

<b>Country/entity</b>	Palestine
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	The National Conciliation Document of the Prisoners (The Prisoner's Document) (2nd Version)
<b>Date</b>	01/06/2006
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	No
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict ( Hamas-Fatah Conflict (2006 - ) )
<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial (Core issue)
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	33: Palestine, Intra-Palestian agreements
<b>Parties</b>	Fatah – PLC member Marwan Barghouthi, Fatah Secretary. Hamas – Sheikh Abdul Khaleq al-Natsheh – Higher Leading Commission Islamic Jihad Movement – Sheikh Bassam al-Sa'di Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] – Abdul Rahim Mallouh – member of PLO Executive Committee and Deputy General Secretary of the PFLP Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] – Mustafa Badarneh
<b>Third parties</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The prisoners document was written 6 weeks into the rule of the first Hamas-led government in the Palestinian Authority. Tensions between Fatah and Hamas were strong at the time. In 18 points, the document calls for the unification of Palestinian factions and a revival of the PLO as the representative organisation of Palestine. It also calls for the retraction of Israeli forces back to the boundaries of 1967, the right of return, and the release of prisoners; calls for reform of the PLO and the election of a Palestinian National Council by 2006, among other key points.</p> <p>President Mahmoud Abbas called for holding a referendum on the document as a foundation for final status negotiations with Israel. In responds Hamas and Islamic Jihad withdrew their support and the document was renegotiated to produce a second version. Depsite renegotiating the document, Islamic Jihad remained skeptical on entering negotiations with Israel.</p>

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**Agreement document** [PS\\_060628\\_The Prisoner's Document \(National Conciliation Document\) II.pdf](#) []

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**Main category** Page 4, 11. To cling to the principles of democracy and to hold regular, general, free and honest democratic elections according to the law for the presidency, the PLC and the local and municipal councils and trade unions and federations and to respect the principle of a peaceful and smooth transfer of authority and to stress on the principle of separation of authorities; the Palestinian democratic experience should be protected and any democratic choice and its results respected; furthermore, there should be respect for the rule of the law, public and fundamental freedoms, freedom of the press and equality among the citizens in rights and duties without discrimination; the achievements of women should be respected and further developed and promoted.

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** [Other](#)  
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11. ...the achievements of women should be respected and further developed and promoted.

<b>Equality</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>New institutions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Violence against women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Institutional reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Development</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Implementation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.