

A proposal for the

Status of Jerusalem and Palestine



Basic Law

Jerusalem, Capital of Israel



1. Jerusalem, complete and united, is the capital of Israel.
2. Jerusalem is the seat of the President of the State, the Knesset, the Government and the Supreme Court.
3. Protection of Holy Places
... freedom of access of the members of the different religions to the places sacred to them ...
4. Development of Jerusalem ...

MENAHEM BEGIN
Prime Minister

YITZCHAK NAVON
President of the State

Passed by the Knesset on the 17th Av, 5740 (30 July 1980) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 980 of the 23rd Av, 5740 (5 August 1980), p. 186; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 1464 of 5740, p. 287.

www.refworld.org

State of Palestine Declaration of Independence



The Palestine National Council,
in the name of God,
and in the name of the Palestinian Arab people
hereby proclaims the establishment of the
State of Palestine on our Palestinian territory
with its capital Jerusalem (Al-Quds Ash-Sharif).

Algiers, 15 November 1988

www.palquest.org

Hamas Charter Article 10 Jerusalem



Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine. (...)

Its Islamic and Christian holy places belong exclusively to the Palestinian people and to the Arab and Islamic Ummah. (...)

The measures undertaken by the occupiers in Jerusalem, such as Judaisation, settlement building, and establishing facts on the ground are fundamentally null and void.

Doha, 1 May 2017

www.middleeasteye.net

2024-01-29

Status of Jerusalem and Palestine

U.S. Government Establishment of a Palestinian state

“There is ‘no way’ to solve Israel's long-term security challenges in the region and the short-term challenges of rebuilding Gaza without the establishment of a Palestinian state.”

President Biden floated the possibility of a disarmed Palestinian nation that would not threaten Israel’s security.



18 January 2024
www.reuters.com

2024-01-29

19 January 2024
www.nytimes.com

Photo: Evan Vucci/AP
www.politico.com

Israel's Prime Minister Full Israeli security control

“I shall not compromise on full Israeli security control of the entire area west of Jordan river – and that is irreconcilable with a Palestinian state.”



Benjamin Netanyahu - בנימין נתניהו ✓
@netanyahu



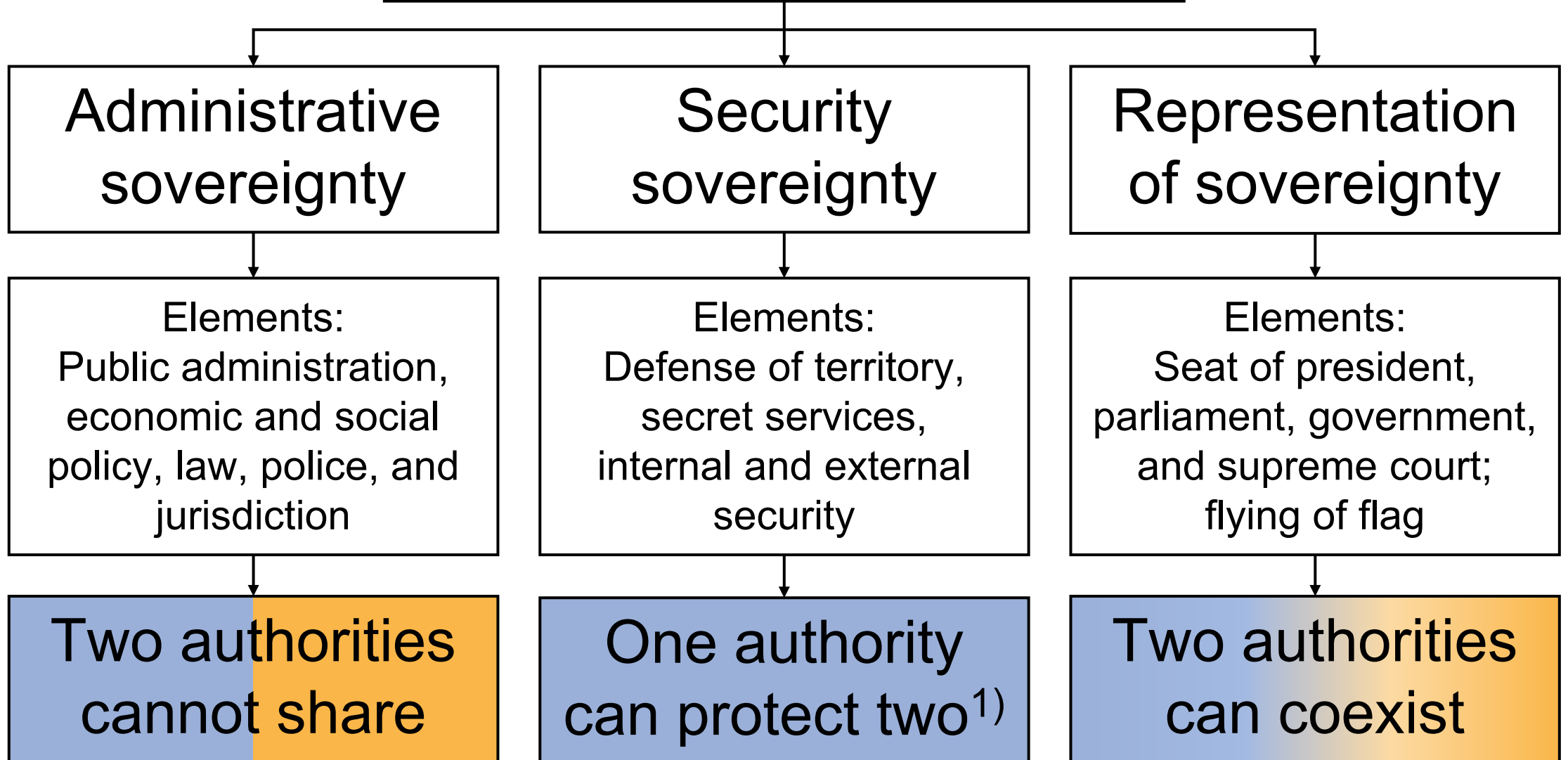
לא אתפשר על שליטה ביטחונית ישראלית מלאה על כל השטח ממערב לירדן -
וזה מנוגד למדינה פלסטינית.

20 January 2024
twitter.com

2024-01-29

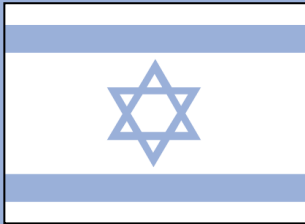
Status of Jerusalem and Palestine

Division of state sovereignty



Establishment of the Palestinian state because peace requires equality

Administrative
sovereignty¹⁾



State of Israel

Public administration, economic and
social policy, law, police, jurisdiction

Administrative
sovereignty¹⁾



State of Palestine

Public administration, economic and
social policy, law, police, jurisdiction

Israel shall obtain full security control west of the Jordan river such that one authority shall protect two

Security sovereignty of the State of Israel¹⁾ for itself and for the State of Palestine



State of Israel



State of Palestine

Defense of territory, secret services,
internal and external security¹⁾

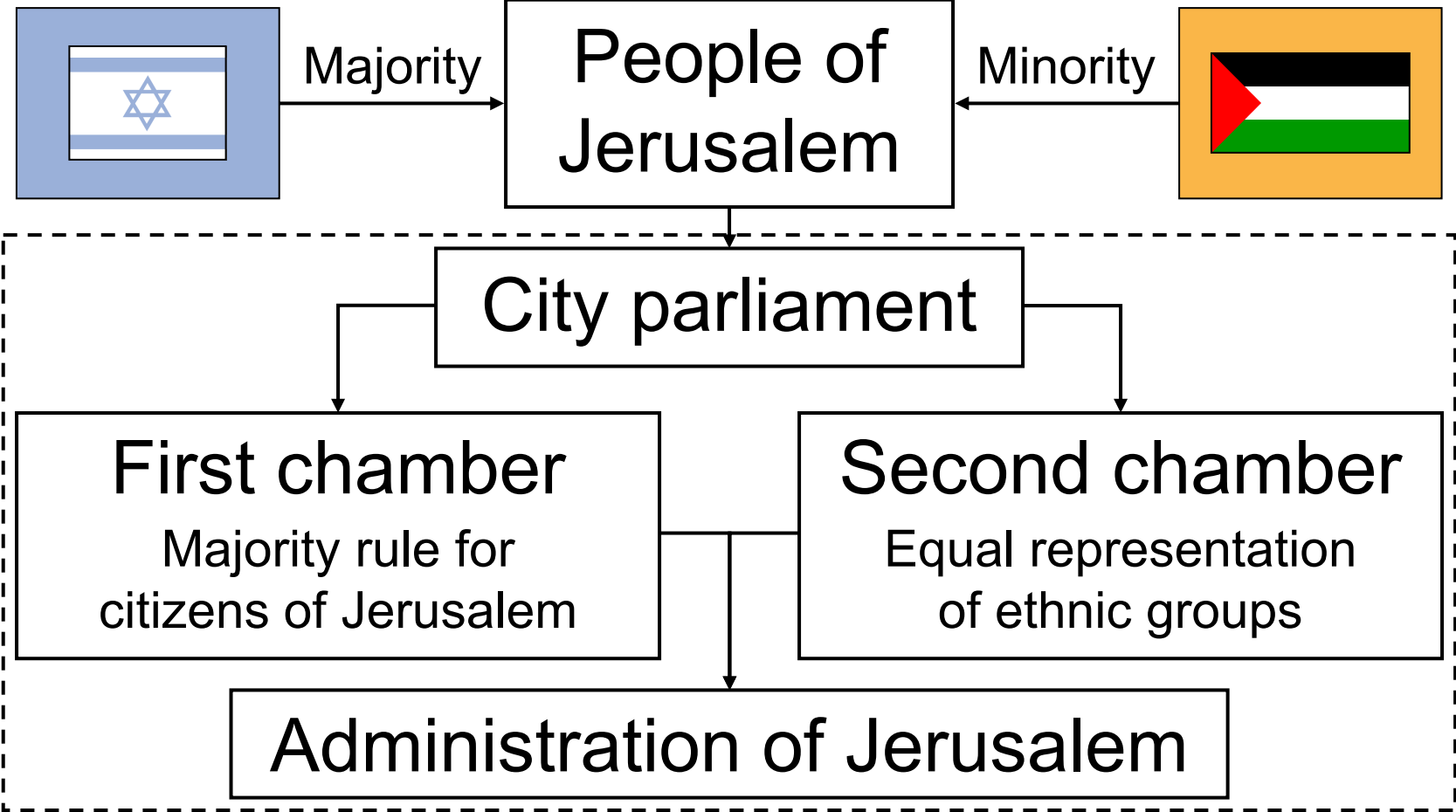
Jerusalem shall be the undivided capital of both since two authorities can coexist in that same city

Representation of sovereignty in the same undivided city of Jerusalem

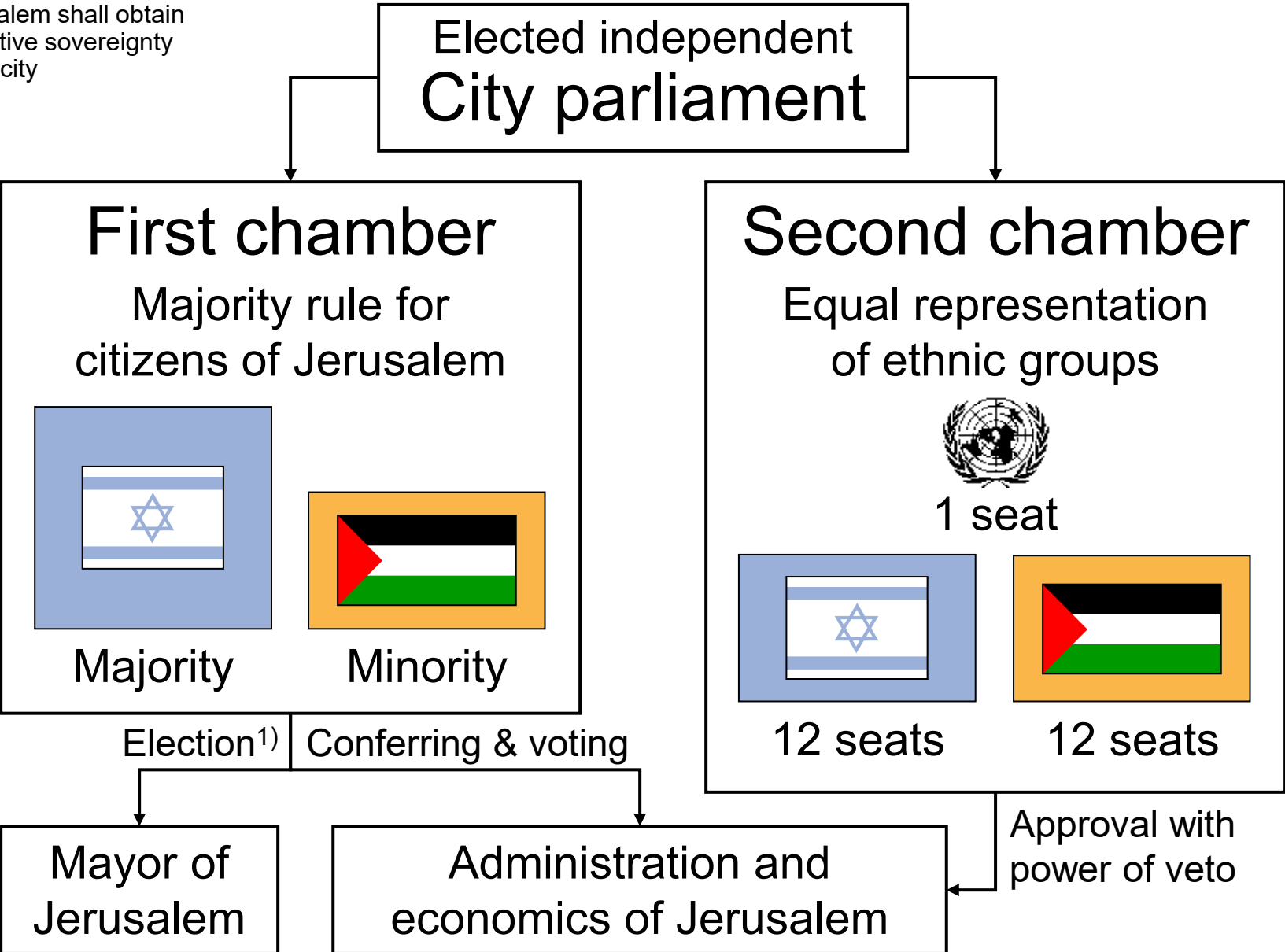


Seat of both presidents, Israeli Knesset and Palestine parliament, both governments, and both supreme courts; flying of both flags

The people of Jerusalem shall obtain balanced administrative sovereignty over their undivided city



The people of Jerusalem shall obtain balanced administrative sovereignty over their undivided city



Initial proposal¹⁾

Balance the power – Unite the people

Dr. Ulrich Hueck Germany (27 Sep 2000)

ulrich.hueck@u-ideas.net / www.u-ideas.net/jerusalem

It is virtually impossible to give administrative sovereignty²⁾ over an undivided Jerusalem to two different nations. But it might be possible for two different nations to coexist in the same undivided city for the purpose of representing their independent sovereignty.

Therefore, it is suggested for Jerusalem to distinguish between "representation of sovereignty" and "administrative sovereignty"²⁾: Let Jerusalem be the undivided capital of both, Israelis and Palestinians, with independent representations of their sovereignty in that city, but give the administrative sovereignty²⁾ over Jerusalem to the people of Jerusalem itself.

Then have an independent city parliament of Jerusalem with two chambers: The first chamber reflecting the principle of majority rule for the citizens of Jerusalem, the second chamber reflecting equal representation of ethnic groups³⁾ in Jerusalem. (...) Give one seat in the second chamber of Jerusalem's city parliament to a representative nominated by the United Nations. Examples: (...)

3 October 2000 4 Tishri 5761

www.jpost.com/Letters/7466.html (expired)

1) Security aspect was missing 3) Amendment "ethnic groups" versus "election wards" in the initial text

2) Amendment "administrative sovereignty" versus "territorial sovereignty" in the initial text