Country/entity	Israel Jordan Palestine
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Treaty of Peace between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Date	26 Oct 1994
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Territory
Peace process	Israel-Palestine peace process
Parties	For the State of Israel: YITZHAK RABIN, Prime Minister; For the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: ABDUL SALAM MAJALI, Prime Minister
Third parties	Witnessed by: WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America
Description	The Parties commit to peaceful relations between them; affirm boundary delimited in appendix and commit to agree in 9 months a maritime boundary concerning the gulf of aquaba; committing to regional framework for peace, recognising the achievements of the EU and CSCE and commit themselves to the creation, in the Middle East, of a CSCME (Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Middle East).

Agreement document	IL_JO_941026_PeaceTreatyIsraelJordan.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→Substantive Page 6, Article 9 - Places of Historical and Religious Significance and Interfaith Relations 1. Each Party will provide freedom of access to places of religious and historical significance. 2. In this regard, in accordance with the Washington Declaration, Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Muslim Holy shrines in Jerusalem. When negotiations on the permanent status will take place, Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines. 3. The Parties will act together to promote interfaith relations among the three monotheistic religions, with the aim of working towards religious understanding, moral commitment, freedom of religious worship, and tolerance and peace. Page 6, Article 9 - Places of Historical and Religious Significance and Interfaith Relations 1. Each Party will provide freedom of access to places of religious and historical significance.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 6, Article 8 - Refugees and Displaced Persons 2. Recognizing that the above human problems caused by the conflict in the Middle East cannot be fully resolved on the bilateral level, the Parties will seek to resolve them in appropriate forums, in accordance with international law, including the following: In the case of displaced persons, in a quadripartite committee together with Egypt and the Palestinians; In the case of refugees, (i) In the framework of the Multilateral Working Group on Refugees; (ii) In negotiations, in a framework to be agreed, bilateral or otherwise, in conjunction with and at the same time as the permanent status negotiations pertaining to the Territories referred to in Article 3 of this Treaty; Through the implementation of agreed United Nations programs and other agreed international economic programs concerning refugees and displaced persons, including assistance to their settlement. Page 6, Article 9 - Places of Historical and Religious Significance and Interfaith Relations 1. Each Party will provide freedom of access to places of religious and historical significance. 2. In this regard, in accordance with the Washington Declaration, Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Muslim Holy shrines in Jerusalem. When negotiations on the permanent status will take place, Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines. 3. The Parties will act together to promote interfaith relations among the three monotheistic religions, with the aim of working towards religious understanding, moral commitment, freedom of religious worship, and tolerance and peace.
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 1, Article 2 - General Principles 1. They recognize and will respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence; Page 2, Article 2 - General Principles 2. They recognize and will respect each other's right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; Page 2, Article 2 - General Principles 4. They respect and recognize the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the region; Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary 3. The Parties recognize the international boundary, as well as each other's territory, territorial waters and airspace, as inviolable, and will respect and comply with them. Page 3, Article 5- Diplomatic and Other Bilateral Relations 1. The Parties agree to establish full diplomatic and consular relations and to exchange resident ambassadors within one month of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty. Page 60, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA [Summary] recognises Jordanian sovereignty over this area, but allows Israeli authority over Israeli citizens in the area.
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 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
1. The international boundary between Jordan and Israel is delimited with reference to the boundary definition under the Mandate as is shown in Annex I (a), on the mapping materials attached thereto and coordinates specified therein.

Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
2. The boundary, as set out in Annex I (a), is the permanent, secure and recognized international boundary between Jordan and Israel, without prejudice to the status of any territories that came under Israeli military government control in 1967.

Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
4. The demarcation of the boundary will take place as set forth in Appendix (I) to Annex I and will be concluded not later than 9 months after the signing of the Treaty.

Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
5. It is agreed that where the boundary follows a river, in the event of natural changes in the course of the flow of the river as described in Annex I (a), the boundary shall follow the new course of the flow. In the event of any other changes the boundary shall not be affected unless otherwise agreed.

Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
7. The parties shall, upon the signature of the Treaty, enter into negotiations to conclude, within 9 months, an agreement on the delimitation of their maritime boundary in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
8. Taking into account the special circumstances of the Baqura/Naharayim area, which is under Jordanian sovereignty, with Israeli private ownership rights, the Parties agree to apply the provisions set out in Annex I (b).

Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
9. With respect to the Al-Ghamr/Zofar area, the provisions set out in Annex I (c) will apply.

Page 13-14, Annex I (a) Israel-Jordan International Boundary Delimitation and Demarcation
[Summary] Annex demarcating the border between Jordan and Israel, specifying the points of discussion.

Page 15, Annex I (a) Jordan Israel Boundary Commission Formal Approval and Adoption of the Coordinates of the International Boundary Line
[summary] Formal agreement demarcating the border between Israel and Jordan, signed 29 December 1998.

Page 16, Appendix A, A Scaled Illustration of the International Boundary Line in the Dead Sea and the Salt Pans Sector
[Summary] No illustration accessible in this version of agreement.

Page 17-29, Appendix A, International Boundary Line in the Dead Sea and the Salt Pans Sector
[Summary] A Geodectic appendix following the coordinates of the boundary line in the dead sea and the salt pans. Signed 10 March 1998.

Page 30-45, Appendix A, Jordan-Israel Boundary Line Documentation Wadi Araba/Emeq Ha'arava Sector,
[Summary] A Geodectic appendix following the coordinates of the boundary line in Wadi

Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	art. 10. The Parties, wishing to remove biases developed through periods of conflict, recognise the desirability of cultural and scientific exchanges in all fields, and agree to establish normal cultural relations between them.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.

Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources Page 4, Article 6. Water Article 6. Water With the view to achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of all the water problems between them: 1. The Parties agree mutually to recognise the rightful allocations of both of them in Jordan River and Yarmouk River waters and Araba/Arava ground water in accordance with the agreed acceptable principles, quantities and quality as set out in Annex II, which shall be fully respected and complied with. 2. The Parties, recognising the necessity to find a practical, just and agreed solution to their water problems and with the view that the subject of water can form the basis for the advancement of co-operation between them, jointly undertake to ensure that the management and development of their water resources do not, in any way, harm the water resources of the other Party. 3. The Parties recognise that their water resources are not sufficient to meet their needs. More water should be supplied for their use through various methods, including projects of regional and international co-operation. 4. In light of paragraph 3 of this Article, with the understanding that co-operation in water-related subjects would be to the benefit of both Parties, and will help alleviate their water shortages, and that water issues along their entire boundary must be dealt with in their totality, including the possibility of trans-boundary water transfers, the Parties agree to search for ways to alleviate water shortages and to co-operate in the following fields: a. Development of existing and new water resources, increasing the water availability, including co-operation on a regional basis as appropriate, and minimising wastage of water resources through the chain of their uses; b. Prevention of contamination of water resources; c. Mutual assistance in the alleviation of water shortages; d. Transfer of information and joint research and development in water-related sub jects, and review of the potentials for enhancement of water resources development and use. 5. The implementation of both Parties' undertakings under this Article is detailed in Annex II. Article 20. Rift Valley Development The Parties attach great importance to the integrated development of the Jordan Rift Valley area, including joint projects in the economic, environmental, energy-related and tourism fields. Taking note of the Terms of Reference developed in the framework of the Trilateral Israel-Jordan-US Economic Committee towards the Jordan Rift Valley Development Master Plan, they will vigorously continue their efforts towards the completion of planning and towards implementation.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 1, Preamble, ... Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening peace based on freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights, thereby overcoming psychological barriers and promoting human dignity;
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation

Page 1, Preamble,
Aiming at the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 in all their aspects;

Page 6, Article 8 - Refugees and Displaced Persons
2. Recognizing that the above human problems caused by the conflict in the Middle East cannot be fully resolved on the bilateral level, the Parties will seek to resolve them in appropriate forums, in accordance with international law, including the following:

Page 1, Preamble,
... Reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and recognizing their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all states, within secure and recognized boundaries;

Page 1, Preamble,
... Desiring to develop friendly relations and co-operation between them in accordance with the principles of international law governing international relations in time of peace;

Page 1, Article 2 - General Principles
The Parties will apply between them the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law governing relations among states in time of peace. In particular:

Page 3, Article 4 - Security
... 2. The obligations referred to in this Article are without prejudice to the inherent right of self-defense in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Page 6, Article 11 - Mutual Understanding and Good Neighborly Relations
2. Paragraph 1 (a) of this Article is without prejudice to the right to freedom of expression as contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Page 8, Article 14 - Freedom of Navigation and Access to Ports
1. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3, each party recognizes the right of the vessels of the other Party to innocent passage through its territorial waters in accordance with the rules of international law.

Page 8, Article 15 - Civil Aviation
1. The parties recognize as applicable to each other the rights, privileges and obligations provided for by the multilateral aviation agreements to which they are both party, particularly by the 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation (the Chicago Convention) and the1944 International Air Services Transit Agreement.

Page 8, Article 15 - Civil Aviation
2. Any declaration of national emergency by a Party under Article 89 of the Chicago Convention will not be applied to the other Party on a discriminatory basis.

Page 10, Article 25 - Rights and Obligations
1. This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way, the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations.
2. The Parties undertake to fulfill in good faith their obligations under this Treaty, without regard to action or inaction of any other party and independently of any instrument inconsistent with this Treaty. For the purposes of this paragraph, each party represents to the other that in its opinion and interpretation there is no inconsistency between their existing treaty obligations and this Treaty.

Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality Page 1, Preamble, ... Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening peace based on freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights, thereby overcoming psychological barriers and promoting human dignity; Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 6, Article 9 - Places of Historical and Religious Significance and Interfaith Relations 1. Each Party will provide freedom of access to places of religious and historical significance. Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association Page 4, Article 4 - Security ... 5... b. Without prejudice to the basic rights of freedom of expression and association, to take necessary and effective measures to prevent the entry, presence and operation in their territory of any group or organization, and their infrastructure which threatens the security of the other Party by the use of, or incitement to the use of, violent means; Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion Page 4, Article 4 - Security ... 5... b. Without prejudice to the basic rights of freedom of expression and association, to take necessary and effective measures to prevent the entry, presence and operation in their territory of any group or organization, and their infrastructure which threatens the security of the other Party by the use of, or incitement to the use of, violent means; Page 6, Article 9 - Places of Historical and Religious Significance and Interfaith Relations ... 3. The Parties will act together to promote interfaith relations among the three monotheistic religions, with the aim of working towards religious understanding, moral commitment, freedom of religious worship, and tolerance and peace.
Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Health Art. 6 parties commit to agree rightful allocation of water between them, with implementation details in Annex II. Art. 7 parties agree to unimpeded economic relations between them (lifting trade barriers); Art. 13. parties to cooperate in transportation and roads; art. 14. freedom of navigation and access to ports. Art. 15. civil aviation, 16. posts and telecommunications, 17. tourism, 18. environment, 19. energy, 20. rift valley development; 21. health, 22 agriculture, 23. Aqaba and Eliat to cooperate in joint development Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Other Art. 6 parties commit to agree rightful allocation of water between them, with implementation details in Annex II. Art. 7 parties agree to unimpeded economic relations between them (lifting trade barriers); Art. 13. parties to cooperate in transportation and roads; art. 14. freedom of navigation and access to ports. Art. 15. civil aviation, 16. posts and telecommunications, 17. tourism, 18. environment, 19. energy, 20. rift valley development; 21. health, 22 agriculture, 23. Aqaba and Eliat to cooperate in joint development

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights
Page 6, Article 11 - Mutual Understanding and Good Neighborly Relations
1. ... d. To ensure mutual enjoyment by each other's citizens of due process of law within their respective legal systems and before their courts.

Democracy

No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 6, Article 11 - Mutual Understanding and Good Neighborly Relations
1. The Parties will seek to foster mutual understanding and tolerance based on shared historic values, and accordingly undertake:
a. To abstain from hostile or discriminatory propaganda against each other, and to take all possible legal and administrative measures to prevent the dissemination of such propaganda by any organization or individual present in the territory of either Party;

Page 6, Article 11 - Mutual Understanding and Good Neighborly Relations
1. ... b. As soon as possible, and not later than 3 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, to repeal all adverse or discriminatory references and expressions of hostility in their respective legislation;
1. ... c. To refrain in all government publications from any such references or expressions;

Page 8, Article 16 - Post and Telecommunications
The Parties take note of the opening between them, in accordance with the Washington Declaration, of direct telephone and facsimile lines. Postal links, the negotiations on which having been concluded, will be activated upon the signature of this Treaty. The Parties further agree that normal wireless and cable communications and television relay services by cable, radio and satellite, will be established between them, in accordance with all relevant international conventions and regulations. The negotiations on these subjects will be concluded not later than 9 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Mobility/access

Page 2, Article 2 - General Principles
6. They further believe that within their control, involuntary movements of persons in such a way as to adversely prejudice the security of either Party should not be permitted.

Page 7, Article 13 - Transportation and Roads
Taking note of the progress already made in the area of transportation, the Parties recognize the mutuality of interest in good neighborly relations in the area of transportation and agree to the following means to promote relations between them in this sphere:
1. Each party will permit the free movement of nationals and vehicles of the other into and within its territory according to the general rules applicable to nationals and vehicles of other states. Neither Party will impose discriminatory taxes or restrictions on the free movement of persons and vehicles from its territory to the territory of the other.
2. The Parties will open and maintain roads and border crossings between their countries and will consider further roads and rail links between them.
3. The Parties will continue their negotiations concerning mutual transportation agreements in the above and other areas, such as joint projects, traffic safety, transport standards and norms, licensing of vehicles, land passages, shipment of goods and cargo, and meteorology, to be concluded not later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Page 60, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA
2. a. To grant without charge unimpeded freedom of entry to, exit from land usage and movement within the area to the land-owners and to their invitees or employees and to allow the landowners freely to dispose of their land in accordance with applicable Jordanian law;

Page 60, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA
2. b. Not to apply its customs or immigration legislation to land-owners, their invitees or employees crossing from Israel directly to the area for the purpose of gaining access to the land for agricultural, touristic or any agreed purpose;

Protection measures

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups
Page 60, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA
2. d. To take all necessary measures to protect and prevent harassment of or harm to any person entering the area under this Annex;
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other
Page 9, Article 22 - Agriculture
The Parties will co-operate in the areas of agriculture, including veterinary services, plant protection, biotechnology and marketing, and shall negotiate with a view to the conclusion of an agreement within 6 months from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Page 65-66, Annex II. Water Related Matters,
Article III. Water Quality and Protection,
1. Israel and Jordan each undertake to protect, within their own jurisdiction, the shared waters of the Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers, and Arava/Araba groundwater, against any pollution, contamination, harm or unauthorized withdrawals of each other's allocations.
2. For this purpose, Israel and Jordan will jointly monitor the quality of water along their boundary, by use of jointly established monitoring stations to be operated under the guidances of the Joint Water Committee.
3. Israel and Jordan will each prohibit the disposal of municipal and industrial waste-water into the courses of the Yarmouk and the Jordan Rivers before they are treated to standards allowing their unrestricted agricultural use. Implementation of this prohibition shall be completed within three years from the entry into force of the Treaty.
4. The quality of water supplied from one country to the other at any given location shall be equivalent to the quality of the water used from the same location by the supplying country.
5. Saline springs currently diverted to the Jordan River are earmarked for desalination within four years. Both countries shall cooperate to ensure that the resulting brine will not be disposed of in the Jordan River or in any of its tributaries.
6. Israel and Jordan will protect water systems each in its own territory, supplying water to the other, against any pollution, contamination, harm or unauthorised withdrawal of each other's allocations.

Page 70-71, Annex IV. Environment
Israel and Jordan acknowledge the importance of the ecology of the region, its high environmental sensitivity and the need to protect the environment and prevent danger and risks for the health and well-being of the region's population. They both recognise the need for conservation of natural resources, protection of bio-diversity and the imperative of attaining economic growth based on sustainable development principles.

Page 70-71, Annex IV. Environment
C. Environmental subjects to be addressed:
1. Protection of nature, natural resources and biodiversity, including cooperation in planning and management of adjacent protected areas along the common border, and protection of endangered species and migratory birds.

D. In accordance with the above, the two Parties agree to co-operate in activities and projects in the following geographical areas:
1 The Gulf of Aqaba.
1.2. Coastal Zone Management--The Littoral
Nature reserves and protected areas.
Environmental protection of water resources.

II. The Rift Valley
1.1. The Jordan River

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	Page 8, Article 15. Civil Aviation, 2. Any declaration of national emergency by a Party under Article 89 of the Chicago Convention will not be applied to the other Party on a discriminatory basis.
Judiciary and courts	Page 6, Article 11 - Mutual Understanding and Good Neighborly Relations 1. ... d. To ensure mutual enjoyment by each other's citizens of due process of law within their respective legal systems and before their courts.
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 2, Article 2 - General Principles
5. They respect and recognize the pivotal role of human development and dignity in regional and bilateral relationships;

Page 5, Article 7 - Economic Relations
1. Viewing economic development and prosperity as pillars of peace, security and harmonious relations between states, peoples and individual human beings, the parties, taking mote of understandings reached between them, affirm their mutual desire to promote economic co-operation between them, as well as within the framework of wider regional economic co-operation.

Page 5, Article 7 - Economic Relations
... 2. In order to accomplish this goal, the parties agree to the following:
To remove all discriminatory barriers to normal economic relations, to terminate economic boycotts directed at the other Party, and to co- operate in terminating boycotts against either Party by third parties;
Recognizing that the principle of free and unimpeded flow of goods and services should guide their relations, the parties will enter into negotiations with a view to concluding agreements on economic co-operation, including trade and the establishment of a free trade area or areas, investment, banking, industrial co-operation and labor, for the purpose of promoting beneficial economic relations, based on principles to be agreed upon, as well as on human development considerations on a regional basis. These negotiations will be concluded no later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty;
To co-operate bilaterally, as well as in multilateral forums, toward the promotion of their respective economies and of their neighborly economic relations with other regional parties.

Page 9, Article 20 - Rift Valley Development
The Parties attach great importance to the integrated development of the Jordan Rift Valley area, including joint projects in the economic, environmental, energy-related and tourism fields. Taking note of the Terms of Reference developed in the framework of the Trilateral Jordan-Israel-US Economic Committee towards the Jordan Rift Valley Development Master Plan, they will vigorously continue their efforts towards the completion of planning and towards implementation.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 7, Article 13 - Transportation and Roads
Taking note of the progress already made in the area of transportation, the Parties recognize the mutuality of interest in good neighborly relations in the area of transportation and agree to the following means to promote relations between them in this sphere:
... 4. The Parties agree to continue their negotiations for a highway to be constructed and maintained between Egypt, Jordan and Israel near Eilat.

Page 9, Article 19 - Energy
1. The Parties will co-operate in the development of energy resources, including the development of energy related projects such as the utilization of solar energy.
2. The Parties, having concluded their negotiations on the interconnecting of their electric grids in the Eilat-Aqaba area, will implement the interconnecting upon the signature of this Treaty. The Parties view this step as a part of a wider binational and regional concept. They agree to continue their negotiations as soon as possible to widen the scope of their interconnected grids.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 70-71, Annex IV. Environment
A. Taking the necessary steps both jointly and individually to prevent damage and risks to the environment in general, and in particular those that may affect people, natural resources and environmental assets in the two countries respectively.

Page 70-71, Annex IV. Environment
C. Environmental subjects to be addressed:
1. Protection of nature, natural resources and biodiversity, including cooperation in planning and management of adjacent protected areas along the common border, and protection of endangered species and migratory birds.
... 3. Marine environment and coastal resources management.

Page 70-71, Annex IV. Environment
D. In accordance with the above, the two Parties agree to co-operate in activities and projects in the following geographical areas:
1 The Gulf of Aqaba
... 1.2. Coastal Zone Management--The Littoral
Nature reserves and protected areas.
Environmental protection of water resources.

International funds No specific mention.

Business

Page 5, Article 7 - Economic Relations
... 2. In order to accomplish this goal, the parties agree to the following:
... Recognizing that the principle of free and unimpeded flow of goods and services should guide their relations, the parties will enter into negotiations with a view to concluding agreements on economic co-operation, including trade and the establishment of a free trade area or areas, investment, banking, industrial co-operation and labor, for the purpose of promoting beneficial economic relations, based on principles to be agreed upon, as well as on human development considerations on a regional basis. These negotiations will be concluded no later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty;

Page 7, Article 13 - Transportation and Roads
Taking note of the progress already made in the area of transportation, the Parties recognize the mutuality of interest in good neighborly relations in the area of transportation and agree to the following means to promote relations between them in this sphere:
3. The Parties will continue their negotiations concerning mutual transportation agreements in the above and other areas, such as joint projects, traffic safety, transport standards and norms, licensing of vehicles, land passages, shipment of goods and cargo, and meteorology, to be concluded not later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Page 8-9, Article 17 - Tourism
The Parties affirm their mutual desire to promote co-operation between them in the field of tourism. In order to accomplish this goal, the Parties—taking note of the understandings reached between them concerning tourism—agree to negotiate, as soon as possible, and to conclude not later than 3 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, an agreement to facilitate and encourage mutual tourism and tourism from third countries.

Page 9, Article 20 - Rift Valley Development
The Parties attach great importance to the integrated development of the Jordan Rift Valley area, including joint projects in the economic, environmental, energy-related and tourism fields. Taking note of the Terms of Reference developed in the framework of the Trilateral Jordan-Israel-US Economic Committee towards the Jordan Rift Valley Development Master Plan, they will vigorously continue their efforts towards the completion of planning and towards implementation.

Page 9, Article 22 - Agriculture
The Parties will co-operate in the areas of agriculture, including veterinary services, plant protection, biotechnology and marketing, and shall negotiate with a view to the conclusion of an agreement within 6 months from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Page 10, Article 23 - Aqaba and Eilat
The Parties agree to enter into negotiations, as soon as possible, and not later than one month from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, on arrangements that would enable the joint development of the towns of Aqaba and Eilat with regard to such matters, inter alia, as joint tourism development, joint customs posts, free trade zone, co-operation in aviation, prevention of pollution, maritime matters, police, customs and health co-operation. The Parties will conclude all relevant agreements within 9 months from the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty.

Page 10, Article 24 - Claims

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation
Page 5, Article 7 - Economic Relations
... 2. In order to accomplish this goal, the parties agree to the following:
... Recognizing that the principle of free and unimpeded flow of goods and services should guide their relations, the parties will enter into negotiations with a view to concluding agreements on economic co-operation, including trade and the establishment of a free trade area or areas, investment, banking, industrial co-operation and labor, for the purpose of promoting beneficial economic relations, based on principles to be agreed upon, as well as on human development considerations on a regional basis. These negotiations will be concluded no later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty;

Page 7, Article 13 - Transportation and Roads
Taking note of the progress already made in the area of transportation, the Parties recognize the mutuality of interest in good neighborly relations in the area of transportation and agree to the following means to promote relations between them in this sphere:
1. Each party will permit the free movement of nationals and vehicles of the other into and within its territory according to the general rules applicable to nationals and vehicles of other states. Neither Party will impose discriminatory taxes or restrictions on the free movement of persons and vehicles from its territory to the territory of the other.

Page 10, Article 23 - Aqaba and Eilat
The Parties agree to enter into negotiations, as soon as possible, and not later than one month from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, on arrangements that would enable the joint development of the towns of Aqaba and Eilat with regard to such matters, inter alia, as joint tourism development, joint customs posts, free trade zone, co-operation in aviation, prevention of pollution, maritime matters, police, customs and health co-operation. The Parties will conclude all relevant agreements within 9 months from the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty.

Page 60, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA
2. b. Not to apply its customs or immigration legislation to land-owners, their invitees or employees crossing from Israel directly to the area for the purpose of gaining access to the land for agricultural, touristic or any agreed purpose;

Page 60, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA
2. c. Not to impose discriminatory taxes or charges with regard to the land or activities within the area;

Page 62, ANNEX I (B). ANNEX I (C). THE ZOFARJAL-GHAMR AREA
[Summary] Annex contains the same provisions as those on the 'special area' of NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA.

Banks

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Cross-border financial flows
Page 5, Article 7 - Economic Relations
... 2. In order to accomplish this goal, the parties agree to the following:
... Recognizing that the principle of free and unimpeded flow of goods and services should guide their relations, the parties will enter into negotiations with a view to concluding agreements on economic co-operation, including trade and the establishment of a free trade area or areas, investment, banking, industrial co-operation and labor, for the purpose of promoting beneficial economic relations, based on principles to be agreed upon, as well as on human development considerations on a regional basis. These negotiations will be concluded no later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty;

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights

Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Other land rights
Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
8. Taking into account the special circumstances of the Baqura/Naharayim area, which is under Jordanian sovereignty, with Israeli private ownership rights, the Parties agree to apply the provisions set out in Annex I (b).

Page 60-61, Annex I (B). The Naharayim/Baqura Area
[Summary] Annex outlines the special status of the Naharayim/Baqura Area wherein the area will remain under Jordanian sovereignty, but with Israeli private ownership. Clauses are coded elsewhere.

Page 61, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA
... 6. Without prejudice to private rights of ownership of land within the area, this Annex will remain in force for 25 years, and shall be renewed automatically for the same periods, unless one year prior notice of termination is given by either Party, in which case, at the request of either Party, consultations shall be entered into.

Page 62, ANNEX I (B). ANNEX I (C). THE ZOFARJAL-GHAMR AREA
[Summary] Annex contains the same provisions as those on the 'special area' of NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA.

Page 62-63, Annex I (C), the Zofar/al-Ghamr Area
[Summary] Annex outlines the temporary special circumstances for the Zofar/al-Ghamr Area wherein the area will remain under Jordanian sovereignty, but with Israeli private ownership. Clauses are coded elsewhere.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights

No specific mention.

Cultural heritage

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible
Page 6, Article 9 - Places of Historical and Religious Significance and Interfaith Relations
... 2. In this regard, in accordance with the Washington Declaration, Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Muslim Holy shrines in Jerusalem. When negotiations on the permanent status will take place, Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines.

Page 70-71, Annex IV. Environment
D. In accordance with the above, the two Parties agree to co-operate in activities and projects in the following geographical areas:
... II. The Rift Valley
1.1. The Jordan River
Israel and Jordan agree to cooperate along the common boundaries in the following aspects:
... Tourism and historical heritage.

11.2. The Dead Sea
...Tourism and historical heritage.

11.3. Emek Ha'arava/Wadi Araba
... Tourism and historical heritage....
Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 4, Article 5- Diplomatic and Other Bilateral Relations
... 2. The Parties agree that the normal relationship between them will further include economic and cultural relations.

Page 6, Article 10 - Cultural and Scientific Exchanges
The parties, wishing to remove biases developed through periods of conflict, recognize the desirability of cultural and scientific exchanges in all fields, and agree to establish normal cultural relations between them. Thus, they shall, as soon as possible and not later than 9 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, conclude the negotiations on cultural and scientific agreements.

Environment

Page 9, Article 18 - Environment
The Parties will co-operate in matters relating to the environment, a sphere to which they attach great importance, including conservation of nature and prevention of pollution, as set forth in Annex IV. They will negotiate an agreement on the above, to be concluded not later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Page 9, Article 20 - Rift Valley Development
The Parties attach great importance to the integrated development of the Jordan Rift Valley area, including joint projects in the economic, environmental, energy-related and tourism fields. Taking note of the Terms of Reference developed in the framework of the Trilateral Jordan-Israel-US Economic Committee towards the Jordan Rift Valley Development Master Plan, they will vigorously continue their efforts towards the completion of planning and towards implementation.

Page 10, Article 23 - Aqaba and Eilat
The Parties agree to enter into negotiations, as soon as possible, and not later than one month from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, on arrangements that would enable the joint development of the towns of Aqaba and Eilat with regard to such matters, inter alia, as joint tourism development, joint customs posts, free trade zone, co-operation in aviation, prevention of pollution, maritime matters, police, customs and health co-operation. The Parties will conclude all relevant agreements within 9 months from the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty.

Page 60, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA
3. Recognising Jordanian sovereignty over the area, Israel undertakes:
... c. Not to allow the dumping of wastes from outside the area into the area.

Page 65-66, Annex II. Water Related Matters,
Article III. Water Quality and Protection,
1. Israel and Jordan each undertake to protect, within their own jurisdiction, the shared waters of the Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers, and Arava/Araba groundwater, against any pollution, contamination, harm or unauthorized withdrawals of each other's allocations.
2. For this purpose, Israel and Jordan will jointly monitor the quality of water along their boundary, by use of jointly established monitoring stations to be operated under the guidances of the Joint Water Committee.
3. Israel and Jordan will each prohibit the disposal of municipal and industrial waste-water into the courses of the Yarmouk and the Jordan Rivers before they are treated to standards allowing their unrestricted agricultural use. Implementation of this prohibition shall be completed within three years from the entry into force of the Treaty.
4. The quality of water supplied from one country to the other at any given location shall be equivalent to the quality of the water used from the same location by the supplying country.
5. Saline springs currently diverted to the Jordan River are earmarked for desalination within four years. Both countries shall cooperate to ensure that the resulting brine will not be disposed of in the Jordan River or in any of its tributaries.
6. Israel and Jordan will protect water systems each in its own territory, supplying water to the other, against any pollution, contamination, harm or unauthorised withdrawal of each other's allocations.

Page 68, Annex III Combatting Crime and Drugs
[Summary] Outlines provisions on cooperation on combatting dangerous drugs, crime, cooperation on forensic science, the environment, marine environment,

Water or riparian rights or access

Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
3. The Parties recognize the international boundary, as well as each other's territory, territorial waters and airspace, as inviolable, and will respect and comply with them.

Page 10, Article 23 - Aqaba and Eilat
The Parties agree to enter into negotiations, as soon as possible, and not later than one month from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, on arrangements that would enable the joint development of the towns of Aqaba and Eilat with regard to such matters, inter alia, as joint tourism development, joint customs posts, free trade zone, co-operation in aviation, prevention of pollution, maritime matters, police, customs and health co-operation. The Parties will conclude all relevant agreements within 9 months from the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty.

Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary
7. The parties shall, upon the signature of the Treaty, enter into negotiations to conclude, within 9 months, an agreement on the delimitation of their maritime boundary in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Page 4, Article 6 - Water
With the view to achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of all the water problems between them:
1. The Parties agree mutually to recognize the rightful allocations of both of them in Jordan River and Yarmouk River waters and Araba/Arava ground water in accordance with the agreed acceptable principles, quantities and quality as set out in Annex II, which shall be fully respected and complied with.
2. The parties, recognizing the necessity to find a practical, just and agreed solution to their water problems and with the view that the subject of water can form the basis for the advancement of co-operation between them, jointly undertake to ensure that ensure that the management and development of their water resources do not, in any way, harm the water resources of the other party.
3. The parties recognize that their water resources are not sufficient to meet their needs. More water should be supplied for their use through various methods, including projects of regional and international co-operation.

Page 5, Article 6 - Water
4. In light of paragraph 3 of this Article, with the understanding that co-operation in water-related subjects would be to the benefit of both Parties, and will help alleviate their water shortages, and that water issues along their entire boundary must to be dealt with in their totality, including the possibility of trans-boundary water transfers, the Parties agree to search for ways to alleviate water shortages and to co-operate in the following fields:
Development of existing and new water resources, increasing the water availability, including cooperation on a regional basis, as appropriate, and minimizing wastage of water resources through the chain of their uses;
Prevention of contamination of water resources;
Mutual assistance in the alleviation of water shortages;
Transfer of information and joint research and development in water- related subjects, and review of the potentials for enhancement of water resources development and use.
5. The implementation of both parties' undertakings under this article is detailed in Annex II.

Page 8, Article 14 - Freedom of Navigation and Access to Ports
1. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3, each party recognizes the right of the vessels of the other Party to innocent passage through its territorial waters in

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, Preamble,
... Desiring as well to ensure lasting security for both their States and in particular to avoid threats and the use of force between them;

Page 2, Article 2 - General Principles
3. They will develop good neighborly relations of co-operation between them to ensure lasting security, will refrain from the threat or use of force against each other and will settle all disputes between them by peaceful means;

Page 2, Article 2 - General Principles
6. They further believe that within their control, involuntary movements of persons in such a way as to adversely prejudice the security of either Party should not be permitted.

Page 3, Article 4 - Security
1. Both Parties, acknowledging that mutual understanding and cooperation in security-related matters will form a significant part of their relations and will further enhance the security of the region, take upon themselves to base their security relations on mutual trust, advancement of joint interests and co-operation, and to aim towards a regional framework of partnership in peace.
Towards that goal, the Parties recognize the achievements of the European Community and European Union in the development of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and commit themselves to the creation, in the Middle East, of a conference on Security and Co-operation in the Middle East (CSCME).
This commitment entails the adoption of regional models of security successfully implemented in the post World War area (along the lines of the Helsinki Process) culminating in a regional zone of security and stability.

Page 3, Article 4 - Security
... 3. The Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, the following:
To refrain from the threat of use of force or weapons, conventional, non-conventional or of any other kind, against each other, or of other actions or activities that adversely affect the security of the other Party;
To refrain from organizing, instigating, inciting, assisting or participating in acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, subversion or violence against the other Party;
To take necessary and effective measures to ensure that acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, subversion or violence against the other Party do not originate from, and are not committed within, through or over their territory (hereinafter the term "territory" includes the airspace and territorial waters).

Page 3, Article 4 - Security
... 4. Consistent with the area of peace and with the efforts to build regional security and to avoid and prevent aggression and violence, the Parties further agree to refrain from the following:
Joining or in any way assisting, promoting or co-operating with any coalition, organization or alliance with a military or security character with a third party, the objectives or activities of which include launching aggression or other acts of military hostility against the other Party, in contravention of the provisions of the present Treaty;
Allowing the entry, stationing and operating on their territory, or through it, of military forces, personnel or material of a third party, in circumstances which may adversely prejudice the security of the other Party.

Page 4, Article 4 - Security ... 5. b. To co-operate in preventing and combating cross-boundary infiltrations.

Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 10, Article 23 - Aqaba and Eilat The Parties agree to enter into negotiations, as soon as possible, and not later than one month from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, on arrangements that would enable the joint development of the towns of Aqaba and Eilat with regard to such matters, inter alia, as joint tourism development, joint customs posts, free trade zone, co-operation in aviation, prevention of pollution, maritime matters, police, customs and health co-operation. The Parties will conclude all relevant agreements within 9 months from the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty. Page 60, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA 2. e. To permit with the minimum of formality, uniformed officers of the Israeli police force, access to the area for the purpose of investigating crime or dealing with other incidents solely involving the land-owners, their invitees or employees. Page 60, ANNEX I (B). THE NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA 3. Recognising Jordanian sovereignty over the area, Israel undertakes: ... b. Not to allow any person entering the area under this Annex (other than the uniformed officers referred to in paragraph 2 (e) of this Annex) to carry weapons of any kind in the area; unless authorized by the licensing authorities in Jordan after being processed by the liaison committee referred to in Article 8 of this Annex; Page 62, ANNEX I (B). ANNEX I (C). THE ZOFARJAL-GHAMR AREA [Summary] Annex contains the same provisions as those on the 'special area' of NAHARAYIM/BAQURA AREA. Page 68, Annex III Combatting Crime and Drugs [Summary] Outlines provisions on cooperation on combatting dangerous drugs, crime, cooperation on forensic science, the environment, and marine environment.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces	Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary 2. The boundary, as set out in Annex I (a), is the permanent, secure and recognized international boundary between Jordan and Israel, without prejudice to the status of any territories that came under Israeli military government control in 1967. Page 2, Article 3 - International Boundary 6. Immediately upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, each Party will deploy on its side of the international boundary as defined in Annex I (a). Page 3, Article 4 - Security ... 4. Consistent with the area of peace and with the efforts to build regional security and to avoid and prevent aggression and violence, the Parties further agree to refrain from the following: ... Allowing the entry, stationing and operating on their territory, or through it, of military forces, personnel or material of a third party, in circumstances which may adversely prejudice the security of the other Party.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	Page 7, Article 12 - Combating Crime and Drugs The Parties will co-operate in combating crime, with an emphasis on smuggling, and will take all necessary measures to combat and prevent such activities as the production of, as well as the trafficking in illicit drugs, and will bring to trial perpetrators of such acts. In this regard, they take note of the understandings reached between them in the above spheres, in accordance with Annex III, and undertake to conclude all relevant agreements not later than 9 months from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty. Page 68, Annex III Combatting Crime and Drugs [Summary] Outlines provisions on cooperation on combatting dangerous drugs, crime, cooperation on forensic science, the environment, marine environment,

Drugs	Page 7, Article 12 - Combating Crime and Drugs The Parties will co-operate in combating crime, with an emphasis on smuggling, and will take all necessary measures to combat and prevent such activities as the production of, as well as the trafficking in illicit drugs, and will bring to trial perpetrators of such acts. In this regard, they take note of the understandings reached between them in the above spheres, in accordance with Annex III, and undertake to conclude all relevant agreements not later than 9 months from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty. Page 68, Annex III Combatting Crime and Drugs [Summary] Outlines provisions on cooperation on combatting dangerous drugs, crime, cooperation on forensic science, the environment, marine environment,
Terrorism	Page 3, Article 4 - Security ... 5. Both Parties will take necessary and effective measures, and will co-operate in combating terrorism of all kinds. The Parties undertake: To take necessary and effective measures to prevent acts of terrorism, subversion or violence from being carried out from their territory or through it and to take necessary and effective measures to combat such activities and all their perpetrators;

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	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	Witnessed by: WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 3, Article 4 - Security 1... b. Towards that goal, the Parties recognize the achievements of the European Community and European Union in the development of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and commit themselves to the creation, in the Middle East, of a conference on Security and Co-operation in the Middle East (CSCME). This commitment entails the adoption of regional models of security successfully implemented in the post World War area (along the lines of the Helsinki Process) culminating in a regional zone of security and stability. Page 3, Article 4 - Security 6. Any question as to the implementation of this Article will be dealt with through a mechanism of consultations which will include a liaison system, verification, supervision, and where necessary, other mechanisms, and higher level consultations. The details of the mechanism of consultations will be contained in an agreement to be concluded by the Parties within 3 months of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty. Page 10, Art. 24. parties agree to establish Commission for mutual settlemtn of all financial claims. Page 10, Art. 25. 6. Subject to Article 103 of the United Nations Charter, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Parties under the present Treaty and any of their other obligations, the obligations under this Treaty will be binding and implemented. Art. 26 parties undertake to pass implementing legislation of these commitements, and to terminate any inconsistent international commitments, within 3 months. Page 11, Article 29 - Settlement of Disputes Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this Treaty shall be resolved by negotiations. Any such disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations shall be resolved by conciliation or submitted to arbitration. Page 11, Article 30 - Registration This Treaty shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with the previsions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Done at the Araba/Arava Crossing point this day Jumada Al-Ula 21st, 1415, Heshvan 21st, 5755, to which corresponds to 26th October, 1994, in the Arabic, Hebrew and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.