

## The London Agreement

April 11, 1987

[informal agreement between the Foreign Minister of Israel, Shimon Peres, and King Hussein of Jordan]

source: Lukacs, Y. (ed.), *Israeli Palestinian Conflict: A Documentary Record, 1967-1990*; Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992; p. 28

Accord between the government of Jordan, which has confirmed it to the government of the United States, and the Foreign Minister of Israel, pending approval of the government of Israel. Point 'A' and 'B', which will be made public upon agreement of the parties, will be treated as proposals of the United States to which Jordan and Israel have agreed. Point 'C' is to be treated with great confidentiality, as commitments to the United States from the government of Jordan to be transmitted to the government of Israel.

### A. Three-Part understanding between Jordan and Israel

1. Invitation by the UN Secretary-General: The UN Secretary-General will send invitations to the five permanent members of the Security Council and to the parties involved in the Israeli-Arab conflict to negotiate an agreement by peaceful means based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338 with the purpose of attaining comprehensive peace in the region and security for the countries in the area, and granting the Palestinian people their legitimate rights.

2. Decisions of the international conference: The Participants in the conference agree that the purpose of the negotiations is to attain by peaceful means an agreement about all the aspects of the Palestinian problem. The conference invites the sides to set up regional bilateral committees to negotiate bilateral issues.

3. Nature of the agreement between Jordan and Israel: Israel and Jordan agree that: 1) the international conference will not impose a solution and will not veto any agreement reached by the sides; 2) the negotiations will be conducted in bilateral committees in a direct manner; 3) the Palestinian issue will be discussed in a meeting of the Jordanian, Palestinian, and Israel delegations; 4) the representatives of the Palestinians will be included in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation; 5) participation in the conference will be based on acceptance of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 by the sides and the renunciation of violence and terror; 6) each committee will conduct negotiations independently; 7) other issues will be resolved through mutual agreement between Jordan and Israel.

This document of understanding is pending approval of the incumbent governments of Israel and Jordan. The content of the documents will be presented and proposals to the United States.

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'[T]he first proviso of Part C of the agreement [...] opened the way to negotiating a Jordanian-Israeli peace *independent* of success or failure on other Arab-Israel front. This creative [*sic*] formula utilized the international conference a legitimizing umbrella for de-linking a Jordanian-Israeli accord from other Arab issues.'

source: Laura Zittrain Eisenberg & Neil Caplan, *Negotiating Arab-Israeli Peace – patterns, problems, possibilities*; Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1998; p. 65