### APPENDIX I

**UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS DURING THE COLD WAR, 1945-1985**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB) 1947-51</td>
<td>Investigate outside support for guerrillas in Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) 1948-</td>
<td>Monitor cease-fires along Israeli borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) 1949-</td>
<td>Monitor cease-fire in Jammu and Kashmir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Emergency Force (UNEF I) 1956-67</td>
<td>Separate Egyptian and Israeli forces in Sinai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) 1958</td>
<td>Monitor infiltration of arms and troops into Lebanon from Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC) 1960-64</td>
<td>Render military assistance, restore civil order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) 1962-63</td>
<td>Keep order and administer W. New Guinea pending transfer to Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) 1963-64</td>
<td>Monitor infiltration into Yemen via Saudi border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) 1964-</td>
<td>Maintain order, from 1974 monitor buffer zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN India Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) 1965-66</td>
<td>Monitor cease-fire in 1965 India-Pakistan war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Emergency Force II (UNEF II) 1974-79</td>
<td>Separate Egyptian and Israeli forces in Sinai</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) 1974-</td>
<td>Monitor separation of Syrian and Israeli forces on Golan Heights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) 1978-</td>
<td>Establish buffer zone between Israel and Lebanon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX II

**UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN THE NEW ERA, 1985-1992**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missions</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) 1988-89</strong></td>
<td>Monitor Soviet pullout from Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG) 1988-91</strong></td>
<td>Monitor cease-fire in Iran-Iraq War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I) 1988-91</strong></td>
<td>Monitor Cuban pullout from Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) 1989-90</strong></td>
<td>Supervise transition of Namibia from South African rule to independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) 1989-91</strong></td>
<td>Monitor compliance with Esquipulas II agreement; demobilize Nicaraguan contras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) 1991-</strong></td>
<td>Monitor general cease-fire and creation of new joint army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) 1991-</strong></td>
<td>Conduct referendum on independence from Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) 1991-March 92</td>
<td>Supervise government functions and eventual elections while rebuilding the country and disarming the factions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) 1992-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) 1992-</td>
<td>Replace Yugoslav forces in Serbian-controlled areas of Croatia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX III

TEXT OF THE INDO-SRI LANKA AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH PEACE AND NORMALCY IN SRI LANKA, COLOMBO, 29 JULY 1987

The Prime Minister of the Republic of India, His Excellency Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, His Excellency Mr. J.R. Jayewardene having met at Colombo on 29 July 1987.

Attaching utmost importance to nurturing, intensifying and strengthening the traditional friendship of India and Sri Lanka and acknowledging the imperative need of resolving the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka, and the consequent violence, and for the safety, well-being and prosperity of people belonging to all communities in Sri Lanka.

1. Having this day entered into the following Agreement to fulfil this objective.

1.1 desiring to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka;

1.2 acknowledging that Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic and a multi-lingual plural society consisting, inter alia, of Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims (Moors), and Burghers;

1.3 recognising that each ethnic group has a distinct cultural and linguistic identity which has to be carefully nurtured;

1.4 also recognising that the Northern and the Eastern Provinces have been areas of historical habitation of Sri Lankan Tamil speaking peoples, who have at all times
hitherto lived together in this territory with other ethnic groups;

1.5 conscious of the necessity of strengthening the forces contributing to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka, and preserving its character as a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious plural society, in which all citizens can live in equality, safety and harmony, and prosper and fulfil their aspirations;

2. Resolve that:

2.1 Since the Government of Sri Lanka proposes to permit adjoining Provinces to join to form one administrative unit and also by a Referendum to separate as may be permitted to the Northern and Eastern Provinces as outlined below:

2.2 During the period, which shall be considered an interim period (i.e.) from the date of the elections to the Provincial Council, as specified in para 2.8 to the date of the Referendum as specified in para 2.3, the Northern and Eastern Provinces as now constituted will form one administrative unit, having one elected Provincial Council. Such a unit will have one Governor, one Chief Minister and one Board of Ministers.

2.3 There will be a Referendum on or before 31 December 1988 to enable the people of the Eastern Province to decide
whether:

(A) The Eastern Province should remain linked with the Northern Province as one administrative unit and continue to be governed together with the Northern Province as specified in para 2.2, or

(B) The Eastern Province should constitute a separate administrative unit having its own distinct Provincial Council with a separate Governor, Chief Minister and Board of Ministers.

The President may, at his discretion, decide to postpone such a Referendum.

2.4 All persons who have been displaced due to ethnic violence or other reasons, will have right to vote in such a Referendum. Necessary conditions to enable them to return to areas from where they were displaced will be created.

2.5 The Referendum, when held, will be monitored by a committee headed by the Chief Justice, a member appointed by the President, nominated by the Government of Sri Lanka, and a member appointed by the President, nominated by the representatives of the Tamil speaking people of the Eastern Province.

2.6 A simple majority will be sufficient to determine the result of the Referendum.

2.7 Meeting and other forms of propaganda, permissible within the laws of the country, will be allowed before the
Referendum.

2.8 Elections to Provincial Councils will be held within the next three months, in any event before 31 December 1987. Indian observers will be invited for elections to the Provincial Council of the North and East.

2.9 The emergency will be lifted in the Eastern and Northern Provinces by 15 August 1987. A cessation of hostilities will come into effect all over the Island within 48 hours of the signing of this Agreement. All arms presently held by militant groups will be surrendered in accordance with an agreed procedure to authorities to be designated by the Government of Sri Lanka. Consequent to the cessation of hostilities and the surrender of arms by militant groups, the army and other security personnel will be confined to barracks in camps as on 25 May 1987. The process of surrendering of arms and confining the security personnel moving back to barracks shall be completed within 72 hours of cessation of hostilities coming into effect.

2.10 The Government of Sri Lanka will utilise for the purpose of law enforcement and maintenance of security in the Northern and Eastern Provinces the same organisations and mechanisms of Government as are used in the rest of the country.

2.11 The President of Sri Lanka will grant a general amnesty to political and other prisoners now held in custody under
the Prevention of Terrorism Act and other emergency laws and to combatants, as well as to those persons accused, charged and/or convicted under these laws. The Government of Sri Lanka will make special efforts to rehabilitate militant youth with a view to bringing them back to the mainstream of national life. India will cooperate in the process.

2.12 The Government of Sri Lanka will accept and abide by the above provisions and expect all others to do likewise.

2.13 If the framework for the resolutions is accepted, the Government of Sri Lanka will implement the relevant proposals forthwith.

2.14 The Government of India will underwrite and guarantee the resolutions and cooperate in the implementation of these proposals.

2.15 These proposals are conditional to an acceptance of proposals negotiated from 4.5.1986 to 19.12.1986. Residual matters not finalised during the above negotiations shall be resolved between India and Sri Lanka within a period of six weeks of signing this Agreement. These proposals are also conditional to the Government of India co-operating directly with the Government of Sri Lanka in their implementation.

2.16 These proposals are also conditional to the Government of India taking the following actions if any militant group operating in Sri Lanka does not accept this framework of proposals for a settlement, namely:
(A) India will take all necessary steps to ensure that Indian territory is not used for activities prejudicial to the unity, integrity and security of Sri Lanka.

(B) The Indian Navy/Coast Guard will cooperate with the Sri Lanka Navy in preventing Tamil militant activities from affecting Sri Lanka.

(C) In the event that the Government of Sri Lanka requests the Government of India to afford military assistance to implement these proposals the Government of India will cooperate by giving to the Government of Sri Lanka such military assistance as and when requested.

(D) The Government of India will expedite repatriation from Sri Lanka of Indian citizens to India who are resident there concurrently with the repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees from Tamil Nadu.

(E) The Government of India and Sri Lanka will cooperate in ensuring the physical security and safety of all communities inhabiting the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

2.17 The Government of Sri Lanka shall ensure free, full and fair participation of voters from all communities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces in electoral processes envisaged in this Agreement. The Government of India will extend full cooperation to the Government of Sri Lanka in this regard.
2.18 The official language of Sri Lanka shall be Sinhala. Tamil and English will also be official languages.

3. This Agreement and the annexure thereto shall come into force upon signature.

In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals hereunto. Done in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on this the twenty-ninth day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven, in duplicate, both texts being equally authentic.

Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister of the Republic of India

Junius Richard Jayewardene
President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

ANNEXURE TO THE AGREEMENT

1. His Excellency the Prime Minister of India and His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka agree that the Referendum mentioned in paragraph 2 and its sub-paragraphs of the Agreement will be observed by a representative of the Election Commission of India to be invited by His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka.

2. Similarly, both Heads of Government agree that the elections to the Provincial Council mentioned in paragraph 2.8 of the Agreement will be observed by a representative of the Government of India to be invited by the President of Sri Lanka.
3. His excellency the President of Sri Lanka agrees that the Home Guards would be disbanded and all paramilitary personnel will be withdrawn from the Eastern and Northern Provinces with a view to creating conditions conducive to fair elections to the Council.

   The President, in his discretion, shall absorb such paramilitary forces, which came into being due to ethnic violence into the regular security forces of Sri Lanka.

4. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka agree that the Tamil militants shall surrender their arms to authorities agreed upon to be designated by the President of Sri Lanka. The surrender shall take place in the presence of one senior representative each of the Sri Lankan Red Cross and the Indian Red Cross.

5. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka agree that a joint Indo-Sri Lankan observer group consisting of qualified representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka would monitor the cessation of hostilities from 31 July 1987.

6. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka also agree that in terms of paragraph 2.14 and paragraph 2.16(C) of the Agreement, an Indian Peace Keeping contingent may be invited by the President of Sri Lanka to guarantee and enforce the cessation of hostilities, if so required.
Excellency,

Conscious of the friendship between our two countries stretching over two millennia and more, and recognising the importance of nurturing this traditional friendship, it is imperative that both Sri Lanka and India reaffirm the decision not to allow our respective territories to be used for activities prejudicial to each other's unity, territorial integrity and security.

In this spirit, you had, during the course of our discussions, agreed to meet some of India's concerns as follows:

(i) Your Excellency and myself will reach an early understanding about the relevance and employment of foreign military and intelligence personnel with a view to ensuring that such presences will not prejudice Indo-Sri Lankan relations.

(ii) Trincomalee or any other ports in Sri Lanka will not be made available for military use by any country in a manner prejudicial to India's interests.

(iii) The work of restoring and operating the Trincomalee oil tank farm will be undertaken as a joint venture between India and Sri Lanka.
(iv) Sri Lanka's agreement with foreign broadcasting organisations will be reviewed to ensure that any facilities set up by them in Sri Lanka are used solely as public broadcasting facilities and not for any military or intelligence purposes.

In the same spirit, India will:

(i) Deport all Sri Lankan citizens who are found to be engaging in terrorist activities or advocating separatism or secessionism.

(ii) Provide training facilities and military supplies for Sri Lankan security forces.

India and Sri Lanka have agreed to set up a joint consultative mechanism to continuously review matters of common concern in the light of the objectives stated in para 1 and specifically to monitor the implementation of other matters contained in this letter.

Kindly confirm, Excellency, that the above correctly sets out the agreement reached between us. Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely

(Rajiv Gandhi)

His Excellency
Mr. J. R. Jayewardene
President of Sri Lanka  
29 July 1987

Excellency,

Please refer to your letter dated the 29th of July 1987, which reads as follows:

Excellency,

1. Conscious of the friendship between our two countries stretching over two millennia and more and recognising the importance of nurturing this traditional friendship, it is imperative that both Sri Lanka and India reaffirm the decision not to allow our respective territories to be used for activities prejudicial to each other's unity, territorial integrity and security.

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5. Kindly confirm, Excellency, that the above correctly sets out the agreement reached between us.

   Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

   Yours sincerely,

   (Rajiv Gandhi)
His Excellency
Mr. J.R. Jayewardene
President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Colombo.

This is to confirm that the above correctly sets out the understanding reached between us. Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(J.R. Jayewardene)
President

Source: Foreign Affairs Record, July 1987, pp.252-57.