

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

<b>Country/ entity</b>	Syria
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Untitled Agreement [between Suqur al-Sham Brigades and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIS)]
<b>Date</b>	6 Jan 2014
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/ conflict level</b>	Intrastate/local conflict ( Saudi-Yemeni Border Dispute (1934 - 2000) Syrian Conflicts (1948 - ) (1976 - 2005) (2011 - ) )
<b>Stage</b>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Syrian Local Agreements
<b>Parties</b>	Suqur al-Sham Brigades [Hawks of Syria Brigade] Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant [ISIS; ISIL]
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Short ceasefire agreement and the agreement that no party to the agreement may support any other faction in the Levant that 'fights in the path of God'. Agreement also calls for the establishment of a Sharia court to help implementation.

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**Agreement document** [SY\\_140106\\_Hawks of Syria and ISIS Agreement in Hama\\_EN.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [SY\\_140106\\_Hawks of Syria and ISIS Agreement in Hama\\_AR.pdf](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Isolated example

<b>Rationale</b>	Local issues only, no external support mechanism, no culture of signing No formally-established mechanism supported the negotiation between the two Salafi armed groups. Moreover, this agreement cannot be linked to the national peace process. Indeed, both groups have a Salafist ideology; they oppose the rule of Bashar al-Assad in Syria and reject the idea of a national negotiation to solve the conflict. This agreement is one of its kind because ISIS accepts to dealing with a group that was once part of the Western-aligned FSA, which is a significant step.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	No link to the national peace process in Syria is mentioned in the agreement, neither it can be inferred from further research. First, the agreement does not involve local governance actors; and the signing parties themselves are not official state representative. Second, all parties to the agreement reject the national peace process, as it would maintain Bashar al-Assad and the Syrian government in power.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	NA
<b>Nature Of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	34.851288, 37.861475
<b>Participant type</b>	Local armed group International or transnational actor
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	No mention of mediator or similar

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## Local issues

Ritual/ prayer and process (including use of scripture)	Page 1, In the name of God, most Gracious, most Compassionate
	Page 1, God says: “The believers are but brothers, so make settlement between your brothers [49:10].”
	Following this reasoning, a peace agreement was made, and this is its beginning:
	Page 1, No party, after signing this agreement, has the right to support any other faction in the Levant that fights in the path of God.

Grievance List      Although the agreement does not refer to specific causes of the conflict, it seems that the confrontation between Suqur al-Sham Brigades and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant lies at the centre of the dispute.

Cattle rustling/  
banditry      No specific mention.

Social cover      No specific mention.

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