

## TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

### Annex I (a)

#### Israel-Jordan International Boundary Delimitation and Demarcation

1. It is agreed that, in accordance with Article 3 of the Treaty, the international boundary between the two states consists of the following sectors:
  - A. The Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers
  - B. The Dead Sea
  - C. The Emek Ha'arva/Wadi Araba
  - D. The Gulf of Aqaba
2. The boundary is delimited as follows:
  - A. Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers:
    1. The boundary line shall follow the middle of the main course of the flow of the Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers.
    2. The boundary line shall follow natural changes (accretion or erosion) in the course of the rivers unless otherwise agreed. Artificial changes in or of the course of the rivers shall not affect the location of the boundary unless otherwise agreed. No artificial changes may be made except by agreement between both Parties.
    3. In the event of a future sudden natural change in or of the course of the rivers (avulsion or cutting of new bed) the Joint Boundary Commission (Article 3 below) shall meet as soon as possible, to decide on necessary measures, which may include physical restoration of the prior location of the river course.
    4. The boundary line in the two rivers is shown on the 1:10,000 orthophoto maps dated 1994 (Appendix III attached to this Annex).
    5. Adjustment to the boundary line in any of the rivers due to natural changes (accretion or erosion) shall be carried out whenever it is deemed necessary by the Joint Boundary Commission or once every five years.
    6. The lines defining the special Naharayim/Baqura area are shown on the 1:10,000 orthophoto map (Appendix IV attached to this Annex).

7. The orthophoto maps and image maps showing the line separating Jordan from the territory that came under Israeli Military government control in 1967 shall have that line indicated in a different presentation and the legend shall carry on it the following disclaimer: "This line is the administrative boundary between Jordan and the territory which came under Israeli military government control in 1967. Any treatment of this line shall be without prejudice to the status of the territory."

#### B. Dead Sea and Salt Pans

The boundary line is shown on the 1:50000 image maps (2 sheets, Appendix II attached to this Annex). The list of geographic and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of this boundary line shall be based on Israel Jordan Boundary Datum (IJBD 1994) and, when completed and agreed upon by both parties, this list of coordinates shall be binding and take precedence over the maps as to the location of the boundary line in the Dead Sea and the salt pans.

#### C. Emek Ha'arava/Wadi Araba

1. The boundary line is shown on the 1:20,000 orthophoto maps (10 sheets, Appendix I attached to this Annex).
2. The land boundary shall be demarcated, under a joint boundary demarcation procedure, by boundary pillars which will be jointly located, erected, measured and documented on the basis of the boundary shown in the 1:20,000 orthophoto maps referred to in Article 2-C-(1) above. Between each two adjacent boundary pillars the boundary line shall follow a straight line.
3. The boundary pillars shall be defined in a list of geographic and UTM coordinates based on a joint boundary datum (IJBD 94) to be agreed upon by the Joint Team of Experts appointed by the two parties (hereinafter the JTE) using joint Global Positioning System (GPS) Measurements. The list of coordinates shall be prepared, signed and approved by both parties as soon as possible and not later than 9 months after this Treaty enters into force and shall become part of this Annex. This list of geographic and UTM coordinates when completed and agreed upon by both parties shall be binding and shall take precedence over the maps as to the location of the boundary line of this sector.
4. The boundary pillars shall be maintained by both Parties in accordance with a procedure to be agreed upon. The coordinates in article 2-C-(3) above shall be used to reconstruct boundary pillars in case they are damaged, destroyed or displaced.
5. The line defining the Zofar/Al-Ghamr area is shown on the 1:20,000 Emek Ha'arava/Wadi Araba orthophoto map (Appendix V attached to the Annex).

D. The Gulf of Aqaba

The parties shall act in accordance with Article 3.7 of the Treaty.

3. Joint Boundary Commission

- A. For the purpose of the implementation of this annex, the Parties will establish a Joint Boundary Commission comprised of three members from each country.
- B. The Commission will, with the approval of the respective governments, specify its work procedures, the frequency of its meetings, and the details of its scope of work. The Commission may invite experts and/or advisors as may be required.
- C. The Commission may form, as it deems necessary, specialized teams or committees and assign to them technical tasks.

palestine  
بالعربية

## **ANNEX I (b)**

### **THE NAHRAYIM/BAQURA AREA**

1. The two Parties agree that a special regime will apply to the Naharayim/Baqura area ("the area") on a temporary basis, as set out in this Annex. For the purpose of this Annex the area is detailed in Appendix IV.
2. Recognising that in the area which is under Jordan's sovereignty with Israeli private land ownership rights and property interests ("land owners") in the land comprising the area ("the land") Jordan undertakes:
  - 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 land-owners freely to dispose of their land in accordance with applicable Jordanian law;
  - 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 or any agreed purposes;
  - c. not to impose discriminatory taxes or charges with regard to the land or activities within the area;
  - d. to take all necessary measures to protect and prevent harassment of or harm to any person entering the area under this Annex;
  - 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 landowners, their invitees or employees.
3. Recognising Jordanian sovereignty over the area, Israel undertakes:
  - a. not to carry out or allow to be carried out in the area activities prejudicial to the peace or security of Jordan;
  - 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.
  - c. not to allow the dumping of wastes from outside the area into the area.
4.
  - a. Subject to this Annex, Jordanian law will apply to this area.

- b. Israeli law applying to the extra territorial activities of Israelis may be applied to Israelis and their activities in the area, and Israel may take measures in the area to enforce such laws.
  - c. Having regard to this Annex, Jordan will not apply its criminal laws to activities in the area which involve only Israeli nationals.
5. In the event of any joint projects to be agreed and developed by the parties in the area the terms of this Annex may be altered for the purpose of the joint project by agreement between the Parties at any time. One of the options to be discussed in the context of the joint projects would be the establishment of a Free-Trade Zone.
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.
7. In addition to the requirement referred to in Article 4 (a) of this Annex, the acquisition of land in the area by persons who are not Israeli citizens shall take place only with the prior approval of Jordan.
8. An Israeli-Jordanian Liaison Committee is hereby established in order to deal with all matters arising under this Annex.

## ANNEX I (c)

### THE ZOFAR/AL-GHAMR AREA

1. The two Parties agree that a special regime will apply to the Zofar/ Al-Ghamr area ("the area") on a temporary basis, as set out in this Annex. For the purpose of this Annex the area is in Appendix V.
2. Recognising that in the area which is under Jordan's sovereignty with Israeli private land use rights ("land owners") in the land comprising the area ("the land") Jordan undertakes:
  - 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 land-owners freely to dispose of their land in accordance with applicable Jordanian law;
  - 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 or any agreed purposes;
  - c. not to impose discriminatory taxes or charges with regard to the land or activities within the area;
  - d. to take all necessary measures to protect and prevent harassment of or harm to any person entering the area under this Annex;
  - 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 landowners, their invitees or employees.
3. Recognising Jordanian sovereignty over the area, Israel undertakes:
  - a. not to carry out or allow to be carried out in the area activities prejudicial to the peace or security of Jordan;
  - 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.
  - c. not to allow the dumping of wastes from outside the area into the area.
4.
  - a. Subject to this Annex, Jordanian law will apply to this area.

- b. Israeli law applying to the extra territorial activities of Israel may be applied to Israelis and their activities in the area, and Israel may take measures in the area to enforce such laws.
- c. Having regard to this Annex, Jordan will not apply its criminal laws to activities in the area which involve only Israeli nationals.
5. In the event of any joint projects to be agreed and developed by the parties in the area the terms of this Annex may be altered for the purpose of the joint project by agreement between the Parties at any time.
6. Without prejudice to private rights of use 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.
7. In addition to the requirement referred to in Article 4 (a) of this Annex, the acquisition of land in the area by persons who are not Israeli citizens shall take place only with the prior approval of Jordan.
8. An Israeli-Jordanian Liaison Committee is hereby established in order to deal with all matters arising under this Annex.

بالعربية  
palestine

## **Annex II**

### **Water Related Matters**

Pursuant to **Article 6 of the Treaty, Israel and Jordan** agreed on the following Articles on water related matters:

#### **Article I: Allocation**

1. Water from the Yarmouk River
  - a. Summer period - 15th May to 15th October of each year. Israel pumps (12) MCM and Jordan gets the rest of the flow.
  - b. Winter period - 16th October to 14th May of each year. Israel pumps (13) MCM and Jordan is entitled to the rest of the flow subject to provisions outlined hereinbelow: Jordan concedes to Israel pumping an additional (20) MCM from the Yarmouk in winter in return for Israel conceding to transferring to Jordan during the summer period the quantity specified in paragraphs (2.a) below from the Jordan River.
  - c. In order that waste of water will be minimized, Israel and Jordan may use, downstream of point 121/Adassiya Diversion, excess flood water that is not usable and will evidently go to waste unused.
2. Water from the Jordan River
  - a. Summer period - 15th May to 15th October of each year. In return for the additional water that Jordan concedes to Israel in winter in accordance with paragraph (1.b) above, Israel concedes to transfer to Jordan in the summer period (20) MCM from the Jordan River directly upstream from Deganya gates on the river. Jordan shall pay the operation and maintenance cost of such transfer through existing systems (not including capital cost) and shall bear the total cost of any new transmission system. A separate protocol shall regulate this transfer.
  - b. Winter period - 16th October to 14th May of each year. Jordan is entitled to store for its use a minimum average of (20) MCM of the floods in the Jordan River south of its confluence with the Yarmouk (as outlined in Article II below). Excess floods that are not usable and that will otherwise be wasted can be utilised for the benefit of the two Parties including pumped storage off the course of the river.
  - c. In addition to the above, Israel is entitled to maintain its current uses of the Jordan River waters between its confluence with the Yarmouk and its confluence with Tirat Zvi/Wadi Yabis. Jordan is entitled to an annual quantity equivalent to that of Israel, provided however, that Jordan's use will not harm the quantity or quality of the above Israeli uses. The Joint Water Committee (outlined in Article VII below) will



survey existing uses for documentation and prevention of appreciable harm.

- d. Jordan is entitled to an annual quantity of (10) MCM of desalinated water from the desalination of about (20) MCM of saline springs now diverted to the Jordan River. Israel will explore the possibility of financing the operation and maintenance cost of the supply to Jordan of this desalinated water (not including capital cost). Until the desalination facilities are operational, and upon the entry into force of the Treaty, Israel will supply Jordan (10) MCM of Jordan River water from the same location as in (2.a) above, outside the summer period and during dates Jordan selects, subject to the maximum capacity of transmission.

### 3. Additional Water

Israel and Jordan shall cooperate in finding sources for the supply to Jordan of an additional quantity of (50) MCM/year of water of drinkable standards. To this end, the Joint Water Committee will develop, within one year from the entry into force of the Treaty, a plan for the supply to Jordan of the abovementioned additional water. This plan will be forwarded to the respective governments for discussion and decision.

### 4. Operation and Maintenance

- a. Operation and maintenance of the systems on Israeli territory that supply Jordan with water, and their electricity supply, shall be Israel's responsibility. The operation and maintenance of the new systems that serve only Jordan will be contracted at Jordan's expense to authorities or companies selected by Jordan.
- b. Israel will guarantee easy unhindered access of personnel and equipment to such new systems for operation and maintenance. This subject will be further detailed in the agreements to be signed between Israel and the authorities or companies selected by Jordan.

## **Article II: Storage**

1. Israel and Jordan shall cooperate to build a diversion/storage dam on the Yarmouk River directly downstream of the point 121/Adassiya Diversion. The purpose is to improve the diversion efficiency into the King Abdullah Canal of the water allocation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and possibly for the diversion of Israel's allocation of the river water. Other purposes can be mutually agreed.
2. Israel and Jordan shall cooperate to build a system of water storage on the Jordan River, along their common boundary, between its confluence with the Yarmouk River and its confluence with Tirat Zvi/ Wadi Yabis, in order to implement the provision of paragraph (2.b) of Article I above. The storage system can also be made to accommodate more floods; Israel may use up to (3) MCM/year of added storage capacity.

3. Other storage reservoirs can be discussed and agreed upon mutually.

### **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 guidance of the Joint Water Committee.
3. Israel and Jordan will each prohibit the disposal of municipal and industrial wastewater into the course of the Yarmouk or 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 each protect water systems in its own territory, supplying water to the other, against any pollution, contamination, harm or unauthorised withdrawal of each other's allocations.

### **Article IV: Groundwater in Emek Ha'arava/Wadi Araba**

1. In accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, some wells drilled and used by Israel along with their associated systems fall on the Jordanian side of the borders. These wells and systems are under Jordan's sovereignty. Israel shall retain the use of these wells and systems in the quantity and quality detailed an Appendix to this Annex, that shall be jointly prepared by 31st December, 1994. Neither country shall take, nor cause to be taken, any measure that may appreciably reduce the yields of quality of these wells and systems.
2. Throughout the period of Israel's use of these wells and systems, replacement of any well that may fail among them shall be licensed by Jordan in accordance with the laws and regulations then in effect. For this purpose, the failed well shall be treated as though it was drilled under license from the competent Jordanian authority at the time of its drilling. Israel shall supply Jordan with the log of each of the wells and the technical information about it to be kept on record. The replacement well shall be connected to the Israeli electricity and water systems.

3. Israel may increase the abstraction rate from wells and systems in Jordan by up to (10) MCM/year above the yields referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to a determination by the Joint Water Committee that this undertaking is hydrogeologically feasible and does not harm existing Jordanian uses. Such increase is to be carried out within five years from the entry into force of the Treaty.
4. Operation and Maintenance
  - a. Operation and maintenance of the wells and systems on Jordanian territory that supply Israel with water, and their electricity supply shall be Jordan's responsibility. The operation and maintenance of these wells and systems will be contracted at Israel's expense to authorities or companies selected by Israel.
  - b. Jordan will guarantee easy unhindered access of personnel and equipment to such wells and systems for operation and maintenance. This subject will be further detailed in the agreements to be signed between Jordan and the authorities or companies selected by Israel.

#### **Article V: Notification and Agreement**

1. Artificial changes in or of the course of the Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers can only be made by mutual agreement.
2. Each country undertakes to notify the other, six months ahead of time, of any intended projects which are likely to change the flow of either of the above rivers along their common boundary, or the quality of such flow. The subject will be discussed in the Joint Water Committee with the aim of preventing harm and mitigating adverse impacts such projects may cause.

#### **Article VI: Co-operation**

1. Israel and Jordan undertake to exchange relevant data on water resources through the Joint Water Committee.
2. Israel and Jordan shall co-operate in developing plans for purposes of increasing water supplies and improving water use efficiency, within the context of bilateral, regional or international cooperation.

#### **Article VII: Joint Water Committee**

1. For the purpose of the implementation of this Annex, the Parties will establish a Joint Water Committee comprised of three members from each country.
2. The Joint Water Committee will, with the approval of the respective governments, specify its work procedures, the frequency of its meetings, and the details of its scope of work. The Committee may invite experts and/or advisors as may be required.
3. The Committee may form, as it deems necessary, a number of specialized sub-committees and assign them technical tasks. In this context, it is agreed that

these sub-committees will include a northern sub- committee and a southern sub-committee, for the management on the ground of the mutual water resources in these sectors.

palestine  
بالعربية

## **ANNEX III**

### **Combatting Crime and Drugs**

Pursuant to Article 12 of the Treaty, Israel and Jordan have decided to co-operate in the following fields:

#### **A. Co-operation on Combating Dangerous Drugs**

1. The two Parties shall co-operate in fighting illicit drugs according to the legal system of their countries.
2. The two Parties shall take all necessary measures to prevent drug smuggling between the two countries.
3. The two Parties shall exchange information regarding drug trafficking and dealers' activities concerning the two countries.
4. Information given by one of the Parties may not be shared with a third party without the consent of the Party which provided the information.
5. The two Parties shall exchange and share the experience of fighting against drugs, including anti-drug education, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation programs, technical means and methods of concealment.
6. In order to identify the persons involved in drug activities, the two Parties shall facilitate controlled deliveries of drugs between the two countries according to their laws.
7. Drug law enforcement officers from both sides shall meet periodically to coordinate efforts pertaining to drug problems concerning the two countries.
8. The two Parties shall maintain open channels of communication such as fax, telephone and telex for liaison purposes in drug matters concerning the two countries.
9. The two Parties shall cooperate with the multilateral forums which deal with drug issues in the area.
10. The two Parties shall cooperate in investigating procedures necessary for collecting evidence and indictment in cases against drug dealers which concern either or both countries.
11. The two Parties shall exchange information regarding statistics on the type and number of drug crimes committed in each country including detailed information regarding suspected and convicted persons involved in these cases.
12. The two Parties shall exchange all relevant information regarding the narcotic drug producing laboratories if revealed in either of the two

countries, including structure, working methods and technical features of the laboratory as well as the type and trademark of the product.

13. The cooperation described in this document will be carried out in accordance with the legal system of the two countries.

## B. Crime

The Parties have agreed that the Agreements to be negotiated pursuant to Article 12 of the Treaty shall cover the following issues:

### Crime

- Exchange of information concerning all aspects of smuggling, theft (including art objects, vehicles, national treasures, antiquities and documents), etc.
- Apprehension of criminals and exchange of information including transmission of evidence in order to carry out judicial procedures in each of the two countries, subject of the relevant treaties and regulations.

### General Cooperation

- Exchange of information regarding technical matters.
- Exchange of information regarding training and research.
- Joint police research projects on topics of mutual interest to both countries.

### Additional Issues

- Rescue.
- Unintentional border crossing, fugitives from justice.
- Notification of detention of nationals of the other country.
- Establishment of a liaison mechanism between the sides.

## C. Cooperation on Forensic Science

0. The two Parties shall cooperate on the subjects of criminal identification and forensic science.
1. The two Parties shall share and exchange professional experience and training programmes, inter alia:
  - a. Use of field kits for preliminary examinations

- b. Analysis of illicit drugs.
- c. Analysis of poisons and toxic materials.
- d. Forensic biology and DNA examinations.
- e. Toolmarks and materials examinations.
- f. Questionable documents examinations.
- g. Analysis of voice prints.
- h. Analysis of fire arms.
- i. Detection of latent fingerprints.
- j. Analysis of explosive traces.
- k. Examination for arson in laboratories.
- l. Identification of victims in mass disasters.
- m. Research and development in forensic science

palestine  
بالعربية

## 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 biodiversity and the imperative of attaining economic growth based on sustainable development principles.

In light of the above, both Parties agree to co-operate in matters relating to environmental protection in general and to those that may mutually affect them. Areas of such co-operation are detailed as follows:

- 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.
- B. Taking the necessary steps by both countries to co-operate in the following areas:
  - o Environmental planning and management including conducting Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and exchanging of data on projects possessing potential impact on their respective environments.
  - o Environmental legislation, regulations, standards and enforcement thereof.
  - o Research and applied technology.
  - o Emergency response, monitoring, related notification procedures and control of damages.
  - o Code of conduct through regional charters.

This may be achieved through the establishment of joint modalities and mechanisms of cooperation to ensure exchange of information, communication and coordination regarding matters and activities of mutual environmental concern between their environmental administrations and experts.

- 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.
  2. Air quality control, including general standards, criteria and all types of man-made hazardous radiations, fumes and gases.



3. Marine environment and coastal resources management.
  4. Waste management including hazardous wastes.
  5. Pest control including house flies and mosquitoes, and prevention of diseases transferred by pests, such as malaria and leishmaniosis.
  6. Abatement and control of pollution, contamination and other manmade hazards to the environment.
  7. Desertification: combatting desertification, exchange of information and research knowledge, and the implementation of suitable technologies.
  8. Public awareness and environmental education, encouraging the exchange of knowledge, information, study materials, education programmes and training through public actions and awareness campaigns.
  9. Noise: reducing noise pollution through regulation, licensing and enforcement based on agreed standards.
  10. Potential co-operation in case of natural disasters.
- D. In accordance with the above, the two Parties agree to co-operate in activities and projects in the following geographical areas:

#### The Gulf of Aqaba

##### I.1 The Marine Environment:

- Natural resources.
- Coastal reef protection.
- Marine pollution:
  - Marine sources: such as oil spills, littering and waste disposal and others.
  - Land-based sources: such as liquid waste, solid waste and littering.
  - Abatement, including monitoring and emergency response actions.

##### I.2 Coastal Zone Management - The Littoral

- Nature reserves and protected areas.
- Environmental protection of water resources.
- Liquid waste.
- Solid waste.
- Tourism and recreational activities.

- Ports.
- Transport.
- Industry and power generation.
- Air quality.
- Hazardous materials.
- Environmental assessments.

## I. The Rift Valley

### II.1 The Jordan River

Israel and Jordan agree to cooperate along the common boundaries in the following aspects:

- Ecological rehabilitation of the Jordan River.
- Environmental protection of water resources to ensure optimal water quality, at reasonably usable standards.
- Agricultural pollution control.
- Liquid waste.
- Pest control.
- Nature reserves and protected areas.
- Tourism and historical heritage.

### II.2 The Dead Sea

- Nature reserves and protected areas.
- Pest control.
- Environmental protection of water resources.
- Industrial pollution control.
- Tourism and historical heritage.

### II.3 Emek Ha'arava/Wadi Araba

- Environmental protection of water resources.
- Nature reserves and protected areas.
- Pest control.

- Tourism and historical heritage.
- Agricultural pollution control.

palestini  
بالعربية

## **ANNEX V**

### **Interim Measures**

#### **Border Crossing Points Procedures between Israel and Jordan**

In pursuance of Article 28 of the Treaty of Peace, the Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The Crossing Points between Israel and Jordan shall be opened in both directions for Jordanians, Israelis, and third country nationals.
2. Procedures of crossing shall be in accordance to the regulations in both countries.
3. Both Parties shall recognise passports of the other, and the stamps and visas affixed by the other Party on passports. The stamps on the passports will include English and Hebrew/Arabic, and will include the date of the crossing, the name of the country which stamps the document, and the name of the crossing point.
4. The Crossing Points shall be opened 5 days a week, from Sunday to Thursday, during all the year, except for Yom Kippur and the first day of Al Hijrah calendar. The dates of these two holy days shall be communicated to the other side beforehand.
5. The Crossing Points shall be opened from 08:00 to 18:30 hours.
6. Each Party has the right to refuse entry to a person, in accordance with its regulations. In this case, each Party undertakes to accept this person back into the country, without delay, according to international practices.
7. Each Party shall apply its customs regulations.
8. Each Party shall provide the passengers with the A.17 international immigration form of the other Party, before crossing.
9. Direct links, both telephonic and fax, shall be established between the authorities of both sides of the Crossing Points, in order to provide solutions to any problem.
10. The passenger's passport should be valid for at least six months after the date of the crossing, in accordance with the international practices.
11. Each Party shall provide the other with a list of the countries whose citizens are exempted from visa requirements.
12. These arrangements shall go into effect as from the next day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.
13. Within a period of up to 3 months from the date stated in paragraph 12 above, interim arrangements regulating passage of persons through the Crossing

Points, and visa procedures shall be applied. Both Parties may shorten this period by mutual agreement.

14. During the interim period mentioned in paragraph 13 above, visas to Israeli and Jordanian citizens shall be granted as agreed between the Parties.
15. Pending the mutual opening of the Embassies in the two countries, Israeli and Jordanian nationals shall be granted the necessary visas through the following procedures:
  - a. The tourist should apply for the visa through a travel agent in his country, who shall convey the application to his counterpart travel agent in the other country. This correspondent travel agent shall apply for the visa to the Ministry of Interior in his country. The visa shall then be collected at the Crossing Point with a copy to be sent to the travel agent, and another one shall be delivered to the terminals on each side.

Upon the opening of the Embassies in both countries, the Parties will adjust the above procedures as necessary.

- b. Visitors such as businessmen, scientists, officials and journalists, shall contact the respective counterpart who in turn shall apply on their behalf to the Ministry of Interior as above.

The visa shall then be collected at the crossing point, and a copy shall be delivered to the terminals on each side.

Upon the opening of the Embassies in both countries, these persons will apply for visas through the respective Embassies.

16.
  - a. Visa fees shall be collected on a reciprocal basis.
  - b. Terminal fees shall be collected in accordance with applicable regulations in both countries.
17. This system shall be revised after two months and a half from the date mentioned in paragraph 12 above, in accordance with any relevant bilateral agreements to be signed as an outcome of this Treaty.
18. The existing arrangements for Muslim Israeli nationals who cross into Jordan in transit to Saudi Arabia for Muslim Pilgrimage, shall continue to be applicable.
19. Transportation for Israeli and Jordanian tourists between the terminals of each of the Crossing Points shall be by shuttle bus, and the tourist vehicles provided by travel agents of the visited country shall carry them from its terminal to their final destination.
20. The Parties agreed that matters relating to persons entering one of the two countries by one Crossing Point, Harbors or Airports, and wishing to exit that

country also through other border Crossing Points, Harbors or Airports shall be discussed during the interim period mentioned in paragraph 13 above.

21. The Parties agreed that matters relating to the passage of vehicles through the Crossing Points shall be discussed during the interim period mentioned in paragraph 13 above, taking into account the transportation, tourism and any other relevant bilateral agreements, to be concluded between the parties.
22. Teams of the two Parties shall monitor the implementation of this Annex.

palestine  
بالعربية

## Agreed Minutes

### A. Concerning Article 3 (f) stating that:

"Immediately upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty, each Party will deploy on each side of the international boundary as defined in Annex I (a)."

The Parties recognise the practical questions connected with the deployment (such as demarcation, minefields, fences), and therefore would interpret the language to mean that the deployment would start immediately, continue uninterrupted and expeditiously, and conclude no later than 3 months after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

### B. With regard to economic and monetary matters pertaining specifically to the territories under Israeli Military control, the two governments shall consult with each other with the aim of:

1. eliminating or mitigating adverse effects on their economies;
2. giving each other enough time to make the necessary adjustments.

The above is without prejudice to activities which are the result of relations with other states or to former obligations with regard to the territories referred to above, except to the extent that the implementation of such obligations may have adverse effects and to the extent that the implementation is within their control.

### C. In the spirit of peace, the two Parties attach high priority to the planned recreation joint venture project in the Naharayim/Baqura area, they favourably consider the partnership in peace to be created there, and will endeavor together to promote its implementation as soon as possible.

### D. The parties will, upon the signature of this Treaty, establish a joint committee headed by senior officials to monitor the implementation of this Treaty and the conclusion of relevant agreements, in accordance with the Treaty provisions.

*Source: Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs,*

<http://www.israel-mfa.gov.il/MFA/Peace%20Process/Guide%20to%20the%20Peace%20Process/Israel-Jordan%20Peace%20Treaty>

*and Site of King Hussein of Jordan,*

<http://www.kinghussein.gov.jo/peacetreaty.html>