

## PLO NEGOTIATIONS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

# ROAD MAP STATUS REPORT: PHASE I

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### FACT SHEET:

The Road Map is a document intended to provide a framework to end Israel's military occupation of Palestinian Territory and establish a viable, independent and sovereign Palestinian state. The Road Map, which is divided into three phases, sets out obligations for both Israel and the Palestinians. Obligations within each phase are to be carried out in parallel (unless expressly specified otherwise).

Set forth below is a status report of each party's Phase I obligations. Since the obligations are to be carried out in parallel, the obligations set forth below are in no particular order.

### PALESTINIAN OBLIGATIONS:

<u>Palestinian Obligation</u> (Phase I)	<u>Actions Taken</u>	<u>Status</u>
<p>"Palestinian leadership issues an 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."</p> <p>"Palestinians declare an unequivocal end to violence and terrorism."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PM Abbas issued the following statement at the Aqaba Summit (<i>4 June 2003</i>): "Our goal is two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security." "Together, we can achieve the goal of an independent Palestinian state...in the framework of a good neighbor with all states in the region, including Israel." "Let me be very clear: There will be no military solution to this conflict, so we repeat our denunciation and renunciation of terrorism against Israelis, wherever they might be. ...We will exert all of our efforts using all of our resources to end the militarization of the intifada, and we will succeed. The armed intifada must end, and we must use and resort to peaceful means in our quest to end the occupation and the suffering of Palestinians and Israelis and to establish the Palestinian state." "Our goal is clear, and we will implement it firmly and without compromise: a complete end to violence and terrorism."</li></ul>	<b>COMPLETED</b>

### **Past Actions Taken:**

- President Arafat called for a ceasefire stating:

“I reaffirm today the full and immediate cessation of all armed operations, particularly suicide attacks that we have always denounced, and we shall hold accountable all those who facilitate and plan them.” *(16 December 2001)*

- The Palestinian leadership issued the following statement:

“The Palestinian leadership affirms its condemnation of all forms of violence targeting Palestinian and Israeli civilians. Attacks against Israeli civilians have seriously damaged the Palestinian cause on the international and public opinion levels and to Israeli public pro-peace groups....At this time we call upon all our people to practice restraint against Israeli provocative actions and escalations.”  
*(10 January 2003)*

- The Palestinian leadership issued the following statement:

“The Palestinian leadership welcomes President Bush and Colin Powell’s commitment to peace and security for the Palestinian people and our neighbors, the Israelis, on the basis of the founding of an independent democratic Palestinian state next to a secure Israel.”  
*(11 February 2003)*

- PA Prime Minister, Mahmoud Abbas, issued the following statement on 29 April 2003 to the Israeli government and the Israeli public:

“We want a lasting peace with you achieved through negotiations.”

“We denounce terrorism by any party and in all its shapes and forms both because of our religious and moral traditions and because we are convinced that such methods do not lend support to a just cause like ours, but rather

	<p>destroy it.”</p> <p>“I repeat, there is no military solution to this conflict.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palestine National Council accepted UN Security Council Resolution 242, expressly calling for “respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area...” <i>(15 November 1988)</i></li> <li>• Letter signed by President Arafat to Israel’s Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin stated that “the PLO recognizes the right of the State of Israel to exist in peace and security.” <i>(9 September 1993)</i></li> <li>• Palestinian Charter formally amended by Palestine National Council to reflect September 1993 letter. <i>(24 April 1996)</i></li> <li>• Charter amendment reaffirmed by Palestine Central Council in Gaza meeting addressed by then-US President Clinton. <i>(14 December 1998)</i></li> </ul>	
“Appointment of interim prime minister or cabinet with executive authority/decision-making body.”	Mahmoud Abbas is confirmed by the PLC as the PA Prime Minister. <i>(29 April 2003)</i>	<b>COMPLETED</b>
“Continued appointment of Palestinian ministers empowered to undertake fundamental reform.”	<p>PM Abbas created a new PA Cabinet and outlined a reform program for the new government. The Cabinet and the reform program were confirmed by the PLC. <i>(29 April 2003)</i></p> <p>Each Ministry was directed to prepare a work plan to carry out the reform program.</p>	<b>COMPLETED</b>
“Completion of further steps to achieve genuine separation of powers, including any necessary Palestinian legal reforms for this purpose.”	PLC approved amendments to the Palestinian Basic Law that provide for a separation of powers between the executive, judicial and legislative branches of government. <i>(29 May 2002)</i>	<b>COMPLETED</b>
“Immediate action on credible process to produce draft	PLO Central Committee established the Constitution Committee to draft a constitution.	<b>COMPLETED</b>

constitution for Palestinian statehood.”	The Constitutional Committee is continuing its consultations with a view to finalize a Palestinian constitution. <i>(September 1999 established and reinvigorated in May 2002)</i>	
“As rapidly as possible, constitutional committee circulates draft Palestinian constitution, based on strong parliamentary democracy and cabinet with empowered prime minister, for public debate.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution Committee published a third draft of the constitution based on consultations with the Palestinian public. <i>(7 March 2003)</i></li> <li>• Numerous workshops have taken place with members of civil society, Palestinian NGOs, academics and religious leaders.</li> </ul>	<b>COMPLETED</b>
“Constitutional committee proposes draft document for submission after elections for approval by appropriate Palestinian institutions.”	Constitution Committee will continue to finalize the constitution and currently plans to submit it for approval in July 2003.	<b>Cannot be completed until after elections.</b>
“Establishment of independent Palestinian election commission.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President Arafat appointed Dr. Hanna Nasir to head the Central Elections Commission. The nine-member Commission is comprised of members of civil society. <i>(October 2002)</i></li> <li>• The Commission has outlined a program to hold elections within 100 days of an Israeli withdrawal. <i>(October 2002)</i></li> </ul>	<b>COMPLETED</b>
“PLC reviews and revises election law.”	The Election Law was submitted to the PLC for review and promulgation. <i>(1 September 2002)</i> It was sent to the PLC Legal and Political Committee. <i>(9 September 2002).</i>	<b>In progress.</b>
“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 free, multi-party process, Palestinians hold free, open and fair elections.”	Palestinians call for elections for 20 January 2003. Elections are blocked by Israel due to curfews and closures.	<b>In progress.</b>
“All Palestinian security organizations are consolidated into three services reporting to an empowered Interior Minister.”	PA creates Ministry of Interior that combines preventive security, civil police and civil defense security services under one central command. PA civil affairs department (responsible for issuing ID cards, birth certificates, etc.) also reports to the Ministry of Interior.	<b>COMPLETED</b>

<p>“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> <p>“Restructured/retained [sic] 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.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PA Prime Minister was confirmed as the Minister of the Interior <i>(29 April 2003)</i></li> <li>• Training for Palestinian security services and intelligence personnel is ongoing but has been hindered by Israel’s imposition of movement restrictions on Palestinian security personnel including high-level security officials. Israel has not guaranteed that it will not attack Palestinians training sites.</li> <li>• PA dialogue with Hamas and Islamic Jihad to reach an agreement to stop attacks against Israelis is ongoing.</li> <li>• PM Abbas commits to the confiscation of illegal weapons:</li> </ul> <p>“The unauthorized possession of weapons, with its direct threat to the security of the population, is a major concern that will be relentlessly addressed. We aim to ensure that only legitimate weapons are used to preserve public order and implement the law.” <i>(29 April 2003)</i></p>	<p><b>In progress. The PA is attempting to rebuild its security services.</b></p>
<p>“Palestinians undertake visible efforts on the ground to arrest, disrupt and restrain individuals and groups conducting and planning violent attacks on Israelis everywhere.”</p>		<p><b>The PA is prepared to comply with this obligation once PA security apparatuses are allowed to be rebuilt.</b></p>
<p>“Palestinian performance on judicial, administrative and economic benchmarks, as established by the International Task Force on Palestinian reform.”</p>	<p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palestinian Investment Fund was established as a legal entity.</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance fully consolidated and integrated all treasury operations.</li> <li>• Budget approved by PLC. <i>(1 February 2003)</i></li> </ul> <p><u>Judicial:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Security Courts effectively abolished. Cases transferred to civil courts. <i>(June 2003)</i></li> <li>• Basic Law passed by PLC. <i>(29 May 2002)</i></li> <li>• A dialogue with civil society to draft constitution is ongoing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Substantial performance on benchmarks accomplished. Still in progress.</b></p>

	<u>Administrative:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new Central Elections Commission was appointed. (<i>October 2002</i>)</li> <li>• The Ministry of Interior was created.</li> </ul>	
<p>“All official Palestinian institutions end incitement against Israel.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PM Mahmoud Abbas issued the following statement:   “We will also act vigorously against incitement and violence and hatred, whatever their form or forum may be. We will take measures to ensure that there is no incitement emanating from Palestinian institutions. We must also reactivate and invigorate the U.S. - Palestinian-Israeli anti-incitement committee.” (<i>Aqaba Summit, 4 June 2003</i>):</li> </ul>	<p><b>Awaiting Israel’s acceptance of the reactivation of the US-Palestinian-Israeli anti-incitement committee.</b></p>

**ISRAELI OBLIGATIONS:**

Israel has still not officially accepted the Road Map as a whole, but rather, pursuant to an Israeli cabinet vote on 25 May 2003, has accepted only the “steps” outlined in the Road Map. In addition, Israel only accepted the steps of the Road Map after unilaterally appending to the Road Map a list of 14 reservations and conditions aimed at obviating the substantive provisions of the Road Map. In other words, Israel agrees to the implementation of some of the steps outlined in the document, but not the end result of the Road Map: an end to Israel’s 36-year military occupation and the creation of an independent, sovereign and viable Palestinian state.

<u>Israeli Obligation (Phase I)</u>	<u>Actions Taken</u>	<u>Status</u>
<p>“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, as expressed by President Bush, and calling for an immediate end to violence against Palestinians everywhere.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PM Sharon issued the following statement at the Aqaba Summit (<i>4 June 2003</i>):   “Israel, like others, has lent its strong support for President Bush's vision expressed on June 24, 2002, of two states, Israel and the Palestinian state, living side by side in peace and security.”</li> <li>• “We can also reassure our Palestinian partners that we understand the importance of territorial contiguity in the West Bank for a viable Palestinian state.”</li> <li>• 18 of 23 Israeli Cabinet Ministers represent parties whose current official platforms expressly reject the establishment of a Palestinian state.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FAILED</b></p> <p>PM Sharon did <b>not</b> express commitment to a <b>sovereign, independent</b> Palestinian state. PM Sharon did <b>not</b> call for an <b>immediate end to violence against Palestinians everywhere</b>. In fact, on 5 June</p>

	<p>Likud: “Flatly rejects the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state west of the Jordan river.”  <i>Source:</i>  <a href="http://www.knesset.gov.il/elections/knesset15/elikud_m.htm">www.knesset.gov.il/elections/knesset15/elikud_m.htm</a></p> <p>National Union: “Absolutely rejects the idea of a Palestinian state between Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.”  <i>Source:</i>  <a href="http://www.israelvotes.com/demo/platforms_unity.htm">www.israelvotes.com/demo/platforms_unity.htm</a></p> <p>National Religious Party: “The State of Israel alone shall exist between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. No Palestinian state or any other foreign sovereign entity shall be established in this area.”  <i>Source:</i> <a href="http://www.israel-mfa.gov.il/mfa/go.asp?MFAH01fx0">www.israel-mfa.gov.il/mfa/go.asp?MFAH01fx0</a></p>	<p>2003, the day after the Aqaba Summit, Israel assassinated two Palestinians near Tulkarm.</p>
<p>“GOI [Government of Israel] 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.”</p>	<p>Since the issuance of the Road Map on 30 April 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Israel has killed 80 Palestinians, <b>including 16 killed on 1 May 2003, the day after the Road Map was issued</b>, bringing the total number of Palestinians killed since September 2000 to 2,357.  <i>Source:</i> Palestine Red Crescent Society, <a href="http://www.palestinercs.org/Database/Date/">www.palestinercs.org/Database/Date/</a></li> <li>• Israel has assassinated 2 Palestinians, bringing the total number of assassinations to 154 since September 2000. On 10 June 2003, Israel attempted to assassinate a Hamas activist in Gaza, killing 2 civilians and wounding 10 others.</li> <li>• According to the Israeli human rights organization, B’Tselem, Israel has demolished at least 38 homes as a form of punishment (not including 14 homes destroyed in Beit Hanoun and Hebron on 9 June 2003). The total number of homes destroyed since September 2000 now totals over 1,160.  <i>Source:</i> MIFTAH, <a href="http://www.miftah.org/report.cfm">www.miftah.org/report.cfm</a></li> <li>• Israel has continued construction of the so-called “security” wall deep within Occupied Palestinian Territory threatening <i>de facto</i> annexation of up to 55% of the Occupied West Bank. The construction of the wall has resulted in wide-scale destruction of olive trees, fruit orchards, greenhouses and other sources of Palestinian agricultural revenue.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FAILED</b></p>

<p>“GOI immediately dismantles settlement outposts erected since March 2001. Consistent with the Mitchell Report, GOI freezes all settlement activity (including natural growth of settlements).”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PM Sharon issued the following statement:            “In regard to the unauthorized outposts, I want to reiterate that Israel is a society governed by the rule of law. Thus, we will immediately begin to remove unauthorized outposts.” (<i>Aqaba Summit, 4 June 2003</i>)</li> <li>• According to Peace Now, Israel has erected at least 62 new settlements and settlement outposts since March 2001. US officials claim there are as many as 100.</li> <li>• Israel named only 15 outposts that would be dismantled and began dismantlement on 9 June 2003.</li> <li>• In 2002 alone, Israel constructed 8,125 dwellings in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). Construction began on 6,401 dwellings in the OPT with active construction on 15,994 dwelling in the OPT. Israel approved the construction of 2,309 housing units in the OPT, representing 75% of all housing units approvals given by Israel.  <i>Source:</i> Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, <a href="http://www.cbs.gov.il/yarhon/o3_e.htm">www.cbs.gov.il/yarhon/o3_e.htm</a></li> <li>• Since 30 April 2003, Israel has approved the construction of 502 housing units in the OPT, bringing the total number of housing units approved since January 2003 to 635.  <i>Source:</i> Americans for Peace Now, <a href="http://www.peacenow.org">www.peacenow.org</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>FAILED.</b>  <b>Israel’s insertion of the word “unauthorized” is inconsistent with its Road Map obligations and is intended to allow Israel to remove only those settlement outposts that it, in its sole discretion, deems “unauthorized.”</b></p> <p><b>Israel has not frozen all settlement activity and, in fact, continues to expand settlements.</b></p>
<p>“As comprehensive security performance moves forward, IDF [Israeli Army] withdraws progressively from areas occupied since September 28, 2000 and the two sides restore the status quo that existed prior to September 28, 2000.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Israel remains in exclusive control of 83% of the Occupied West Bank and Israel continues to invade Palestinian-controlled towns (the remaining 17%).</li> <li>• Israel continues to invade the Gaza Strip.</li> <li>• More than 160 checkpoints within the Occupied West Bank still exist and a ban on Palestinian movement within the Occupied West Bank remains militarily enforced despite reports of “eased travel restrictions.”</li> </ul>	<p><b>Conditional upon comprehensive security performance.</b></p>
<p>“GOI fully facilitates travel of Palestinian</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The democratically-elected leader, President Arafat, has not been permitted to leave his largely destroyed</li> </ul>	<p><b>FAILED</b></p>



officials for PLC and Cabinet sessions, internationally supervised security retraining, electoral and other reform activity and other supportive measures related to the reform efforts.”	<p>compound since December 2001.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Israel has failed to facilitate travel of Palestinian security personnel undergoing security training.</li> </ul>	
“GOI facilitates Task Force election assistance, registration of voters, movement of candidates and voting officials. Support for NGOs involved in the election process.”	Israel blocked Palestinian elections in January 2003 and has continued its policy of strict closures and curfews.	<b>FAILED</b>
“GOI reopens Palestinian Chamber of Commerce and other closed Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem base on a commitment that these institutions operate strictly in accordance with prior agreements between the parties.”	On 8 August 2001, Israel closed down the Palestinian Chamber of Commerce, Orient House and eight other Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem. Israel renewed the closure orders in February 2003.	<b>FAILED</b>
“Israel takes measure 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 unfettered access of international and humanitarian personnel.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Israel continues to prohibit travel within the Occupied West Bank and overseas of Palestinians younger than 35 years of age.</li> <li>• Israel continues to prevent the free transport of goods within the Occupied West Bank, requiring Palestinians to transport goods between Palestinian cities on a back-to-back system in which goods are unloaded from one truck and loaded onto another.</li> </ul>	<b>FAILED. Israel refuses to abide by the Bertini Report and has demanded, as one of its conditions, that no reference be made to the Report in the Road Map.</b>
“GOI and PA continue revenue clearance process and transfer of funds, including arrears, in	In June 2002, the UN reported that Israel owed the PA more than \$600 million in tax revenues that it collected on behalf of the PA. The money has been withheld since November 2000. Israel has resumed transfers of	<b>In progress.</b>

accordance with agreed, transparent monitoring mechanism.”	Palestinian tax money to the PA, but approximately \$315 million still remains outstanding. <i>Source:</i> <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int">www.reliefweb.int</a>	
“All official Israeli institutions end incitement against Palestinians.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PM Sharon issued the following statement: “There can be no peace, however, without the abandonment and elimination of terrorism, violence, and incitement. We will work alongside the Palestinians and other states to fight terrorism, violence and incitement of all kinds.” (<i>Aqaba Summit, 4 June 2003</i>)</li> </ul>	<b>No specific action taken. Israel has not called for a reinvigoration of the anti-incitement committee.</b>