

BLUEPRINT FOR AN IMPOSED PEACE **TO END THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT**

January 24, 2024

PART TWO

The Process to Adopt and Implement the Blueprint for an Imposed Peace to End the Conflict Can Begin Today

“The unique misfortune of the Palestinian refugees is that they are a weapon in what seems to be a permanent war.”

Martha Gellhorn
Pioneering War Correspondent
1961

Richard J. Annen, Director, Center for Conflict Resolution Strategies

Part Two
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PREAMBLE

Part One of this Paper sets forth the historical and current facts of the Conflict, which must be understood and appreciated to know that the opportunity to impose peace is now. History has brought the Conflict to the point where Israel, allied Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE, Morocco, the EU, and the US are now perfectly positioned to come together to achieve peace and end the Conflict with the elimination of Hamas.

This, Part Two of the Paper, sets forth the general principles that govern and the specific elements of the Blueprint for an Imposed Peace (the “Blueprint”).

I. INTRODUCTION

For the last 18 years, the entire lifetime of almost ½ of the population of Gaza, the Palestinians in Gaza have lived under the heavy hand of Hamas, which controls every aspect of Palestinian society in Gaza, including the humanitarian aid flowing into Gaza through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

Established in 1949, in 1961 UNRWA was described as “a splendid mother-and-father [that] can serve the [Palestinian] refugees as a guide to the future,” (Martha Gellhorn, “The Arabs of Palestine,” *The Atlantic Monthly*, October 1961 at pp. 64-65). But Gellhorn also noted: “The unique misfortune of the Palestinian refugees is that they are a weapon in what seems to be a permanent war.” (*Id.* At 46). As one of the first female war correspondents, even Gellhorn would likely not have predicted how “permanent” that war has become or that the “splendid mother-and-father” UNRWA would become a vehicle of a terrorist organization to turn Gaza into a welfare state, use its educational system to employ teachers to enforce and promote terrorist ideology and radicalize the population to hate Jews, and divert the humanitarian aid flowing through UNRWA to wage “permanent war” and enrich Hamas’ leaders.

The Blueprint accounts for and addresses the challenge of imposing peace on a radicalized Palestinian population, which according to recent polls, the majority of which “may” have supported Hamas’ actions on October 7, 2023. I say “may” because, as observed by Gellhorn in 1961: “[A] poll would have to be secret because it is impossible, even perilous, for an Arab refugee openly to disclaim interest in Palestine.” (*Id.* at 64.) But, peace, and especially not living in fear, may substantially increase the 43% of the Palestinian people who believe that the first most vital Palestinian goal should be to end Israeli occupation in the areas occupied in 1967 and build a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East

Jerusalem as its capital. (See Part One at p. 72.) If one takes into account the testimony of captured and/or surrendering Hamas fighters, removing Hamas from Gaza should push that percentage well past a majority.

Looked at from a different angle, the Palestinian people must have something that is not worth losing. They must be given the opportunity to take “ownership” of Gaza and the West Bank and know that by living in peace with Israel they can take control of the trajectory of their lives. The Blueprint shows that after 75 years of war, that opportunity now exists.

The Blueprint is a “living document,” a work in progress. It needs the expertise of others to expand on it and create the “detailed drawings” that are needed for each of its elements.

To all who read this Paper, I invite your comments and suggested additions and/or subtractions. The hope is that with the input of others, and particularly those who are experienced students of the Conflict, the Blueprint will be a viable plan for peace for use by those who are in a position to impose peace.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPALS THAT GOVERN THE BLUEPRINT

Together with the historical facts (see Part One), findings and conclusions can be drawn to identify the issues that must be addressed as elements of an imposed peace, which form the framework of the general principles that govern the Blueprint.

A. Palestinians want their own independent state.

1. Jews and Arabs have each inhabited the area called Palestine for thousands of years. The Arabs who lived in Palestine, who today are called Palestinians, have no historical right to be the sole inhabitants or otherwise control the whole of Palestine, nor do the Jews. Jews have accepted this fact, but many of the Arabs who are called Palestinians today, have not, and have been indoctrinated in Hamas’ false claim that the Palestinians have a historic right to all of former Palestine “from the river to the sea.”

2. Jews and Arabs both wanted and saw the opportunity to create respective independent states in approximately 1916 with the fall of the Ottoman Empire during World War I. The Jews envisioned two states, one Jewish and one Arab. The Arabs envisioned a single Arab state.

B. There is no current alternative to establishing a Palestinian state.

1. Every Arab state that accepted the Arabs that left Palestine as

refugees in the past, Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon, was destabilized by their presence and actions of the PLO, terrorist organization that controlled them.

2. Today, the only Arab states that could possibly accept the Palestinian people in their current locations would be by Jordan annexing the West Bank and Egypt annexing Gaza. Neither will do that. So leery is Egypt, that it built a border wall along its border with Gaza and will not even provide temporary refuge to Palestinians while Israel is in the process of eliminating Hamas from Gaza.

3. Because the Palestinian people are radicalized against Jews and Israel, Israel is not a candidate for making the West Bank or Gaza part of Israel.

4. It is not feasible for Israel to occupy Gaza and the West Bank indefinitely. Occupation, by definition, means a destabilized society which simply invites the reintroduction of a terrorist organization that feeds upon societal discontent, and/or the continuation of terrorist-type activity. The Israeli people want peace, not periodic bus bombings and uprisings. Further, the financial drain on Israel of indefinite occupation would be immense.

5. Israel's current opposition to a two-state solution is not shared by any other country, including the US and Israel's other ardent allies and supporters.

6. Arab states have signaled that with a two-state solution, they will financially help to rebuild Gaza and otherwise support a terrorist-free Palestinian state, and in the case of Saudi Arabia, normalize relations with Israel. The US Senate voted to support a Palestinian state.

7. Israel's leadership fears that the existence of a Palestinian state will only serve as a more secure launching ground for attacks on Israel, as called for by the PLO in its 1974 "Phased Plan" to destroy Israel and adopted by Hamas in its 1988 Covenant and 2017 Charter.

8. Hamas is a proxy of Iran, which is the real threat to Israel and stability in the Middle East. Ending the Conflict hurts Iran and its other proxies, Hezbollah and the Houthis.

9. Hamas, as a terrorist-criminal organization, is the oxymoron of peace and must be eliminated from Gaza. Any continued presence of Hamas in Gaza precludes establishing a Palestinian state.

C. A Palestinian state must be put on a path to become stable and self-sustaining.

1. The work of the Peel and Woodhead Commissions in 1937 and 1938 showed that a peace plan that does not include establishing a stabilized, self-

sustaining Palestinian state (as UN Resolution 181 in 1947 failed to do), will not result in peace, but only the creation of a destabilized state.

2. Before the current war, Gaza was in a state of destabilization based on the size of its population, population growth, the demographic characteristics of its residents, with half of the population under 18 years of age, an unemployment rate of 47%, more than 80% of the population living in poverty, its schools, why ostensibly run by UNRWA, being used to indoctrinate terrorist ideology and Jewish hatred, and other factors, many a direct result of the actions of Hamas, including hospitals being used to shield Hamas' terrorist activities.

3. Humanitarian aid will continue to be needed.

4. International aid to rebuild Gaza will be needed.

5. Substantial amounts of humanitarian aid previously provided is in the pockets/bank accounts/investments of Hamas and Palestinian Authority leaders and has been used as a "carrot" to recruit Hamas fighters.

6. All funds received by Hamas, from whatever source, and all Hamas investments in real estate and other assets, belong to the Palestinian people.

D. A Palestinian state cannot serve as a base of operations for future attacks on Israel.

1. Rising in power since 1968, the PLO issued its "Phased Plan" to destroy Israel by calling for acceptance of the original Partition Plan and then enticing the Arab States to join them in using the new state of Palestine territory as the bases from which to engage in a two-stage war to destroy Israel.

2. Israel abandoned Gaza to the PA in 2005, only to have Hamas take power and use Gaza as a "secure location" to wage war on Israel.

3. The Palestinians are a radicalized population (see below).

4. Israel must be secure in knowing that it will not be subject to attack originating from Gaza or the West Bank in the future.

5. An independent Palestinian state must be demilitarized on national and local levels. It cannot have a military force. It must be a firearm-free, weapons free country, with only law enforcement personnel having weapons.

6. Defense of the Palestinian state from external and internal threats to its security need be guaranteed by Israel and Arab states.

7. Self-governance of the Palestinian state can only occur when it is stabilized and all vestiges of terrorist support or promotion end.

E. Borders of a Palestinian state.

1. On November 29, 1947, the UN General Assembly voted in favor of Resolution 181 for the partition of the British Mandate of Palestine into two states, one Jewish and one Arab (the “Partition Plan”), which became effective on August 1, 1948.

2. On May 15, 1948, British forces withdrew, and Israel was declared to be an independent state with its borders defined by the Partition Plan. Arab armies attacked and lost. The resulting armistice lines established in 1949 essentially reflect the borders of Gaza and the West Bank today and included less territory for a Palestinian state than the UN’s 1947 Partition Plan. Arabs were expelled by Israel from conquered territory, with the majority moving to Gaza and the West Bank. Jews were expelled from Arab countries in the Middle East and Africa, with most coming to Israel.

3. After 75 years, the expulsion of Arabs/Palestinians cannot be resolved by their returning areas that are now part of Israel, no more than Jews seeking to return to the territories from which they were expelled. The territorial designations for an Arab state in Resolution 181 are “time dead.”

4. Neither Gaza nor the West Bank have ever been the territory of a sovereign nation.

5. Following the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel took control of Gaza, the West Bank, and other territories.

6. Israel has not sought to annex either Gaza or the West Bank. Israel effectively abandoned Gaza, with its defined borders, to the Palestinians in 2005. Hamas expelled the Palestinian Authority from Gaza in 2007.

7. Recent surveys find that 43% of Palestinians believe that the first most vital Palestinian goal should be to end Israeli occupation in the areas occupied in 1967 and build a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital. If this were to happen, it is reasonable to believe that support for such would increase, and potentially significantly.

8. As noted by the Brazilian ambassador to the UN in 1967 regarding Security Council Resolution 242, borderlines should be adjusted to achieve “secure permanent boundaries” to realize the goal of a “just and lasting peace in the Middle East. . .”

9. The borders of a Palestinian state would be the existing defined borders of Gaza and adjusted borders of the West Bank. East Jerusalem, with its borders to be defined, will become an international city, and may serve as the location of the capital of the new Palestinian state. Points of conflict, such as

Temple Mount aka Al Aqsa Mosque, should be part of the international city of East Jerusalem and freely accessible to all people.

F. Palestinians have been radicalized to hate Jews and want Israel destroyed.

1. From the end of World War I in 1918 to 1948, the Arabs in Palestine were in violent conflict with Jews in Palestine rising to the level of a civil war.

2. From 1948 to today, the Palestinian people have been increasingly radicalized to support nation states and then terrorist organizations espousing Jewish hatred and seeking Israel's destruction.

3. Many Palestinians hold the delusional belief that through Hamas, they will prevail in defeating Israel and eventually create a single Palestinian state "from the river to the sea."

4. It has been written that "the culture of resistance is embedded in the Palestinian society on the religious, political, economic and social levels." (See Mahjoob Zweiri, Director of the Gulf Studies Center at Qatar University, *"Excluding Hamas from the 'day after' in Gaza would be a mistake,"* Aljazeera, December 20, 2023.) This is a mischaracterization promoted by Hamas that ignores the Hamas Covenant, Hamas' actions, and the purpose for which Hamas has indoctrinated the Palestinian people. The culture embedded by Hamas is not to resist Israel, but to kill Jews and destroy Israel. Hamas has no role in post-war Gaza.

5. Despite their poor living conditions and being subjected to periodic wars and Israeli reprisals, many Palestinians hold Hamas and other terrorist groups in high esteem and condemn the US, EU, and Arab countries that support or recognize Israel's sovereignty, including along with the UN and Red Cross, their role as humanitarian aid providers to the Palestinian people.

6. Palestinians' delusional beliefs are so strong that they are willing to allow their children to be killed digging tunnels for Hamas, shielding Hamas fighters, and being subjected to Hamas initiated Israeli reprisals.

7. With control of Gaza for the last 18 years, Hamas is the greatest source for the continuing and increasing radicalization and indoctrination of the residents of Gaza. Many Palestinians support Hamas' horrific actions on October 7, 2023.

8. For there to be peace and end the Conflict, Hamas and every other terror organization in Gaza and the West Bank must be eliminated.

9. For Palestinians to assume self-governance of a Palestinian state, Israel must be secure in knowing that no terrorist organization exists or can come to exist in the Palestinian state.

G. Governance of a Palestinian state.

1. There is no Palestinian leadership vacuum for the Palestinian Authority (PA) to fill. Despite its recognition by the UN and many nations, including the US, as the representative of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian Authority and its president, Mahmoud Abbas, do not have the faith and trust of the Palestinian people, nor Israel.

2. The Palestinian people so disliked and distrusted the Palestinian Authority and Abbas, they voted for Hamas, a known terrorist organization.

3. The PA is a corrupt organization that has used the plight of the Palestinian people to enable its leaders to siphon off humanitarian aid funds (just a Hamas has done), which factor alone disqualifies them from governance.

4. It has been reported that on January 2, 2024, PA President Abbas announced a general strike for January 3 in response to the Israeli strike that killed Hamas deputy leader Saleh al-Arouri in Lebanon. This showing of support and solidarity with Hamas, alone, disqualifies the PA from governance of post-war Gaza and the West Bank.

5. Hamas must be eliminated, and any remnant or supporter thereof shall have no role in governance.

6. It follows that there can be no “unity” government with the PA and Hamas.

7. Political parties and their members who espouse terrorist ideology cannot participate in governance of the Palestinian state at any level.

8. Palestinians who are selected to be part of the governance of the Palestinian state must have no connection to terrorist organizations and may not promote or seek to promote terrorist ideology.

9. The national psyche of the Palestinian people, particularly in Gaza, is similar to that of the Japanese people during World War II. The Japanese people engaged in a transference from fanatical goals to those of peace leading to prosperity. The transformation of the Japanese people is reflected in The Constitution of Japan, effective May 3, 1947, which may serve as a model for the Palestinian state (and from which Exhibit A hereto, a draft Constitution of the Palestinian state, was prepared).

H. The UN has no role in post-war governance of a Palestinian state.

1. The UN does not recognize Hamas as a terrorist organization.

2. On June 13, 2018, in response to a proposed resolution regarding protecting Palestinian civilians, the UN General Assembly rejected a US amendment to the resolution calling for condemning Hamas for repeatedly firing rockets into Israel and inciting violence along the boundary fence. US Ambassador to the UN, Nikki Haley, addressed the Assembly and stated: “[F]or many delegations, attacking Israel had become a ‘favorite political sport.’ Such one-sided resolutions as the one presented today, which failed to even mention Hamas, did nothing to advance peace.”

3. The UN Human Rights Council has passed 45 resolutions condemning Israel.

4. The UN, and world leaders, calling for yet another ceasefire after Hamas’ October 7, 2023, attack only serves to escalate the level of violence that would accompany the next attack and evidences a continuing failure to recognize that Hamas must be eliminated if the cycle of violence, and ultimately the Conflict, is to end.

5. No other nation on earth with the means to stop it would allow its citizens to endure for a single day what Hamas has caused the citizens of Israel to endure for 18 years. But that is exactly what the UN has been complicit in perpetuating.

6. It took the horrific events of October 7, 2023, for Israel’s leadership to accept what the people of Israel recognized after the war in 2021 – there cannot be peace until Hamas is eliminated from Gaza. The UN has yet to condemn Hamas for those events.

7. The UN has failed to acknowledge that Hamas must be torn from the fabric of the Palestinian people in Gaza, and for such to be done, many Palestinian civilians will be killed and that their deaths have been orchestrated and are part of Hamas’ plan (see Hamas Covenant).

8. The UN’s resolution of December 12, 2023, calling for another ceasefire following Hamas’ most horrific attack on Israel to date and Israel’s response, resolves nothing and supports a continuance of the Conflict’s cycle of violence and future, and a much worse October 7 in the future.

9. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has been corrupted to the point of providing material support to Hamas, including using its systems of schools in Gaza to teach terrorist ideology, with teachers openly supporting Hamas, including its actions on October 7, 2023. (See, for example, December 4, 2023, letter from Senator Marsha Blackburn to UNRWA Commissioner-General, and citations therein.)

10. The UN's past and current actions are not only clearly discriminatory but outright antisemitic to the point of supporting a macabre desire for the Jewish people of Israel to continue to suffer at the will of a terrorist organizations.

VII. A BLUEPRINT FOR AN IMPOSED PEACE TO END THE CONFLICT

With the eventual elimination of Hamas and Israel with occupying control over Gaza and the West Bank, the opportunity and power to **impose peace** on the Palestinian people exists now. The following **Blueprint for an Imposed Peace** will invest the Palestinian people with the opportunity to build their lives in their Palestinian state, give the citizens of Israel the peace and security they so deserve, and end the Conflict.

A. The parties to impose peace.

1. Israel and the Arab states have shown that they can find peace, normalize relations, and form an alliance against Iran. While Israel is acting to eliminate Hamas, the mandatory prerequisite to ending the Conflict, now is the time and opportunity for them to form an alliance to impose peace and force an end to the Conflict.

2. Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE, Morocco, the EU, and US shall form an alliance for the governing of the Palestinian people (the "Alliance" or "Governing Council"). A designee of the Palestinian Authority (PA) will also be a member of the Governing Council.

3. For the reasons stated in Section VI H. above, the UN will have no role in the governance of the Palestinian state.

B. Establishment and borders of the Palestinian state.

1. The Alliance shall act to determine the borders of the Palestinian state, which will be the existing defined borders of Gaza and agreed upon borders for the West Bank.

2. The Alliance shall establish a Palestinian state within the agreed upon borders and obtain international recognition thereof.

3. Israel will immediately end all new settler activity within the agreed upon borders of the Palestinian state. Israeli citizens currently residing within the agreed upon borders of the Palestinian state may choose to stay with full rights of ownership of any land they own but must recognize the sovereignty and legal authority of the new Palestinian state.

4. The Palestinian Authority will cooperate in transferring control of any existing Palestinian governmental agencies established by the PA to the Governing Council.

C. The Palestinian state shall be placed and held in Trust pending self-governance.

1. The established Palestinian state will be placed in a Trust that the Governing Council shall administer for no less than five (5) years and thereafter until such time as it determines the citizens of the Palestinian state are ready and capable of assuming self-governance.

2. The Governing Council shall issue after the fourth year an annual report as to the remaining actions that need to be taken before there can be self-governance.

3. Within one (1) year of the Governing Council finding that the citizens of the Palestinian state are ready for self-governance, by which time all governmental ministries, departments, and agencies necessary for governance shall have been established, Legislative elections will have been held, and the citizens of the Palestinian state shall elect their first President.

4. Within one (1) year after the President is elected, the Governing Council shall transfer all their responsibilities to the President and Legislature (below).

D. The Palestinian state shall exist as a de-militarized state.

1. The Palestinian state shall be a completely de-militarized state. Firearms shall only be possessed by law enforcement officers.

2. The Palestinian state shall have no military force or militia and only internal law enforcement forces.

3. Members of the Alliance shall agree to defend the Palestinian state against all forms of aggression, external and internal, both before and after transfer of the governance to the citizens of the Palestinian state.

4. All terrorist organizations and affiliates will be eliminated from the Palestinian state before the transfer of the government to the citizens of Palestine. The Alliance shall act to ensure that no country that supports terrorism or terrorist organization acts to interfere with the lives of the citizens or otherwise seeks to destabilize the Palestinian state or to use the territory of the Palestinian state to harass or otherwise attack Israel or any other country.

5. Alliance members shall ensure the Palestinian state remains de-militarized and secure by patrolling its land and sea borders, and in-coming aircraft.

6. Fully vetted Palestinians will be trained to assume the responsibilities for the Palestinian state's internal law enforcement, including national and local police.

7. Supporters of terrorist organizations and promoters of their ideology shall be banned from public service at all levels.

8. Identification and destruction of the underground tunnel networks in Gaza and the West Bank, including cross-border tunnels to Israel and Egypt, shall continue until complete.

E. Elimination of Hamas and other terrorist organizations.

1. The Governing Council will act, without exception, to ensure the elimination of Hamas and all other terrorist organizations from Gaza, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem both physically and through the elimination of the promotion of terrorist ideology.

2. Hamas shall be viewed and treated for what it is, both a terrorist organization and a criminal enterprise. Its leadership shall be arrested and prosecuted accordingly.

3. Hamas is not a legitimate political party or actor, as it uses such only to obtain the support of and use the Palestinian people to achieve its terroristic goals.

4. Hamas is a criminal organization that embezzles humanitarian aid to enrich its leaders and members, uses all forms of intimidation to extort "taxes" from those bringing goods into Gaza, kills its opponents, including civilians that resist or object to its actions, uses child labor to dig tunnels, engages in murder, mayhem, crimes against humanity, and other criminal activities. The Governing Council will act to complete the process of eliminating and dismantling Hamas from all aspects of Palestinian society within the Palestinian state.

5. All property of Hamas and its leadership and members in Gaza or the West Bank shall be seized and used for the benefit of the Palestinian state.

6. The Governing Council shall act to cause the assets of Hamas and its leaders, wherever located, to be seized as they rightfully belong to the citizens of the Palestinian state and to compensate them for the suffering Hamas has caused them. All funds shall be deposited into the Palestinian state treasury and used for the benefit of the citizens of the Palestinian state. This shall in no way diminish the right of individual Palestinians, Israelis, and others from seeking compensation from Hamas' ill-gotten assets for wrongs committed against them.

F. The Constitution of the Palestinian state.

1. The Governing Council shall prepare a draft proposed Constitution for a democratic Palestinian state.

2. Subject to reasonable modification, the Constitution of the Palestinian state shall include the Articles set forth in a draft Constitution, which the Governing Council will submit to a Constitutional Convention. Attached as Exhibit A is a draft constitution, based on the post-World War II Japanese Constitution, a fundamental premise of which is the renunciation of war and the acknowledgment that the Palestinian state will accept Israel's existence, renounce all aspects of terrorism, and be de-militarized.

3. Electoral districts shall be established for the election of persons to serve as representatives to a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of reviewing, debating and reasonably revising a draft Constitution provided by the Governing Council.

4. After two-thirds of the representatives to the Constitutional Convention agree a draft of the Constitution, it will be submitted to the Governing Council for its approval, and then to citizens of the Palestinian state for approval by majority vote. All citizens of Palestine that are age 18 or older may register to vote.

G. The Palestinian state legislature.

1. Within one (1) year of voter approval of the Constitution, elections will be held to elect members to the legislature, as provided in the Constitution. Exhibit A sets forth a unicameral legislature with a President. It can be modified to create any other structure desired for democratic governance of the Palestinian state.

2. Decisions of the Legislature shall be submitted to the Trustees and then the Governing Council for review and approval and are subject to the ultimate approval of the Governing Council, until self-governance occurs.

H. Funds for governance.

1. The Governing Council shall immediately undertake to obtain and allocate funds for its governance of the Palestinian state, including funding to provide stipends to members to the Constitutional Convention, judges, and other public officials, including national and local police.

2. The Governing Council shall act to assemble the funds necessary to rebuild Gaza.

3. The Governing Council shall act to receive and manage all humanitarian aid to the Palestinian state.

4. All funds received shall be fully accounted for and subject to audit.

I. Day-to-day governance.

1. The Governing Council shall select two Trustees to oversee the day-to-day responsibilities of governing the Palestinian state, one officed in Gaza and the other in the West Bank, but both with joint responsibility for overall day-to-day governance of the Palestinian state. Any difference of opinion on a governance issue will be submitted to the Governing Council for decision. The Governing Council shall also select a third Trustee to oversee the day-to-day responsibilities of governing East Jerusalem (see below).

2. The Governing Council, Trustees, and Legislature shall work together to draft laws and create institutions and agencies for a fully functioning democratic government, which shall be subject to final approval of the Governing Council.

3. The Trustees shall, with Governing Council approval, designate people to serve as mayors and fill other governmental offices, which may include offices to be filled by elected officials in the future. As soon as possible, local elections for mayors and other elected officials of cities and towns will be held.

4. The Trustees shall determine if any individual running for office should be disqualified for reasons to be specified. Current and former members of terrorist organizations shall not hold any elected or appointed office or otherwise participate in the governance of the Palestinian state, nor shall anyone who has diverted humanitarian aid or other funds intended for the benefit of the Palestinian people for their personal use or enrichment, or others to whom they provided such funds, for an exclusionary period as determined by the Governing Council.

5. Supporters of terrorist organizations and/or promoters of their ideology shall be banned from public service at all levels of government, teaching in schools and universities, and all public institutions.

6. The government shall not do business with any country, business, organization, or individual that supports terrorist organizations or terrorist ideology.

J. The Economy of the Palestinian state.

1. The Governing Council shall reach an agreement with Israel to connect Gaza and the West Bank via a roadway and/or rail link over Israeli territory to allow citizens of the Palestine state and goods to transit freely between the two areas.

2. Incentives and accommodations shall be developed to encourage and support Palestinians moving from Gaza to the West Bank to help address the unsustainable over-crowding of Gaza.

3. As soon as practical, the Israeli blockade limiting the ability of Palestinians to expand the fishing industry further into the Mediterranean Sea will be lifted, or progressively so.

4. As soon as practical, Egypt and Israel shall open border crossings to allow for the maximum flow of humanitarian aid to Gaza.

5. Israel will resume supplying water and power to Gaza as soon as possible.

6. The Governing Council will act to make the Palestinian state self-sufficient as to its utility needs. This may include:

(a) working with Israel, Egypt, and other partners to develop the Gaza Marine natural gas fields.

(b) Use of the Negev Desert for solar power generation to provide electricity to the Palestinian state.

(c) Use of the same solar panels in a photovoltaic-membrane system to desalinate sea water for high volume freshwater production for the Palestinian state and farming in the Negev Desert.

7. The Governing Council will work with Israel to identify areas within security buffer zones and inside Israel to re-introduce high-tech greenhouses and other farming and food production facilities.

8. The Governing Council shall seek to reach agreements with Israel, Jordan, and Egypt to provide citizens of the Palestinian state with transit visas to work in those countries.

9. All humanitarian and other aid to the Palestinian state will flow through the Governing Council and Trustees and shall be fully accounted for and subject to independent audit. Humanitarian aid will be dispensed by fully vetted public and private organizations with no ties to any terrorist organization, with the goal being to establish Palestinian-run governmental departments to fully assume such responsibilities.

10. Action will be taken to recover for the Palestinian state the humanitarian aid intended for it that has been taken by any individual or organization.

11. All funds received by the Palestinian Authority as humanitarian aid for the Palestinian people shall be turned over to the Governing Council.

12. All tax revenue being collected by Israel shall be turned over to the Palestinian Treasury, after agreed upon deductions for the cost of utility and other services provided by Israel.

13. As soon as practical, the responsibility for the assessment and collection of tax and other revenues within the Palestinian state shall be the responsibility of the Governing Council and ultimately the Palestinian state treasury.

K. Education

1. Palestinian state educational institutions at all levels shall educate, not indoctrinate.

2. The Palestinian people have grown up and/or been indoctrinated on religious, political, economic, and social levels to hate Jews and support the destruction of Israel. While the choice to hate is personal, the choice of public officials and teachers at all grade levels to teach hate is not.

3. The Constitution of the Palestinian state shall include a commitment by the citizens of the Palestinian state to reject doctrines of hate, which includes any ideology that calls for the killing of Jews and the destruction of Israel. Palestinian children must be shown and taught how to live and coexist in peace. Public officials and teachers at all grade levels shall respect the commitment of the citizens of the Palestinian state, as will be reflected in the Constitution. Supporters of terrorist organizations and their ideology shall be banned from public service at all levels, including teaching.

4. Private schools, including colleges/universities shall not be allowed to promote terrorist ideology or promote the goals of terrorist organizations.

5. The Governing Council shall work to create cross-border teaching and student engagement opportunities with Israel, Egypt, and Jordan.

L. East Jerusalem will be an international city

1. East Jerusalem shall become an international city, which will be administered under the Governing Council's supervision.

2. Governance of East Jerusalem will transfer to a permanent, independent governing body at such time as the Palestinian state is transferred to the citizens of the Palestinian state for self-governance. Such governing body shall include a representative of Israel and the Palestinian state.

3. The Governing Council shall act to define the borders of East Jerusalem. To address the volatile site access issues, i.e., Temple Mount, aka al-Aqsa Mosque, such should be included within the borders of East Jerusalem.

4. The Governing Council shall designate a third Trustee to handle the day-to-day responsibilities of governing East Jerusalem and establish other necessary governing bodies.

5. The same elements set forth herein as to the Palestinian state shall apply to East Jerusalem.

6. East Jerusalem may become the site of the Palestinian state's capital, as shall be included in, and determined at the time of voter approval of, the Constitution.

M. Egypt.

1. The Governing Council shall work with Egypt to ensure that Egypt is secure with respect to its border with the Palestinian state.

2. Israel will complete its elimination of terrorist organizations from Gaza, respecting Egypt's right to not have Palestinians from Gaza forced into Egypt.

3. Israel will establish secure refugee areas in Gaza or in the Negev Desert of Israel if necessary to support security for Egypt's border.

4. Israel and Egypt will work together to ensure that the Philadelphi Corridor remains a buffer zone and to eliminate all cross-border tunnels between Egypt and Gaza.

5. The buffer zone, as the Governing Council and Egypt may agree, be used as the location for the construction of underground water pipes to support the building of a desalination plant in the Negev Desert or other agreed upon activities.

VII. CONCLUSION

The key to the Blueprint is the completion of the elimination of Hamas, formation of the Alliance, and establishment of the Governing Council. The members of the Alliance are the only parties needed to end the Conflict by imposing peace. While Israel continues with the elimination of Hamas, the Alliance can bring to bear the necessary expertise to modify the elements of the Blueprint to achieve the goal of a democratic, de-militarized Palestinian state coexisting with Israel in peace and mutual security. Doing so now sends a clear message to Hamas and its terrorist supporters, affiliates, and allies that the Palestinian people are no longer

available to be used as a weapon of war and that the “permanent war” of the Conflict has ended.

With their liberation from Hamas and the establishment of the Palestinian state, the now citizens of the Palestinian state must renounce war in words and actions as they travel down the road to self-governance. They can now build *their* country and rebuild their lives.

The Blueprint builds in safeguards to address Israel’s security issues and the challenges with deradicalizing the segment of the Palestinian people who are not currently prepared to accept peace. But with the implementation of the Blueprint, one of the greatest forces for peace will be peace and the majority of Palestinian people who want live and raise their families in that peace.

To Israel, complete the elimination of Hamas, be flexible and creative, and let this opportunity for peace, actually achieve peace and become a lasting memory and memorial for those whose deaths on October 7, 2023, and after, revealed this path to peace.

To the Palestinian people, rejoice in your liberation from Hamas, reject all forms of terrorism, recognize that as a people you have the power to do what you did not have the power to do for the last 75 years, establish your nation, and learn to love your children more than you hate Jews, and, in time, find true peace with your neighbors.

To the leaders of the Arab states who found peace with Israel and those who want to, embrace this opportunity to give the Palestinian people their own nation, help them to embrace peace with Israel and put aside their hate, use your power and influence to protect and guide them to self-governance, and let the Alliance become the vehicle to achieve peace throughout the Middle East.

Richard J. Annen
Director
Center for Conflict Resolution Strategies

EXHIBIT A

Draft of Constitution of the Palestinian State

THE CONSTITUTION OF [THE PALESTINIAN STATE]

Promulgated on:

Became effective:

PREAMBLE

We, the Palestinian people, acting through our duly elected representatives at the Constitutional Convention, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith. We reject terrorism in all its forms and ideologies.

We, the Palestinian people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression, and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations.

We, the Palestinian people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.

CHAPTER I RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article 1. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Palestinian people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

CHAPTER II RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article 2. The conditions necessary for being a citizen shall be determined by law.

Article 3. The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights. These fundamental human rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights.

Article 4. The freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be maintained by the constant endeavor of the people, who shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare.

Article 5. All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.

Article 6. All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, religion, sex, social status or family origin.

Article 7. The people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them. All public officials are servants of the whole community and not of any group thereof. Universal adult suffrage is guaranteed regarding the election of public officials. In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answerable, publicly or privately, for the choice they have made.

Article 8. Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances, or regulations and for other matters; nor shall any person be in any way discriminated against for sponsoring such a petition.

Article 9. Every person may sue for redress as provided by law from the State or a public entity, in case he has suffered damage through an illegal act of any public official.

Article 10. No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited.

Article 11. Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated.

Article 12. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State, nor exercise any political authority. No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite, or practice. The State and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity.

Article 13. Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed. No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated.

Article 14. Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his occupation to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare. The freedom of all people to move to a foreign country and to divest themselves of their citizenship shall be inviolate.

Article 15. Academic freedom is guaranteed as is consistent with the goals of the Palestinian people as expressed in the Preamble hereto.

Article 16. Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both parties, and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation with the equal rights of both parties as a basis. With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family, laws shall be enacted from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the parties to marriage.

Article 17. All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living. In all spheres of life, the State shall use its endeavors for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health.

Article 18. All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided by law. All people shall be obligated to have all children under their protection receive an ordinary education as provided for by law. Such compulsory education shall be free.

Article 19. All people shall have the right and the obligation to work. Standards for wages, hours, rest, and other working conditions shall be fixed by law. Children shall not be exploited.

Article 20. The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed.

Article 21. The right to own or to hold property is inviolable. Property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with public welfare. Private property may be taken for public use only upon payment of just compensation.

Article 22. The people shall be liable to taxation as provided by law.

Article 23. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure established by law.

Article 24. No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

Article 25. No person shall be apprehended except upon a warrant issued by a competent judicial officer which specifies the offense with which the person is charged, unless he is apprehended, the offense being committed.

Article 26. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

Article 27. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant issued for adequate cause and particularly describing the place to be searched and things to be seized, or except as provided by

Article 28. Each search or seizure shall be made upon a separate warrant issued by a competent judicial officer.

Article 29. The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.

Article 30. In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal. They shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses and shall have the right of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses on their behalf at public expense. At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused is unable to secure the same by their own efforts, be assigned to their use by the State.

Article 31. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself. Confession made under compulsion, torture, or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention shall not be admitted in evidence. No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the only proof against him is his own confession.

Article 32. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be placed in double jeopardy.

Article 33. Any person who is acquitted after he has been arrested or detained, may sue the State for redress as provided by law.

CHAPTER III THE LEGISLATURE

Article 34. The Legislature shall be the highest body of state power and shall be the sole law-making body of the State.

Article 35. The Legislature shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people. The number of the members of the Legislature shall be fixed by law.

Article 36. The qualifications of members of the Legislature and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property, or income. No person may run for office or remain in office if they engage in conduct or assert positions that are inconsistent with the principles set forth in this Constitution.

Article 37. The term of office of members of the Legislature shall be four years, and elections for half the members shall take place every two years. No member may serve more than three (3) consecutive terms. The term of office for half the members of the Legislature serving in the first term under this Constitution shall be two years. Members falling under this category shall be determined in accordance with law.

Article 38. Electoral districts, method of voting and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of the Legislature shall be fixed by law.

Article 39. The Legislature by majority vote shall elect a Leader and other officials of the Legislature, who shall oversee the administration and operations of the Legislature.

Article 40. The Legislature shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings, proceedings, and internal discipline, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon.

Article 41. Members of the Legislature shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

Article 42. Except in cases provided by law, members of the Legislature shall be exempt from apprehension while the Legislature is in session, and any members apprehended before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the Legislature.

Article 43. Members of the Legislature shall not be held liable outside the halls of the Legislature for speeches, debates or votes cast inside halls of the Legislature.

Article 44. An ordinary session of the Legislature shall be convened twice per year.

Article 45. The President may determine to convene extraordinary sessions of the Legislature. When a quarter or more of the total members of the Legislature make the demand, the Leader must convene an extraordinary session of the Legislature.

Article 46. The Legislature shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Article 47. Business cannot be transacted in the Legislature unless one-third or more of total membership is present. All matters shall be decided by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided in the Constitution, and in case of a tie, the Leader shall decide the issue.

Article 48. Debate and deliberation in the Legislature shall be open to the public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present passes a resolution therefor. The Legislature shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published in general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require secrecy. Upon demand of one-fifth or more of the members present, votes of the members on any matter shall be recorded in the minutes.

Article 49. A bill becomes a law on passage by majority vote of the Legislature, except as otherwise provided by this Constitution.

Article 50. The annual budget for the State shall be presented by the President to the Legislature for review and debate. Upon approval of the budget by majority vote, it shall be submitted to the President for approval. If not approved by the President, the process shall continue until a budget is approved.

Article 51. The same process as stated in the preceding Article 50 applies also to obtaining the Legislature's required approval for the conclusion of treaties.

Article 52. The Legislature may conduct investigations in relation to the government, and may demand the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

Article 53. The President may, at any time, appear before the Legislature for the purpose of speaking on bills. The President must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations as to any matter being considered by the Legislature.

Article 54. The Legislature shall set up an impeachment court from among its members for the purpose of trying those judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted. Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided by law.

Article 55. Any member of the Legislature who is removed, selected to be a member of the President's Cabinet, or is otherwise unable to continue to serve, shall be replaced by a person from the voting district of the leaving member by the President from a list of at least three persons selected by the Legislature.

CHAPTER IV THE PRESIDENT

Article 56. The President shall be leader of the State. Executive power shall best in the President.

Article 57. The President shall be elected by a majority vote of the registered voters. The term of office of the President shall be four years. No President may serve more than two (2) consecutive terms.

Article 58. The President shall designate a person to act as Vice President, who shall become the acting President in the event the elected President is unable to serve. If the Vice President is unable to serve, the Leader of the Legislature shall become President.

Article 59. The President shall appoint the members of the Cabinet. However, a majority of Cabinet members must be chosen from among the members of the Legislature. The President may remove Cabinet members as he/she chooses.

Article 60. The President submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Legislature and exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches of government.

Article 61. The President, in addition to other general administrative functions, shall perform the following functions:

- Administer the law faithfully and conduct affairs of state.
- Manage foreign affairs.
- Conclude treaties, with the approval of the Legislature.
- Administer the civil service, in accordance with standards established by law.
- Prepare the budget, and present it to the Legislature.
- Enact executive orders in order to execute the provisions of this Constitution and of the law, excepting the inclusion of any penal provisions in such orders unless authorized by such law.
- Decide on general amnesty, special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Article 62. All laws and executive orders shall be signed by the President.

Article 63. During his/her tenure of office, the President shall not be subject to legal action. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

CHAPTER V THE CABINET

Article 64. The Cabinet shall consist of the heads of the various Departments of the State, as provided for by law, designated by the President.

Article 65. Cabinet members, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the President. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

CHAPTER VI

JUDICIARY

Article 66. The whole judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law. No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the President or the Legislature be given final judicial power. All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws.

Article 67. The Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines the rules of procedure and of practice, and of matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts and the administration of judicial affairs. Public procurators shall be subject to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may delegate the power to make rules for inferior courts to such courts.

Article 68. Judges shall not be removed except by public impeachment unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. No disciplinary action against judges shall be administered by any executive organ or agency.

Article 69. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law. The Chief Judge and other judges of the Supreme Court shall be nominated by the President for approval by the Legislature. The appointment of all judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at each general election of members of the Legislature following their appointment and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of members of the Legislature after a lapse of eight (8) years, and every eight (8) years thereafter. When the majority of the voters favor the dismissal of a judge, he shall be dismissed. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law. All such judges shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 70. The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Legislature from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. All such judges shall hold office for a term of ten (10) years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law. The judges of the inferior courts shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 71. The Supreme Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation, or official act.

Article 72. Trials shall be conducted, and judgment declared publicly. Where a court unanimously determines publicity to be dangerous to public order or morals, a trial may be conducted privately, but trials of political offenses, offenses involving the press or cases wherein the rights of people as guaranteed in Chapter II of this Constitution are in question shall always be conducted publicly.

CHAPTER VII FINANCE

Article 73. The power to administer national finances shall be exercised as the President shall determine.

Article 74. No new taxes shall be imposed, or existing ones modified except by law or under such conditions as the law may prescribe.

Article 75. No money shall be expended, nor shall the State obligate itself, except as authorized by law.

Article 76. The President shall prepare and submit to the Legislature for its consideration and decision a budget for each fiscal year.

Article 77. In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget, a reserve fund may be authorized by the Legislature to be expended upon the responsibility of the President. The President must get subsequent approval from the Legislature for all payments from the reserve fund.

Article 78. All property of the Palestinian National Authority and Hamas and other terrorist organizations and group shall belong to the State.

Article 79. No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution or association, or for any charitable, educational, or benevolent enterprise not under the control of public authority.

Article 80. Final accounts of the expenditures and revenues of the State shall be audited annually by a Board of Audit and submitted by the President to the Legislature, together with the statement of audit, during the fiscal year immediately following the period covered. The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law.

Article 81. At regular intervals and at least annually the Prime Minister shall report to the Legislature and the people on the state of national finances.

CHAPTER VIII LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 82. Regulations concerning the organization and operations of local public entities shall be fixed by law in accordance with the principle of local autonomy.

Article 83. The local public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative bodies, in accordance with law. The chief executive officers of all local public entities, the members of their assemblies, and such other local officials as may be determined by law shall be elected by direct popular vote within their several communities.

Article 84. Local public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs, and administration and to enact their own regulations within the law.

Article 85. A special law, applicable only to one local public entity, cannot be enacted by the Legislature without the consent of the majority of the voters of the local public entity concerned, obtained in accordance with the law.

CHAPTER IX AMENDMENTS

Article 86. Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Legislature, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all its members and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification, which shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast thereon, at a special referendum or at such election as the Legislature shall specify. Amendments when so ratified shall immediately be promulgated by the President in the name of the people, as an integral part of this Constitution.

CHAPTER X SUPREME LAW

Article 87. The fundamental human rights by this Constitution guaranteed to the citizens of the State are fruits of the age-old struggle of people to be free; they have survived the many exacting tests for durability and are conferred upon this and future generations in trust, to be held for all time inviolate.

Article 88. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the nation and no law, ordinance, executive order or other act of government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity. The treaties concluded by the State and established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed.

Article 89. The President, Cabinet members, members of the Legislature, judges, and all other public officials have the obligation to respect and uphold this Constitution. Failure to do so shall subject any offending person to removal from office.

Article 90. This Constitution shall be enforced as from the day when the period of six months will have elapsed counting from the day of its promulgation. The enactment of laws necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution, the election of members of the Legislature, and other preparatory procedures necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution may be executed before the day its effective date.

Article 91. On the effective date of this Constitution, all public officials, and judges then in office and who occupy positions corresponding to such positions as are recognized by this Constitution shall not forfeit their positions automatically on account of the enforcement of this Constitution

unless otherwise specified by law. When, however, successors are elected or appointed under the provisions of this Constitution, they shall forfeit their positions as a matter of course.

Draft Prepared by:
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