outer boundary of the city and the international boundary within the city shall be such as to maintain parity of territorial area for the two states within the city boundary. National and civic policy shall henceforth aim for parity within the entire city within fifteen years of date of this agreement in conformance with the designation of the city as a bi-national parity zone under the terms of the Just Peace Agreement as defined in annex 8. Checkpoints at the outer boundaries of the city shall be those required for the purposes of security, control of migration and border control administered by officers of the state concerned.

3.4 All persons resident within the new city boundaries of Jerusalem for at least ninety days prior to the date of this agreement shall be granted the status of Resident of the City of Jerusalem and shall have rights as defined in article 4 of this agreement regardless of which state exercises sovereignty over the land on which they reside. Persons with this status shall have the right to reside in any part of the city, subject to practicality and permission from a designated organ of the JCC (see next clause). Permits for residence and building shall be subject to the principle of parity applied to the city as a whole but shall not otherwise be unreasonably withheld.

3.5 The Jerusalem City Council (JCC) shall be directly elected by the city residents and shall consist of 32 members, with equal numbers of Israelis and Palestinians. Elections shall take place every five years with the electorate defined as residents within the new city boundary and the first election within ninety days of the date of this agreement. The elected Council shall then replace the present JCC.

3.7 Regardless of other policies the JCC shall administer the city as a bi-national parity zone under the terms of this agreement as defined in annex 8. The JCC shall administer the city in accordance with national laws and policies of the two states as applying to their respective national territory within the city where those policies conform to the principle of parity applied to the city. The JCC is empowered to pass bylaws reconciling national laws of Israel and Palestine that are incompatible and these bylaws shall apply within the city boundaries. The JCC shall reconcile and apply laws of Palestine and Israel in such a way as to sustain, enhance and attain parity within the city boundary.

3.8 The Jerusalem City Council shall establish an Inter-Faith Council (IFC) consisting of twelve representatives of the three Abrahamic faiths in equal numbers. The IFC shall act as delegates of the JCC and the two states in maintaining access, freedom of worship, security, traditional customs and religious laws in sites, places of worship, cemeteries and buildings designated as under their authority by the JCC. The IFC shall act as a consultative body to the JCC and the IPCC on matters related to the religious significance of sites and the promotion of inter-faith understanding and dialogue. The IFC shall have legal and executive authority as delegated by the JCC in the designated areas.

3.9 The Old City including al-Haram al-Sharif shall be under dual sovereignty with the Western Wall under Israeli sovereignty and al-Haram al-Sharif under Palestinian sovereignty. Sovereignty in other parts of the Old City shall be determined by contiguity, religious use and residence criteria as detailed in annex 2. The Old City shall be open for free movement, like the surrounding city. The JCC shall delegate to the IFC authority over al-Haram al-Sharif. The State of Palestine and the IFC shall prevent digging or excavation in or under al-Haram al-Sharif and the IFC shall appoint international monitors including delegates of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to monitor this commitment.

3.10 The City of Jerusalem Police Service shall be set up independently of the police forces in Israel and Palestine. Its staff at every level of authority shall be appointed in accordance with the principle of parity and its commanding officer shall be politically subordinate to the JCC. The CJPS shall be responsible for all law-enforcement, security, counter-terrorism and crime-prevention actions within the city boundaries, independently of the police and security forces of Israel and Palestine. It shall answer to and report to the IFC for policing of sites under the IFC's authority.

4. Citizenship

4.1 All citizens of the Land shall have equal rights as citizens of the state of their choice. Persons over the age of eighteen years who identify themselves justifiably as Palestinian or Arab, having been resident in either state for more than one year, have the right to choose Palestinian citizenship without compulsion, coercion or intimidation of any kind from whatever source or

whatever motive. Similarly, persons over the age of eighteen years who identify themselves justifiably as Israeli or Jewish, having been resident in either state for more than one year, have the right to choose Israeli citizenship. Persons declining or failing to register a choice shall retain their existing citizenship without prejudice to their rights and responsibilities.

4.2 Citizens who justifiably identify themselves as both Jewish and Palestinian-Arab may apply for and be granted and hold joint Palestinian-Israeli citizenship. Married couples, one of whom is Palestinian and the other of whom is Israeli, may apply for and be granted and hold joint citizenship along with their descendants. Joint citizens shall have the rights and responsibilities of citizens in both states, may vote in elections in both states, and may claim rights of residence in either or both states.

4.3 Both states in their sovereign discretion shall allow citizens of the other state or citizens of other foreign states to become resident in their territory. Both shall allow the status of temporary resident. Persons who hold the status of temporary resident shall have a declared period and date of termination of their residence status. Persons who hold the status of temporary resident shall have all civil and human rights as if they were citizens, with limitations or restrictions on ownership of property and land, employment and action clearly specified according to the law of the state in which they are resident. The criteria on the basis on which persons shall be granted residence are detailed in annex 10.

4.4 Both states shall allow the status of permanent resident. Persons who are citizen of one state and who hold the status of permanent resident in the other state have the right to live there as in their own homeland. Persons who hold the status of permanent resident shall have all civil and human rights as if they were a citizen, without limitations or restrictions according to the law of the state in which they are resident, excepting the right to take part in national elections of the state in which they reside (see clause 4.10). The criteria on the basis on which persons shall be granted residence are detailed in annex 10.

4.5 Citizens of the State of Israel who elect to become citizens of the State of Palestine under the provisions of this article and who reside in the territory of Israel shall be granted the status and rights of permanent resident in Israel by the State of Israel, without loss of or prejudice to any of their civil rights.

4.6 Citizens of the State of Israel who have become resident in the territory of Palestine by migration since June 4 1967 are designated civilian occupiers in accordance with Article 1 of this agreement, unless specifically exempted by the government of Palestine. They shall withdraw from the State of Palestine in accordance with the provisions of Article 1. The State of Israel shall be responsible for resettling Israeli civilian occupiers living on sovereign Palestinian territory outside this territory. The resettlement process shall take place in stages according to a timetable that terminates 180 days from the date of this agreement. Persons withdrawing from Palestinian territory under this clause shall be treated as refugees for the purposes of their resettlement in Israel, and the State of Israel may make use of the provisions for support of resettlement of refugees under article 5 of this agreement.

4.7 Israel shall leave intact all evacuated settlements. The State of Palestine shall have exclusive title to all land, buildings, facilities, infrastructure or other property that is evacuated.

4.8 Citizens of the State of Israel who are civilian occupiers of Palestine may apply for the status of temporary or permanent resident in Palestine before or after withdrawal. Such applications must clearly state where in Palestine they are applying to reside. They may be granted or denied the status of permanent resident in Palestine, or temporary resident with a fixed term, by the Government of Palestine, following the criteria in annex 10. Decisions on permanent resident and temporary resident status in Palestine shall not be unduly delayed and in no case for more than ninety days from the date of application. Citizens of Israel who gain the status of permanent resident in Palestine shall have the rights and responsibilities specified in this article.

4.9 Where a dispute over civil ownership or cultivation of any land or property exists, this shall be resolved rapidly by legal means through the Land Court as defined in annex 5. Legal rulings shall financially compensate any persons justifiably claiming loss of property, land or access to land. Legal rulings shall be in favor of persons *de facto* residing in property under dispute and in favor of compensating their opponents financially. Legal rulings shall be in favor of citizens of the state in which uninhabited land or property lies (prior to any territorial exchange) and in favor of compensating their opponents financially.

4.10 Citizens of either state who have the status of permanent resident in the other state shall have all the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the state in which they reside excepting the right to take part in national elections of the state in which they reside either as a candidate or as a voter. Citizens of either state who have the status of permanent resident in the other state shall have the right to take part in national elections of the state of which they are citizens. Any obligation for military service shall be organized through the state of which they are citizens, not the state in which they are resident.

4.11 Citizens of either state who hold the status of permanent resident, temporary resident or have illegally entered or are visitors in the other state are legally bound by the laws of that state while they are present in that state.

4.12 The two states shall use similar criteria to grant or refuse applications for temporary or permanent residence in that state. These criteria shall include but are not limited to the criteria listed in annex 10. Policies of the states that implement the principle of parity as regards numbers of persons of one citizenship holding the status of permanent resident in the other state shall be applied co-operatively through the Israeli-Palestinian Co-operation Committee (Annex 5) with the aim of attaining parity for this criterion within 15 years. If parity is not attained within fifteen years of the date of this agreement, the process shall be extended for a further fifteen years, with the aim of attaining parity within thirty years of the date of this agreement.

4.13 Citizens of either state who hold the status of permanent resident in the other state and who have immediate family (husband, wife, dependent parents or dependent children) who also hold the status of permanent resident in the same state may not be deprived of the status or rights of permanent resident nor may they be deported, unless the entire family loses or resigns their permanent resident status together under clause 4.14.

4.14 Subject to the foregoing clause, citizens of either state who hold the status of permanent resident in the other state may lose the status and rights of permanent resident only by: (1) voluntarily leaving their state of residence and formally resigning the status of permanent resident; or (2) voluntarily leaving their state of residence for a period of three years during which period they reside

elsewhere for more than 90% of that period; or (3) being found guilty in a court of law of a Serious Offence Against the Peace as defined in annex 11, in which case they may both lose permanent resident status and subsequently be deported subject to clause 4.13.

4.15 Citizens of either state who hold the status of temporary or permanent resident in the other state may use symbols representing their national identity on their personal clothing or on their personal vehicles, with a limit of one such symbol per vehicle. They may not use symbols representing their national identity on or attached to any permanent structure including walls, roofs, flag-poles or the ground, in the other state in which they are resident. They may assert that the state in which they are resident is their homeland. They may not assert by name that it is in fact the state of their citizenship.

4.16 The Right of Return. Persons of any nationality, or none, resident anywhere in the world, who identify themselves justifiably as Palestinian, have the absolute right, which shall not be denied, to return to Palestine and shall be granted Palestinian citizenship without undue delay. Persons of any nationality, or none, resident anywhere in the world, who identify themselves justifiably as Jewish, have the absolute right, which shall not be denied, to return to Israel and shall be granted Israeli citizenship without undue delay. Such citizens shall immediately have and hold and exercise all the rights and responsibilities of citizens of their respective states including the right to apply for the status of resident in the other state and, if granted this status, to live there as in their own homeland. When returning to the Land, persons shall initially be resident in the state in which they are granted citizenship.

4.17 The application of the Right of Return shall be under the absolute sovereign jurisdiction and power of the government and laws of Israel and Palestine applied in their own territories respectively. Both states shall have the right to deny the granting of the status of citizenship or of residence on grounds of ineligibility under law. Both states shall have the right to grant, delay or deny the status of residence on grounds detailed in annex 10.

5. Refugees

5.1 The implementation of this article fulfils United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194, UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the requirements of the Arab Peace Initiative proposed in 2002 at the Beirut Summit of the Arab League concerning the rights of the Palestinian Refugees. This article shall constitute the basis for practical resolution of all issues connected with refugees and for the realization of their rights.

5.2 The United Nations Commission for the Resettlement of Palestine Refugees (UNC-RPR) shall be established to implement this article.

5.3 Any person, wherever resident in the world, who justifiably asserts that they are a refugee as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and asserts their wish to benefit from the provisions of this article, shall be defined, considered and treated as a refugee for the purposes of this article. This definition includes some persons resident in the territory of Palestine or of Israel prior to this agreement coming into force. For any refugee who qualifies for Israeli citizenship rather than Palestinian citizenship under the Right of Return (clause 4.16), the following clauses shall apply with “Israeli” and “Israel” substituted for “Palestinian” and “Palestine”.

5.4 Refugees shall be entitled and enabled to express their choice of permanent place of residence and citizenship as a free and informed decision. The following options shall be available:

- a) Palestinian citizen resident in the State of Palestine (including areas that will be transferred to the State of Palestine as territorial exchanges or territorial gifts).
- b) Palestinian citizen resident in Israel with the status of permanent resident, subject to the criteria described in annex 10.
- c) Palestinian citizen resident in the present host country with the status of permanent resident.
- d) Palestinian citizen resident in certain other countries with the status of permanent resident.
- e) Citizenship and residence in the present host country.
- f) Citizenship and residence in certain other countries.

5.5 A choice of Palestinian citizenship shall be granted immediately and by default, regardless of the choice of residency or its implementation.

5.6 A choice of residency in the present host country shall be granted immediately and by default.

5.7 The option of Palestinian citizenship with residency outside Palestine shall include the right of return to the State of Palestine with unlimited duration.

5.8 Countries receiving refugees (“resettlement states”), including present host countries, Israel and Palestine, shall implement the refugees’ choice of residency in stages and with timed numerical targets at the sovereign discretion of the resettlement state.

5.9 Resettlement states shall consult with refugees themselves to decide the precise location of resettlement, at the sovereign discretion of the resettlement state. They shall monitor the resettlement over five years, taking corrective action in cases where the resettlement proves unsatisfactory to the resettled refugees or the resettlement state.

5.10 Resettlement of refugees under this article shall be completed to the satisfaction of the refugees themselves within fifteen years of the date of this agreement. Refugees whose resettlement is delayed by more than 180 days from the date of their registering their choice shall be entitled to interim temporary resident status in their present host country and interim financial support, channeled through UNC-RPR, without prejudice to the timing or quality of their resettlement.

5.11 All countries receiving Palestinian refugees for resettlement under this article (resettlement states), including present host countries and the State of Palestine, shall receive financial aid and technical assistance to resettle the refugees through UNC-RPR except in cases where the resettlement state opts to fund their resettlement program directly. Such aid and assistance shall be used preferentially and exclusively for providing Palestinian refugees with specified rights and facilities. Palestinian refugees moving to their resettlement state shall be entitled to rights and facilities which shall meet standards typical for citizens of the resettlement state. These rights and facilities are listed in annex 7.

5.12 Host countries are entitled to remuneration for the costs of resettling Palestinian refugees who opt to stay in that host country. Such funds and resources shall be channeled through UNC-RPR as for any other resettlement state. If host countries that resettle refugees waive their right to apply to UNC-RPR for funds for the resettlement, they may count the costs expended on the resettlement as part of their contributions UNC-RPR and so as partial fulfilment of their international obligations under the terms of this agreement.

5.13 Refugees shall be entitled to compensation for their displacement and for loss of their property. This entitlement shall not prejudice or be prejudiced by the refugees' choices of permanent place of residence or citizenship. The entitlement shall be determined by law through an adjudication process set up by the UNC-RPR. Mechanisms and criteria for compensation are detailed in annex 7.

6. Government and International Relations

6.1 The State of Israel and the State of Palestine commit themselves separately and jointly to maintain their democratic constitutional governance under law.

6.2 The State of Israel shall immediately recognize the State of Palestine upon its establishment. The State of Palestine shall immediately recognize the State of Israel. Israel and Palestine shall establish full diplomatic and consular relations with each other and shall exchange resident ambassadors within thirty days of their mutual recognition. Under this agreement the states are committed not to interfere in each other's internal affairs. Without prejudice to the commitments undertaken by them in this agreement, relations between Israel and Palestine shall be based upon the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

6.3 All co-signatory states shall immediately recognise the State of Palestine and the State of Israel simultaneously and equally, and shall normalize their relations with the two states. Israel shall not maintain relations with any state that refuses recognition of Palestine. Palestine shall not maintain relations with any state that refuses recognition of Israel. Both states shall recognise and

normalize their relations with any other state that recognizes both of them and is willing to normalize relations with them.

6.4 The State of Palestine shall be the successor to the Palestinian National Authority with all its rights and obligations.

6.5 The two States shall establish jointly an Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation Committee (IPCC) when this agreement comes into force. The constitution and functions of the IPCC shall be as described in annex 5. The IPCC shall implement cooperation between the states in areas of common interest. The IPCC and its subcommittees (see annex 5) shall promote dialogue between the legislatures and state institutions, cooperation between local authorities, non-governmental civil society cooperation, and joint programs and exchange in the areas of business, commerce, development, agriculture, science, education, the environment, health, culture, media, sport, youth, tourism, and crime prevention.

6.6 The two states shall establish governmental level co-operation to participate separately and jointly in regional security bodies and to cooperate in establishing such initiatives as may be useful to further the objectives of regional peace and security.

6.7 Overthrow of the elected government of either state by armed force, revolution, subversion, terror, illegal seizure of power or foreign invasion shall be a Violation of the Just Peace (annex 11) and shall lead to a suspension of this agreement until such time as the violation is corrected.

7. Security, Demilitarization and Defense

7.1 Israel shall withdraw its military and security personnel and all equipment, including landmines and all military installations, from the territory of the State of Palestine. The process of withdrawal shall proceed in stages prior to or immediately following the date of this agreement and shall be complete within 180 days of this date. Sequencing of the withdrawal is given in annex 6. The occupation is formally ended with this agreement coming into force.

7.2 The withdrawal of military forces shall proceed without unnecessary destruction of property. Property and land relinquished in the course of withdrawal shall become the property of the State of Palestine.

7.3 The State of Palestine shall host a Multinational Security Force (MSF) organised through the offices of the United Nations to assist them in protecting the territorial integrity of Palestine and to monitor the implementation of the security provisions of this agreement. States co-signatory to this agreement shall respond positively to requests to contribute to the MSF at a level they shall determine. The mandate of the MSF shall initially be for five years. Details of the constitution and responsibilities of the MSF are given in annex 5.

7.4 Demilitarization of irregular militias and former resistance groups shall proceed in stages, parallel with the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Palestine under clause 7.1. The process shall be monitored by an international Demilitarization Monitoring Group (DMG) whose constitution is defined in annex 5. Specifications of the sequencing and nature of demilitarization are contained in annex 6.

7.5 Upon this agreement coming into force, or earlier, the Israeli Defense Force shall be renamed the Defense of the Land (DL), including land, sea and air forces. Simultaneously Palestinian military forces shall be renamed the Defense of the Land. The role of the Defense of the Land shall be to protect and defend the territorial integrity, citizens and property of both states equally, Israel and Palestine. The Defense of the Land shall be charged with defense against both internal and external threats. The Defense of the Land shall immediately replace all national and state-specific names and symbols on its equipment, buildings, uniforms and flags with an alternative name and symbol representing its new identity and role. A suitable symbol is presented in annex 13. The name shall be "Defense of the Land" in Hebrew and Arabic, and suitable shortened forms of these names.

7.6 All units of the Defense of the Land (DL) shall have a designated home base, regardless of where they are deployed. At the time this agreement comes into force, the home bases of units of the DL shall be in the state of which members of that unit are citizens.

7.7 Ultimate control of deployment and operations of all units of the DL shall be exercised by governmental organs of the state in which they are operating. If a unit is operating in Israel or is in its home base in Israel, that unit is subordinate to and is operationally controlled by a designated minister of the government of Israel. If a unit is in Palestine, it is subordinate to and is operationally controlled by a designated minister of the government of Palestine. Effective means for communication and control by the designated ministers of the two governments shall be set up.

7.8 Units of the DL shall deploy and operate across borders, including the border between Palestine and Israel and all external borders, only with the explicit authority of the governments of both states. Withdrawal of the authority of either state shall entail the withdrawal of that unit across the border to its home base and the immediate cessation of its cross-border military operation. The two states shall agree standing orders covering situations requiring rapid deployment and response of the DL air power to external aerial attack.

7.9 The foregoing clauses of this article shall apply to occupation forces withdrawing from Palestine under article 1 of this agreement. They shall rename and rebadge immediately this agreement comes into force and their movement and operations shall be subordinate to and controlled by a designated minister of the government of Palestine while they remain in Palestine. For a period of 180 days after this agreement comes into force, the deployment and operations of the DL shall follow a timetable agreed between the parties in advance.

7.10 Over a period of fifteen years the DL shall evolve to attain parity in the national and ethnic makeup of its personnel at all levels of the permanent force. Whole units shall be integrated to attain parity. Such units shall then have designated home bases that are bi-national, on the border between the states. If parity is not attained within fifteen years of the date of this agreement, the process shall be extended for a further fifteen years, with the aim of attaining parity within thirty years of the date of this agreement.

7.11 The international territorial, maritime and air border crossings into the state of Palestine shall be monitored by joint groups comprised of Palestinian security forces and the MSF to prevent the entry of weapons or any materials into

Palestine that are in contravention of the provisions of this agreement for a period of fifteen years from the date of this agreement.

7.12 The international territorial, maritime and air border crossings for the state of Israel shall be monitored by joint groups comprised of Israeli security forces and the MSF to prevent the entry of weapons or any materials into Israel that are in contravention of the provisions of this agreement for a period of fifteen years from the date of this agreement.

7.13 The DL shall maintain an unseen presence in designated on-site facilities in passenger and cargo terminals, staffed by members of the DL, to ensure compliance with the provisions of this article regarding weapons.

7.14 The DL shall maintain and operate early warning stations in Palestine and Israel. Palestinian airspace is under Palestinian sovereignty and civil aviation is subject to international law. Israeli airspace is under Israeli sovereignty and civil aviation is subject to international law. The DL shall use sovereign airspace of both states under joint control by Palestine and Israel.

7.15 The signatories shall refrain from organizing, encouraging, or allowing the formation of irregular forces and armed bands, including mercenaries and militias within their respective territory, and shall prevent their establishment.

7.16 Existing irregular forces and armed bands shall be disbanded and prevented from reforming in future. Demilitarization of irregular forces or armed bands shall follow clause 7.4 and annex 6. Remaining armed personnel must be integrated into legal police or security forces immediately this agreement comes into force, or earlier. All irregular military personnel must disarm and return to civilian status or be renamed as Defense of the Land prior to or immediately upon this agreement coming into force. Such personnel shall be integrated into existing units of the DL on the basis of parity, with equal numbers of Palestinian and Israeli soldiers and officers in such units, prior to or within 180 days of this agreement coming into force.

7.17 No armed forces other than as specified in this article shall be deployed or stationed in the Land. Legally constituted police and security forces of either state may be armed with side-arms or, for special deployments, with personal

combat arms. The functions of the police and security forces shall be to maintain border control, maintain law and order and perform crime prevention, carry out intelligence and security functions, prevent terrorism, and conduct rescue and emergency missions. Units of the Defense of the Land may be armed in any necessary way subject to international law and conventions. No other lethal arms may be purchased, possessed, carried or used by any individual person or organization in either state.

8. Amnesty and Prisoners

8.1 Persons imprisoned or detained as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict prior to the announcement of amnesty under this agreement shall be designated prisoners of the conflict. In the event of a dispute as to whether a person is a prisoner of the conflict or an ordinary criminal, the High Court of the Just Peace, instituted in accordance with annex 5, shall finally judge. In the course of the full implementation of this agreement between Israel and Palestine, the end of conflict and the cessation of all forms of violence, prisoners of the conflict shall be released in a controlled manner as described in the following clauses.

8.2 General amnesty shall be declared in the course of the implementation of this agreement, after the implementation of truce and the cessation of all forms of violence and the adoption by the signatories of the principle of non-violence in accordance with this agreement. The amnesty shall be declared approximately at the same time by all parties adopting this agreement, prior to the date of signing.

8.3 The amnesty shall apply to all existing prisoners of the conflict. The amnesty shall apply to all persons accused of actions or crimes of whatever degree similar to those for which the prisoners of the conflict have been detained and committed in the course of the conflict, whether or not they have declared their adoption of the agreement. The amnesty shall apply to all persons for whom any form of arrest warrant or order for arrest or assassination or detainment or imprisonment in connection with the conflict has been issued whether publicly declared or not. The amnesty shall apply to all organisations that have adopted this agreement at the time the amnesty is declared and to all persons who declare or avow their membership of such organizations and accept

the authority over them of such an organization in adopting this agreement. The amnesty bestows retrospective immunity on all persons and organizations to which it applies.

8.4 The amnesty shall be purely retrospective. It shall not apply to persons committing crimes of violence or acts of terror or reprisal after the announcement of the amnesty. Crimes of violence or acts of terror or reprisal committed after the announcement of the amnesty shall be treated as criminal acts and Offences Against the Peace as defined in annex 11 of this agreement.

8.5 The amnesty shall be declared once and for all. Organizations that do not adopt this agreement until after the amnesty is declared, and their members, are governed by the time limitation and other terms of the amnesty as if they had adopted it prior to the declaration of the amnesty.

8.6 The terms of the amnesty shall be widely disseminated and broadcast by all technical and other means, including the terms of clauses 8.3 to 8,5.

8.7 The United Nations Office for Prisoners of the Israel/Palestine Conflict (UNO-PIPC) shall be established to implement the following clauses of this article.

8.8 Release will take place in stages, prior to or within 180 days of this agreement coming into force. The only prisoners of the conflict who may be detained longer are those who avow their allegiance to organizations or groups that have not yet adopted this agreement and implemented a truce or ceasefire in the course of implementing this agreement.

8.9 Prisoners of the conflict shall be released into the authority and supervision of the UNO-PIPC as soon as practically possible. The prisoners shall be moved to facilities of the UNO-PIPC in a third country or countries or offshore. While accommodated in the UNO-PIPC facility prisoners shall have access to legal council, medical and psychiatric assistance and officers of the organisation to which they avow their allegiance. The prisoners shall have access to their families and to each other.

8.10 The prisoners shall be debriefed by lawyers and psychiatrists of the UNO-PIPC who are not Israeli or Palestinian residents. Interpretation and language assistance shall be provided as required or requested.

8.11 Final release of the prisoners of the conflict from UNO-PIPC shall take place as soon as practically possible, subject to psychiatric and legal recommendations by UNO-PIPC psychiatrists and lawyers. Release shall be delayed or denied if the prisoner is judged by UNO-PIPC to be psychologically unable or unwilling to adjust to non-violence in the context of the full implementation of this agreement. Such prisoners continuing under the supervision of UNO-PIPC shall not be returned to Israel or Palestine. Ongoing efforts and facilities shall be provided by UNO-PIPC to rehabilitate them and restore them to peaceful society.

9. Economic Development

9.1 Immediately this agreement comes into force, a process of economic and national development shall be initiated aimed at attaining parity between the states of Palestine and Israel within a period of fifteen years. The economic criteria for which the principle of parity shall be applied are defined in the following clauses of this article. If parity as defined in annex 8 clause 8.3 is not attained for any of these criteria within fifteen years of the date of this agreement, the process of economic development supported by the international community under this article shall be extended as regards that criterion for a further fifteen years, with the aim of attaining parity within thirty years of the date of this agreement.

9.2 The process of economic and national development shall be supported by the entire international community of nations, primarily through bi-national aid agreements with the states of Palestine and Israel separately or jointly. Commitments shall be for periods of at least one year and up to fifteen years. Commitments shall include funds given to the UNC-RPR for the purposes of resettling Palestinian refugees in Palestine or in Israel or in third countries. Funds used by third countries for resettling Palestinian refugees within their own territory shall not be counted as part of their commitment to support economic development under this article.

9.3 International support for the process of economic development described in this article shall not include private sector investment in Israel and Palestine. Such private sector investment shall continue at the levels applying prior to this agreement coming into force, without negatively affecting or being affected by this agreement. Governments and their agencies shall encourage and support such continued investment at a level of at least \$18 billion (2008 US dollars) *per annum*.

9.4 The total requirement for international support for the process of economic development described in this article is estimated at \$18 billion (2008 US dollars) *per annum* sustained for fifteen years, additional to the private investment at a roughly similar level. The agreement requests and invites sustained contributions detailed in annex 12.

9.5 Financial contributions to the international support for the process of economic development described in this article shall be channeled directly from government agencies of the donor states to government agencies of the recipient state. Contributions may also take the form of supply of materials, equipment, information or expertise, or loan of equipment or expertise for an agreed period. Contributions may also be made through projects taking place outside the territories of the States of Palestine and Israel if these projects are specifically authorized and controlled by one or both of the recipient states in support of the process of economic development described in this article.

9.6 Financial contributions to the international support for the process of economic development as described in this article that are channeled to government agencies of the recipient state shall be subject to anti-corruption laws in the recipient state. Corruption connected with the channelling of financial contributions under this article shall be a criminal offence and an Offence Against the Peace as defined in annex 11.

9.7 Contributions to the international support for the process of economic development as described in this article shall be directed towards attaining economic parity between the states of Palestine and Israel within fifteen years. They shall not be constrained by applying a principle of parity numerically to the contributions themselves. As a matter of fact arising from the economic differential between the states at the date this agreement comes into force,

contributions to the international support for the process of economic development as described in this article shall predominantly be directed to advancing the economy of Palestine. Resources shall not be used to hold back or impede the economy of Israel.

9.8 All processes of economic development as described in this article shall be under the strategic political control of citizens of the recipient state. All processes of economic development as described in this article shall be brought under the operational control of citizens of the recipient state as soon as possible. Where foreign expertise is required to properly execute a process, local personnel shall be trained “on-the-job” by the foreign expert(s) with a view to taking exclusive or joint operational control of the process after a period of training not exceeding six months, and exclusive operational control within two years.

9.9 Where contributions to the international support for the process of economic development involve multinational companies setting up subsidiary branches, offices, factories, or any other economically significant activity in a recipient state, such a subsidiary of the multinational company shall be owned at least 51% by the recipient state or its citizens.

9.10 There shall be no trade barriers between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine. Notwithstanding security provisions as detailed in article 7 of this agreement, no additional artificial barriers to cross-border trade, employment or free movement of goods, information or persons shall be imposed. Existing barriers on the territory of either state shall be removed. There shall be no restrictions placed by either party on the import or export of food, clothing, other personal items or any material, goods or equipment not prohibited under article 7 of this agreement into or from any part of the Land.

9.11 The following clauses describe the process of economic development, with an approximate priority sequence. First, priority shall be given to completing the port at Gaza to allow import of all necessary items for the inhabitants of Gaza and the import of material, goods and equipment for the early stages of the economic development as described in this article. The port shall be constructed and equipped to cope with the demands to be placed on it in pursuit of the goal of economic parity as described in this article.

9.12 Second, priority shall be given to completing the transport corridor between the West Bank and Gaza as described in article 2 clause 2.4, and opening a road link via the corridor. The corridor shall be constructed to carry gas through a pipeline to the West Bank from Gaza, and such water pipelines and electrical and communications cables as may be required.

9.13 Third, priority shall be given to other transport infrastructure necessary for supporting the process of economic development. This transport infrastructure may include further major roads, re-opening the airport in Gaza and constructing a further airport on the West Bank. Necessary roads from Gaza into the Sinai as far as the Gulf of Aqaba and along the coast shall also be given priority, and from the West Bank northwards to the Golan in the direction of Damascus. Development of railways shall also be included.

9.13 Fourth, priority shall be given to expanding the construction industry to cope with the demands of the expected influx of refugees and others returning to the Land, as well as upgrading existing dwellings to the standards specified in this agreement. Planning should be based on possible resettlement of 200,000 persons per year and construction of up to 50,000 dwellings per year, along with their associated water supply, electric and/or gas supplies, communications and waste facilities. This is the equivalent of two Palestinian cities or ten medium size towns each year. Also the necessary social, medical, educational and religious facilities for such new towns: meetings halls, hospitals and medical centers, schools and colleges, mosques, churches and synagogues.

9.14 Fifth, expansion will be required of industry and services to meet the commitment for employment not only for the large numbers of returning refugees but also for the existing local population, whether refugees or not, who are currently unemployed. This expansion shall be organized as part of an overall industrial development plan, co-ordinated between the two states at the highest level, to ensure smooth and effective development of industrial and service capabilities required by the internal economies and viable as exports. Foreign support for this agreement may take the form of the foundation of multinational subsidiaries within the two states; these shall be encouraged, provided they meet the requirements of the overall industrial development plan of the states and that all enterprises are owned at least 51% by the recipient state or its citizens.

9.15 Sixth, agriculture shall be supported to reinforce existing strengths in intensive agriculture, irrigation and organic farming, and to develop and transfer new techniques. The program shall be organized as part of an overall agricultural development plan, co-ordinated between the two states at the highest level, to ensure smooth and effective development of agricultural production to meet the demands of the growing populations of the two states and viable as exports.

9.16 Seventh, the energy sector shall be given substantial investment to develop offshore gas resources, seek and exploit possible oil resources, and develop solar power in the south of the countries (annex 14.4), hydro-electric power or hydro-desalination (annex 14.2) and other innovative energy sources (annex 14.5). Transport of energy shall receive the necessary investment to enable the energy infrastructure to meet the demands placed on it by the expansion of population and industry.

9.17 Eighth, the water sector shall be jointly developed within the principles of this agreement and in particular shall be subject to the principle of parity. Use of water shall be equal by the states and their citizens and responsibly managed to preserve the aquifers under the land for future use, equally, by both states. A water management plan, co-ordinated between the two states at the highest level, shall guide the exploitation, preservation and protection of water resources. Additionally to this plan, external contributors to the international support for this process of economic development shall undertake the provision of water to the states, equally and on a large scale, through the Danube Water Project (annex 14.3). The water management plan shall take account of the progress of this project but shall not rely on it to deliver sufficient water to replenish the aquifers before it is fully operational.

9.18 Localization of Production. The process of economic development as described in this article and funded through the international community shall be carried out under a principle of localization of production. Wherever articles, equipment or materials are required to carry the process forward, local sources within the Land shall be used in preference to importing the requirements into either of the two states. Where investment is possible to enable local production of the required articles, equipment or materials, this investment shall be undertaken in preference to importing finished articles, equipment or materials.

9.19 The Palestinian Currency. Immediately upon this agreement coming into effect, a process of international consultation shall begin to establish the Bank of Palestine. The Bank shall issue the Palestinian currency, taking international advice and following fiscal policies to ensure the convertibility and viability of the currency. Other currencies including the New Israeli Shekel, US Dollar, Euro, etc. shall continue in use in Palestine until such time as the Palestinian currency gains full acceptance.

10. Services

10.1 On-the-Job Training. All activities carried out under the terms of article 9 shall simultaneously constitute training for local personnel, with the aim that any operation requiring foreign expertise can be carried out jointly within six months and be fully under the independent control of local trainees within two years.

10.2 Education. Existing educational establishments shall be supported, upgraded and expanded directly through the mechanisms outlined in article 9 for international support for the process of economic development. Secondment of foreign experts, teachers, professors etc. is encouraged as part of the international support, and shall follow the principle of on-the-job training, with a view to transferring the relevant expertise and knowledge to local personnel. Training of local teachers and lecturers shall be organized to keep pace with the building program for schools and colleges outlined in clause 10.13. Local higher educational establishments shall set up programs for validation of on-the-job training and award of suitable qualifications to local personnel who have been trained on-the-job, at their discretion.

10.3 Healthcare. Existing hospitals shall be supported and upgraded directly through the mechanisms outlined in article 9 for international support for the process of economic development. Secondment of foreign experts, doctors, nurses etc. is encouraged as part of the international support and shall follow the principle of on-the-job training, with a view to transferring the relevant expertise and knowledge to local personnel within two years. Training of local doctors and nurses shall be organized to keep pace with the building program for hospitals and medical centers outlined in clause 9.13.

10.4 Social welfare. Existing social welfare structures shall be supported and upgraded directly through the mechanisms outlined in article 10 for international support for the process of economic development. Secondment of foreign experts, social workers, religious workers etc. is encouraged as part of the international support, and shall follow the principle of on-the-job training, with a view to transferring the relevant expertise and knowledge to local personnel within two years.

10.5 Science, technology and information technology. Existing research and development capabilities shall be supported and expanded directly through the mechanisms outlined in article 9 for international support for the process of economic development. Secondment of foreign experts, scientists, engineers, technologists, computer scientists and engineers, software engineers etc. is encouraged as part of the international support. It shall follow the principle of on-the-job training, with a view to transferring the relevant expertise and knowledge to local personnel within two years. Training of technologists shall be organized to keep pace with the overall development program outlined in the foregoing clauses.

10.6 Sport. Existing sports facilities and capabilities shall be supported, expanded and improved directly through the mechanisms outlined in article 10 for international support for the process of economic development. Secondment of foreign trainers, sports-men and -women is encouraged as part of the international support. It shall follow the principle of on-the-job training, with a view to transferring the relevant skills to local trainers and players within two years.

10.7 Culture. Existing cultural facilities and capabilities shall be supported and improved directly through the mechanisms outlined in article 10 for international support for the process of economic development. Such support shall strengthen the natural culture of the people in the recipient state and shall not attempt to impose or transfer an alien culture or mode of expression of culture. Subject to this principle, secondment of foreign writers, artists, trainers and performers is encouraged as part of the international support. It shall follow the principle of on-the-job training, with a view to transferring the relevant skills and knowledge to local trainees within two years.

11. Implementation

11.1 The Just Peace Agreement shall be implemented in stages as a rolling program. Formal accession of the parties by signing the agreement is a key milestone in the process, but does not precede the first stage of implementation. Implementation starts prior to accession (the formal signing of the agreement) by the principle signatories and co-signatories.

11.2 Confidence in the process of implementation and in the agreement is built up between the parties by their starting to implement it immediately after they indicate their intention to implement it and their intention to accede to it in due course. Such a statement of intent shall be called *adoption* of the agreement. Adoption of the agreement by the parties does not have to be simultaneous.

11.3 Phase 1 of implementation extends from the adoption of the agreement by one of the principal parties until 180 days after the agreement comes into force, which takes place at accession (the formal signing of the agreement). Phase 2 of implementation extends from the end of Phase 1 till five years after the agreement comes into force. Phase 3 extends from the end of Phase 2 for a further ten years.

11.4 Immediately this agreement comes into force, or earlier, an Inter-Governmental Steering Committee (IGSC) shall be set up by the two states at a ministerial level to co-ordinate and carry out phase 1 of the implementation of this agreement. The IGSC shall be constituted and shall have powers in accordance with annex 5. Following phase 1, co-ordination and executive political authority for implementing this agreement shall be exercised by the Israeli-Palestinian Co-operation Committee, constituted and having powers in accordance with annex 5.

11.5 Immediately this agreement comes into force, or earlier, the international community through the United Nations shall establish an Implementation Verification Group (IVG) to guide and direct the IGSC in the implementation of this agreement. The IVG shall be constituted and shall have powers in accordance with annex 5. The IVG shall appoint one or more representative(s) (IVGR) to act for them on the ground during implementation, with powers in

accordance with annex 5, including the power to adjudicate disputes related to interpretation of the agreement and practical implementation during phase 1.

11.6 Immediately this agreement comes into force, the two states shall establish the High Court of the Just Peace (HCJP) as a trans-national court with powers of binding inter-state legal judgment and arbitration in matters related to this agreement and its implementation. The HCJP shall be constituted and shall have jurisdiction in accordance with annex 5. During phase 1 of implementation the HCJP shall consult and co-ordinate with the IVGR to ensure concord in interpretation of the agreement and its implementation throughout phase 1.

11.7 Implementation shall be guided by the principles described in annex 4 and shall follow a sequence like that illustrated in annex 6. The sequence of actions in implementing this agreement on the ground shall be determined by the IVGR during phase 1. In the case of a dispute over implementation any party may appeal to the IVGR and the decision of the IVGR shall be final during phase 1 of implementation. Subsequent to phase 1, any dispute over implementation shall be appealed to the HCJP and the ruling of the HCJP shall be final.

12. Accession

12.1 The principal signatories and parties to this agreement are the government of the State of Israel, representing the people of Israel; the government of the State of Palestine, representing the people of Palestine; and further signatories to represent political and militant bodies and their members in Israel and Palestine. By signing, these signatories declare that they and their peoples shall implement this agreement in all its aspects and shall adhere to all its principles and articles without reservation.

12.2 By signing, co-signatory states and organizations declare that they and their peoples shall do all in their power to support the principal signatories in implementing this agreement and adhering to its principles and articles. They shall contribute to the international support for the processes of resettlement of refugees and economic development described in this agreement and to the multinational bodies defined in annexes to this agreement in pursuit of its full implementation.

12.3 The General Assembly of the United Nations and the Security Council of the United Nations are called upon hereby to pass resolutions authorizing, supporting and implementing this Just Peace Agreement.

The English version of this text shall be authoritative.