

ECFR's two state parameters compared

Refugees

ECFR
Summer
2016

The resolution of the Palestinian refugee issue will recognise the suffering and injustice experienced by Palestinian refugees, resolving their plight in an agreed, just, and fair manner consistent with this two state agreement. To this end, a number of options for the future permanent place of residence of refugees will be agreed and implemented. Israel will provide a number and modality for refugee absorption and resettlement within Israel as part of this overall agreement. Palestinian refugees will be entitled to citizenship in the State of Palestine in accordance with the laws and policies of that state. Absorption and rehabilitation in host countries, and resettlement in third countries will be at those countries' sovereign discretion and will be coordinated by the UN within the context of this agreement. An international commission will be established to implement all aspects of the agreement reached by the parties, including a mechanism of compensation and rehabilitation for Palestinian refugees, including where relevant for host countries. Israel will contribute an agreed sum to this mechanism. UNRWA will continue to carry out its responsibilities until those are superseded by the full implementation of all aspects of this agreement. The full implementation of the above constitutes the fulfilment of UN General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948).

John Kerry
December 2016

“Provide for a just, agreed, fair, and realistic solution to the Palestinian refugee issue, with international assistance, that includes compensation, options and assistance in finding permanent homes, acknowledgement of suffering, and other measures necessary for a comprehensive resolution consistent with two states for two peoples.”

EU
July 2014

A just, fair, agreed and realistic solution to the refugee question.

ECFR's two state parameters compared

Jerusalem

ECFR

Summer 2016

The capital of both Israel and Palestine will be in Jerusalem. The agreement on borders, based on the June 4, 1967 lines, will stipulate the two parties' sovereignty in Jerusalem. With regard to the Old City and the sacred sites, special arrangements or a special regime as agreed by the parties may be established to guarantee the religious, historic and cultural integrity of Jerusalem's holy and historic sites, and to further guarantee freedom of worship and freedom of access to sites held sacred by Jews, Christians and Muslims based on the established status quo. The equities of all stake holders – including the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and indigenous and faith communities – will be rigorously protected.

John Kerry

December 2016

“Jerusalem as the internationally recognized capital of the two states, and protect and assure freedom of access to the holy sites consistent with the established status quo.”

EU

July 2014

Fulfilment of the aspirations of both parties for Jerusalem. A way must be found through negotiations to resolve the status of Jerusalem as the future capital of both states.

ECFR's two state parameters compared

Borders and territory

ECFR
Summer 2016

Two states, with permanent Palestinian borders with Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, and permanent Israeli borders with Palestine; based on the 4th June 1967 lines, with mutually agreed and equal [1:1] land swaps so that secure and recognized borders are established for the two states and their respective capitals in Jerusalem. The territorial integrity, contiguity and viability of the Palestinian state will thereby be ensured. A permanent corridor linking the West Bank and Gaza will be established; this will not form part of [1:1] land swaps.

John Kerry
December 2016

“Secure and recognized international borders between Israel and a viable and contiguous Palestine negotiated based on the 1967 lines with mutually agreed equivalent swaps.”

EU
July 2016

Based on 4 June 1967 lines with equivalent land swaps as may be agreed by the parties. The EU will recognise changes to the pre-1967 borders, including with regard to Jerusalem, only when agreed by the parties.

ECFR's two state parameters compared

Security

ECFR
Summer 2016

Agreed security arrangements must be robust enough to prevent terrorism, stop the infiltration of weapons, and provide effective border security. The Palestinian State will be non-militarised. These security arrangements will respect the sovereignty of Israel and Palestine and be predicated on the full and phased withdrawal of Israeli security forces from all of the territory of the Palestinian state. The full and phased withdrawal of Israeli military forces, according to a reasonable, limited and agreed timeframe, should be coordinated with the assumption of Palestinian security responsibility within the sovereign territory of the Palestinian state. The international community shall assist the parties, including with the option of an international force, to help ensure effective implementation and monitoring of this agreement.

John Kerry
December 2016

“Satisfy Israel’s security needs and bring a full end, ultimately, to the occupation, while ensuring that Israel can defend itself effectively and that Palestine can provide security for its people in a sovereign and non-militarized state.”

EU
July 2014

“Security arrangements that, for Palestinians, respect their sovereignty and show that the occupation is over; and, for Israelis, protect their security, prevent the resurgence of terrorism and deal effectively with security threats, including with new and vital threats in the region.

ECFR's two state parameters compared

"Jewish State"

ECFR

Summer 2016

The objective of two states for two peoples, as envisaged in UN General Assembly resolution 181 (1947), will be fully implemented: Israel as a nation state of the Jewish people and all of its citizens, and Palestine as a nation state of the Palestinian people and all of its citizens, each state enjoying national self-determination, mutual recognition and peace, and fully respecting equal rights for all their respective citizens.

John Kerry

December 2016

“Implementation of the vision of UN Resolution 181 (the Partition Plan) for two states for two peoples, one Jewish and one Arab – which recognize each other and give equal rights to their citizens.”

EU

July 2014

[No position]