

Country/entity	Israel Palestine
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	A Performance Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
Date	30 Apr 2003
Agreement status	Unilateral document
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Arab-Israeli Conflicts (1948 -)

This conflict involves Israelis and Palestinians over territory and belonging and has long historical antecedents. The agreements post-1990 are between the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel, with some supporting inter-state agreements (i.e. between Israel and Jordan). More recently the importance of the once dominating Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) has diminished not in the least due to the effective disappearance of its left-wing members and the loss of the popularity of their political wing, Fatah. Hamas and other Islamic groups have attained significant relevance in Fatah's stead, with Hamas controlling the Gaza strip (from which Israel ultimately unilaterally withdrew (not coded as a peace agreement)).

Geo-political implications of the conflict have been considerable across the MENA region. Close Arab-Israeli Conflicts (1948 -)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Israel-Palestine peace process
Parties	-
Third parties	Quartet: EU, US, Russia, UN
Description	Proposal for three-phase solution to conflict put forward by the 'quartet' of EU, US, UN, and Russia, setting out phased implementation plan

Agreement document [IL_PS_030430_Performance_Based_Roadmap_Two-State_Solution.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical
Page 8, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-
PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005;
• Parties reach final and comprehensive permanent status agreement that ends the
Israel-Palestinian-conflict [...] includes an agreed, just, fair, and realistic solution to the
refugee issue, and a negotiated resolution on the status of Jerusalem that takes into
account the political and religious concerns of both sides, and protects the religious
interests of Jews, Christians, and Muslims worldwide, and fulfills the vision of two states,
Israel and sovereign, independent, democratic and viable Palestine, living side-by-side in
peace and security.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive
Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

• INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

... > Revival of multilateral engagement on issues including regional water resources, environment, economic development, refugees, and arms control issues.

Page 7, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005;

• SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: Convened by Quartet, in consultation with the parties, at beginning of 2004 to endorse agreement reached on an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders and formally to launch a process with the active, sustained, and operational support of the Quartet, leading to a final, permanent status resolution in 2005, including on borders, Jerusalem, refugees, settlements; and, to support progress toward a comprehensive Middle East settlement between Israel and Lebanon and Israel and Syria, to be achieved as soon as possible.

Page 8, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005;

• Parties reach final and comprehensive permanent status agreement that ends the Israel-Palestinian-conflict [...] includes an agreed, just, fair, and realistic solution to the refugee issue, and a negotiated resolution on the status of Jerusalem that takes into account the political and religious concerns of both sides, and protects the religious interests of Jews, Christians, and Muslims worldwide, and fulfills the vision of two states, Israel and sovereign, independent, democratic and viable Palestine, living side-by-side in peace and security.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 3, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

- Palestinian leadership issues unequivocal statement reiterating Israel's right to exist in peace and security and calling for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire to end armed activity and all acts of violence against Israelis anywhere. All official Palestinian institutions end incitement against Israel.
- Israeli leadership issues unequivocal statement affirming its commitment to the two-state vision of an independent, viable, sovereign Palestinian state living in peace and security alongside Israel, as expressed by President Bush, and calling for an immediate end to violence against Palestinians everywhere. All official Israeli institutions end incitement against Palestinians.

Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

Furthering and sustaining efforts to normalize Palestinian lives and build Palestinian institutions, Phase II starts after Palestinian elections and ends with possible creation of an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders in 2003.

Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

In the second phase, efforts are focused on the option of creating an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders and attributes of sovereignty, based on the new constitution, as a way station to a permanent status settlement. As has been noted, this goal can be achieved when the Palestinian people have a leadership acting decisively against terror, willing and able to build a practicing democracy based on tolerance and liberty. With such a leadership, reformed civil institutions and security structures, the Palestinians will have the active support of the Quartet and the broader international community in establishing an independent, viable, state.

Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

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Page 8, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005;

- ... and fulfills the vision of two states, Israel and sovereign, independent, democratic and viable Palestine, living side-by-side in peace and security.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

**Independence/
secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/
unification** No specific mention.

Border delimitation Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003
[Summary] untitled Phase preamble talks of establishing 'provisional borders' by 2003.

Page 7, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

• INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

... • Creation of an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders through a process of Israeli-Palestinian engagement, launched by the international conference. As part of this process, implementation of prior agreements, to enhance maximum territorial contiguity, including further action on settlements in conjunction with establishment of a Palestinian state with provisional borders.

• Quartet members promote international recognition of Palestinian state, including possible UN membership.

Page 7, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005;

• SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: Convened by Quartet, in consultation with the parties, at beginning of 2004 to endorse agreement reached on an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders and formally to launch a process with the active, sustained, and operational support of the Quartet, leading to a final, permanent status resolution in 2005, including on borders, Jerusalem, refugees, settlements; and, to support progress toward a comprehensive Middle East settlement between Israel and Lebanon and Israel and Syria, to be achieved as soon as possible.

**Cross-border
provision** No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references

Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

Its primary goals are continued comprehensive security performance and effective security cooperation, continued normalization of Palestinian life and institution-building, further building on and sustaining of the goals outlined in Phase I, ratification of a democratic Palestinian constitution, formal establishment of office of prime minister, consolidation of political reform, and the creation of a Palestinian state with provisional borders.

Page 7, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:
- Empowered reform cabinet with office of prime minister formally established, consistent-with draft constitution.
- Continued comprehensive security performance, including effective security cooperation on the bases laid out in Phase I.

Page 4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

PALESTINIAN INSTITUTION-BUILDING

- Immediate action on credible process to produce draft constitution for Palestinian statehood. As rapidly as possible, constitutional committee circulates draft Palestinian constitution, based on strong parliamentary democracy and cabinet with empowered prime minister, for public comment/debate. Constitutional committee proposes draft document for submission after elections for approval by appropriate Palestinian institutions.

Page 4-5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

PALESTINIAN INSTITUTION-BUILDING

- Establishment of independent Palestinian election commission. PLC reviews and revises election law.
- As early as possible, and based upon the above measures and in the context of open debate and transparent candidate selection/electoral campaign based on a free, multiparty process, Palestinians hold free, open, and fair elections.

[Summary] The same article above provides for the establishment of electoral commissions, monitoring and electoral assistance.

Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

Furthering and sustaining efforts to normalize Palestinian lives and build Palestinian institutions, Phase II starts after Palestinian elections and ends with possible creation of an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders in 2003.

Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:
-• New constitution for democratic, independent Palestinian state is finalized and approved by appropriate Palestinian institutions. Further elections, if required, should follow approval of the new constitution.

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite)

Page 4-5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

Elections

Page 3, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

Palestinians undertake comprehensive political reform in preparation for statehood, including drafting a Palestinian constitution, and free, fair and open elections upon the basis of those measures.

Page 4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

PALESTINIAN INSTITUTION-BUILDING

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

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**Electoral
commission**

Page 4-5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

PALESTINIAN INSTITUTION-BUILDING

- Appointment of interim prime minister or cabinet with empowered executive authority/ decision-making body.
- Continued appointment of Palestinian ministers empowered to undertake fundamental reform. Completion of further steps to_achieve genuine separation of powers, including any necessary Palestinian legal reforms for this purpose.
- Establishment of independent Palestinian election commission. PLC reviews and revises election law.
- Palestinian performance on judicial, administrative, and economic benchmarks, as established by the International Task Force on Palestinian Reform.
- GOI reopens Palestinian Chamber of Commerce and other closed Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem based on a commitment that these institutions operate strictly in accordance with prior agreements between the parties.

**Political parties
reform**

No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

PALESTINIAN INSTITUTION-BUILDING

- GOI facilitates Task Force election assistance, registration of voters, movement of candidates and voting officials. Support for NGOs involved in the election process.

Page 5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Israel takes measures to improve the humanitarian situation. Israel and Palestinians implement in full all recommendations of the Bertini report to improve humanitarian conditions, lifting curfews and easing restrictions on movement of persons and goods, and allowing full, safe, and unfettered access of international and humanitarian personnel.

Page 5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

CIVIL SOCIETY

- Continued donor support, including increased funding through PVOs/NGOs, for people to people programs, private sector development and civil society initiatives.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public
administration**

No specific mention.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making

Page 3, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

Palestinians undertake comprehensive political reform in preparation for statehood, including drafting a Palestinian constitution, and free, fair and open elections upon the basis of those measures.

Page 3, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

- Israeli leadership issues unequivocal statement affirming its commitment to the two-state vision of an independent, viable, sovereign Palestinian state living in peace and security alongside Israel, as expressed by President Bush, and calling for an immediate end to violence against Palestinians everywhere. All official Israeli institutions end incitement against Palestinians.

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Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

Its primary goals are continued comprehensive security performance and effective security cooperation, continued normalization of Palestinian life and institution-building, further building on and sustaining of the goals outlined in Phase I, ratification of a democratic Palestinian constitution, formal establishment of office of prime minister, consolidation of political reform, and the creation of a Palestinian state with provisional borders.

Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

• INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

... • New constitution for democratic, independent Palestinian state is finalized and approved by appropriate Palestinian institutions. Further elections, if required, should follow approval of the new constitution.

Page 7, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

• INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

- Empowered reform cabinet with office of prime minister formally established, consistent-with draft constitution.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

No specific mention.

Democracy

Page 2, untitled preamble, 2. A two state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will only be achieved through an end to violence and terrorism, when the Palestinian people have a leadership acting decisively against terror and willing and able to build a practicing democracy based on tolerance and liberty, and through Israel's readiness to do what is necessary for a democratic Palestinian state to be established, and a clear, unambiguous acceptance by both parties of the goal of a negotiated settlement as described below...

Page 2, untitled preamble, 3. A settlement, negotiated between the parties, will result in the emergence of an independent, democratic, and viable Palestinian state living side by side in peace and security with Israel and its other neighbors. The settlement will resolve the Israel-Palestinian conflict, and end the occupation that began in 1967...

Page 4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

PALESTINIAN INSTITUTION-BUILDING

- Immediate action on credible process to produce draft constitution for Palestinian statehood. As rapidly as possible, constitutional committee circulates draft Palestinian constitution, based on strong parliamentary democracy and cabinet with empowered prime minister, for public comment/debate. Constitutional committee proposes draft document for submission after elections for approval by appropriate Palestinian institutions.

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Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

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Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

...As has been noted, this goal can be achieved when the Palestinian people have a leadership acting decisively against terror, willing and able to build a practicing democracy based on tolerance and liberty. With such a leadership, reformed civil institutions and security structures, the Palestinians will have the active support of the Quartet and the broader international community in establishing an independent, viable, state.

Page 8, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005;

- Parties reach final and comprehensive permanent status agreement that ends the Israel-Palestinian-conflict [...] includes an agreed, just, fair, and realistic solution to the refugee issue, and a negotiated resolution on the status of Jerusalem that takes into account the political and religious concerns of both sides, and protects the religious interests of Jews, Christians and Muslims worldwide, and fulfills the vision of two states, Israel and sovereign, independent, democratic and viable Palestine, living side-by-side in peace and security.

Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics Page 3, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003; At the outset of Phase I: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... All official Palestinian institutions end incitement against Israel. • ... All official Israeli institutions end incitement against Palestinians.
Mobility/access	Page 5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003; At the outset of Phase I: HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israel takes measures to improve the humanitarian situation. Israel and Palestinians implement in full all recommendations of the Bertini report to improve humanitarian conditions, lifting curfews and easing restrictions on movement of persons and goods, and allowing full, safe, and unfettered access of international and humanitarian personnel.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;
At the outset of Phase I:
PALESTINIAN INSTITUTION-BUILDING

- Palestinian performance on judicial, administrative, and economic benchmarks, as established by the International Task Force on Palestinian Reform.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003
... • INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: Convened by the Quartet, in consultation with the parties, immediately after the successful conclusion of Palestinian elections, to support Palestinian economic recovery and launch a process, leading to establishment of an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders.
... > Arab states restore pre-intifada links to Israel (trade offices, etc.).
> Revival of multilateral engagement on issues including regional water resources, environment, economic development, refugees, and arms control issues.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;
At the outset of Phase I:
• All donors providing budgetary support for the Palestinians channel these funds through the Palestinian Ministry of Finance's Single Treasury Account.

Page 5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;
At the outset of Phase I:
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
• AHLC reviews the humanitarian situation and prospects for economic development in the West Bank and Gaza and launches a major donor assistance effort, including to the reform effort.
• GOI and PA continue revenue clearance process and transfer of funds, including arrears, in accordance with agreed, transparent monitoring mechanism.

Page 5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;
At the outset of Phase I:
CIVIL SOCIETY
• Continued donor support, including increased funding through PVOs/NGOs, for people to people programs, private sector development and civil society initiatives.

Business	Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003 • INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: ...> Arab states restore pre-intifada links to Israel (trade offices, etc.).
Taxation	Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation Page 5, HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE GOI and PA continue revenue clearance process and transfer of funds, including arrears, in accordance with agreed, transparent monitoring mechanism.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution Page 5, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003; At the outset of Phase I: SETTLEMENTS • GOI immediately dismantles settlement outposts erected since March 2001. • Consistent with the Mitchell Report, GOI freezes all settlement activity (including natural growth of settlements). Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Other land rights Page 3-4, SECURITY • GOI takes no actions undermining trust, including deportations, attacks on civilians; confiscation and/or demolition of Palestinian homes and property, as a punitive measure or to facilitate Israeli construction; destruction of Palestinian institutions and infrastructure; and other measures specified in the Tenet work plan. Page 7, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005; • SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: Convened by Quartet, in consultation with the parties, at beginning of 2004 to endorse agreement reached on an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders and formally to launch a process with the active, sustained, and operational support of the Quartet, leading to a final, permanent status resolution in 2005, including on borders, Jerusalem, refugees, settlements; and, to support progress toward a comprehensive Middle East settlement between Israel and Lebanon and Israel and Syria, to be achieved as soon as possible. Page 8, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005; • Parties reach final and comprehensive permanent status agreement that ends the Israel-Palestinian-conflict [...] includes [...] a negotiated resolution on the status of Jerusalem that takes into account the political and religious concerns of both sides ...
Pastoralist/nomadism rights	No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003
• INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:
... > Revival of multilateral engagement on issues including regional water resources, environment, economic development, refugees, and arms control issues.

Water or riparian rights or access Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003
• INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:
... > Revival of multilateral engagement on issues including regional water resources, environment, economic development, refugees, and arms control issues.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees**

Page 3-4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

...Palestinians and Israelis resume security cooperation based on the Tenet work plan to end violence, terrorism, and incitement through restructured and effective Palestinian security services.

... • Implementation, as previously agreed, of U.S. rebuilding, training and resumed security cooperation plan in collaboration with outside oversight board (U.S.-Egypt-Jordan). ...

Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

...As has been noted, this goal can be achieved when the Palestinian people have a leadership acting decisively against terror, willing and able to build a practicing democracy based on tolerance and liberty. With such a leadership, reformed civil institutions and security structures, the Palestinians will have the active support of the Quartet and the broader international community in establishing an independent, viable, state.

...Its primary goals are continued comprehensive security performance and effective security cooperation, continued normalization of Palestinian life and institution-building, further building on and sustaining of the goals outlined in Phase I, ratification of a democratic Palestinian constitution, formal establishment of office of prime minister, consolidation of political reform, and the creation of a Palestinian state with provisional borders.

Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

• INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

... > Revival of multilateral engagement on issues including regional water resources, environment, economic development, refugees, and arms control issues.

Page 7, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

• INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

• Continued comprehensive security performance, including effective security cooperation on the bases laid out in Phase I.

Page 7, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005;

• Continued sustained and effective security performance, and sustained, effective security cooperation on the bases laid out in Phase I.

Page 8, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005;

• ... and fulfills the vision of two states, Israel and sovereign, independent, democratic and viable Palestine, living side-by-side in peace and security.

Page 8, PHASE III: PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT 2004 - 2005;

• Arab state acceptance of full normal relations with Israel and security for all the states of the region in the context of a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 3, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

In Phase I, the Palestinians immediately undertake an unconditional cessation of violence according to the steps outlined below; such action should be accompanied by supportive measures undertaken by Israel...

Page 3,...At the outset of Phase I:

- Palestinian leadership issues unequivocal statement ... calling for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire to end armed activity and all acts of violence against Israelis anywhere. All official Palestinian institutions end incitement against Israel.

Page 4, SECURITY

- Implementation, as previously agreed, of U.S. rebuilding, training and resumed security cooperation plan in collaboration with outside oversight board (U.S.-Egypt- Jordan). Quartet support for efforts to achieve a lasting, comprehensive cease-fire.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 3-4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

...SECURITY

- Rebuilt and refocused Palestinian Authority security apparatus begins sustained, targeted, and effective operations aimed at confronting all those engaged in terror and dismantlement of terrorist capabilities and infrastructure. This includes commencing confiscation of illegal weapons and consolidation of security authority, free of association with terror and corruption.

Page 4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

> All Palestinian security organizations are consolidated into three services reporting to an empowered Interior Minister.

> Restructured/retrained Palestinian security forces and IDF counterparts progressively resume security cooperation and other undertakings in implementation of the Tenet work plan, including regular senior-level meetings, with the participation of U.S. security officials.

Page 4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;

At the outset of Phase I:

- As comprehensive security performance moves forward, IDF withdraws progressively from areas occupied since September 28, 2000 and the two sides restore the status quo that existed prior to September 28, 2000. Palestinian security forces redeploy to areas vacated by IDF.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;</p> <p>At the outset of Phase I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab states cut off public and private funding and all other forms of support for groups supporting and engaging in violence and terror.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	<p>Page 3, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;</p> <p>Israel withdraws from Palestinian areas occupied from September 28, 2000 and the two sides restore the status quo that existed at that time, as security performance and cooperation progress. Israel also freezes all settlement activity, consistent with the Mitchell report.</p> <p>Page 4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;</p> <p>At the outset of Phase I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As comprehensive security performance moves forward, IDF withdraws progressively from areas occupied since September 28, 2000 and the two sides restore the status quo that existed prior to September 28, 2000. Palestinian security forces redeploy to areas vacated by IDF.
Corruption	<p>Page 4, SECURITY,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuilt and refocused Palestinian Authority security apparatus begins sustained, targeted, and effective operations aimed at confronting all those engaged in terror and dismantlement of terrorist capabilities and infrastructure. This includes commencing confiscation of illegal weapons and consolidation of security authority, free of association with terror and corruption.
Crime/organised crime	<p>No specific mention.</p>

Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	<p>Page 3-4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003; ...SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinians and Israelis resume security cooperation based on the Tenet work plan to end violence, terrorism, and incitement through restructured and effective Palestinian security services. • Palestinians declare an unequivocal end to violence and terrorism and undertake visible efforts on the ground to arrest, disrupt, and restrain individuals and groups conducting and planning violent attacks on Israelis anywhere. ... • Rebuilt and refocused Palestinian Authority security apparatus begins sustained, targeted, and effective operations aimed at confronting all those engaged in terror and dismantlement of terrorist capabilities and infrastructure. This includes commencing confiscation of illegal weapons and consolidation of security authority, free of association with terror and corruption. <p>Page 4, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003; At the outset of Phase I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab states cut off public and private funding and all other forms of support for groups supporting and engaging in violence and terror. <p>Page 6, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003 ...As has been noted, this goal can be achieved when the Palestinian people have a leadership acting decisively against terror, willing and able to build a practicing democracy based on tolerance and liberty. With such a leadership, reformed civil institutions and security structures, the Palestinians will have the active support of the Quartet and the broader international community in establishing an independent, viable, state.</p>

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.

Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory UN part of Quartet proposing agmt, not formally signed.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar Page 3, Phase 1: Ending Terror and Violence, Normalizing Palestinian Life, and Building Palestinian Institutions, Present to May 2003;
SECURITY

- Relying on existing mechanisms and on-the-ground resources, Quartet representatives begin informal monitoring and consult with the parties on establishment of a formal monitoring mechanism and its implementation.

Page 7, PHASE II: TRANSITION JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

- Enhanced international role in monitoring transition, with the active, sustained, and operational support of the Quartet.

Enforcement mechanism The Quartet will meet regularly at senior levels to evaluate the parties' performance on implementation of the plan. In each phase, the parties are expected to perform their obligations in parallel, unless otherwise indicated.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Peacemaker.org - <http://peacemaker.un.org/>; http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/IL%20PS_030430_PerformanceBasedRoadmapTwo-StateSolution.pdf
