Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://pax.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity Sri Lanka

Region Asia and Pacific

Declaration of Cessation of Hostilities Agreement name

Date 5 Jan 1995

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/intrastate conflict

level

Sri Lankan Civil War (1983 - 2009)

The roots of the Sri Lanka conflict lay in British colonial policy which controlled the island from 1802 until 1948. During the early 1800s, the British brought Tamils from mainland India to work on the various plantations for tea, coffee and rubber, changing Sri Lanka's the demographic make-up. Upon independence, Sinhalese nationalism dominated the political sphere and introduced discriminatory policies against the Tamil minority straining relations and sparking protests. Armed Tamil resistance first came in the form of assassinations of moderate Tamils and opposition politicians in the mid-1970s. However, it was the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam's (LTTE) attack on checkpoint Four Four Bravo, which marked the turning point, sparking pogroms against Tamils in Sinhalese majority areas. This incident, known as Black July, is widely considered to the beginning of the civil war.

The first round of peace talks were backed by India, which had deployed the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in 1987, and led to the 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. The Accord was successful in persuading the majority of insurgency groups to lay down arms. However, the strongest Tamil insurgency group, the LTTE, was not party to the talks and refused to disarm, sparking direct conflict between the IPKF and the LTTE until IPKF withdrawal 1990. Following the withdrawal, the LTTE consolidated their power in the North and East sparking another intense and bloody war with the central government that lasted until 2002 when another peace process was launched under the auspices of Norwegian negotiators. The second round of peace talks, however, only continued until April 2003 and in March 2004, a large faction of LTTE cadres split from the main organization damaging LTTE unity. The LTTE were defeated militarily by a large-scale government assault in 2009, however, the conditions for peace remain uncertain.

Close

Sri Lankan Civil War (1983 - 2009)

Ceasefire/related Stage

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process Sri Lanka Kumaratunga/Devolution Processes **Parties** Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, signed for by V. Pirabharan, Leader;

Government of Sri Lanka, signed for by Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga,

President of Sri Lanka and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

Third parties -

Description Agreement provides provisions for a ceasefire and the modalities for its implementation.

Agreement document

LK_950105_Declaration of Cessation of Hostilities.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced No specific mention.

persons

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

No specific mention.

gender

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 1, 3. The Navy and Airforce will continue to perform their legitimate talks for safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, from external

aggression, ...

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/ secession

No specific mention.

Accession/ unification

No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision

No specific mention.

Governance

Political No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral

reform

No specific mention.

commission

Political parties

No specific mention.

Civil society Page 1, Page 1, 5. ... c. These Committees could comprise representatives drawn from

Canada, Netherlands, Norway, ICRC and from retired Judges or Public Officers, Religious

Heads and other leading citizens: all appointed by mutual agreement.

Traditional/ religious leaders Page 1, Page 1, 5. ... c. These Committees could comprise representatives drawn from Canada, Netherlands, Norway, ICRC and from retired Judges or Public Officers, Religious

Heads and other leading citizens: all appointed by mutual agreement.

Public

administration

No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power

sharing

No specific mention.

Territorial power

sharing

No specific mention.

Economic power

sharing

No specific mention.

Military power

sharing

No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

Socio-economic

No specific mention.

rights

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 1, 5 ... e. Freedom of movement for the Committees to perform their tasks will have

to be ensured by both parties to the agreement.

Protection

measures

No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions

No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and No specific mention. **emergency law**

State of emergency No specific mention.

provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and detention

No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

Natural resources Page 1, 3. The Navy and Airforce will continue to perform their legitimate talks for safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, from external aggression, without in any way engaging in offensive operations against the LTTE, or causing any obstructions to legitimate and bona fide fishing activity in specified areas.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian

No specific mention.

rights or access

Security sector

Security Guarantees

No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

[Summary] Entire agreement pertains to a Ceasefire and its modalities.

Page 1, 3. The Navy and Airforce will continue to perform their legitimate talks for safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, from external aggression, without in any way engaging in offensive operations against the LTTE, or causing any obstructions to legitimate and bona fide fishing activity in specified areas.

Page 1, 6. Recommend establishment of communication between Sri Lanka and LTTE military area leaders which will enable them to sort out problems expeditiously, locally.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 1, 5. ... d. Each Committee could consist of five members, viz: 02 from Government;

02 from LTTE and, 01 from a Foreign Country who will be Chairman.

Page 1, 6. Recommend establishment of communication between Sri Lanka and LTTE military area leaders which will enable them to sort out problems expeditiously, locally.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption

No specific mention.

Crime/organised

crime

No specific mention.

Drugs

No specific mention.

Terrorism

No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice No specific mention.

general

Amnesty/pardon

No specific mention.

Courts

No specific mention.

Mechanism

No specific mention.

Prisoner release

No specific mention.

Vetting

No specific mention.

Victims

No specific mention.

Missing persons

No specific mention.

Reparations

No specific mention.

Reconciliation

No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory

No specific mention.

Other international No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 1, 5. ... b. It will be the responsibility of these Committees to take immediate action on complaints made by either party to this agreement to inquire into and resolve such disputes.

c. These Committees could comprise representatives drawn from Canada, Netherlands, Norway, ICRC and from retired Judges or Public Officers, Religious Heads and other leading citizens: all appointed by mutual agreement.

d. Each Committee could consist of five members, viz: 02 from Government; 02 from LTTE and, 01 from a Foreign Country who will be Chairman.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 1, 5. a. It is suggested that Committees to deal with violations of this agreement be set up to inquire into nay instances of violation of the above terms of agreement. These Committees could be set up in the areas of Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Batticaloa-Ampara and any other areas as deemed necessary.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Source: archived hard copy from the World Wide Web in possession of C. Bell, http://www.tamilnation.org/conflictresolution/tamileelam/cbktalks/950105ceasefire.htm (accessed 18/07/2006).