APPENDIX
Whereas certain proposals relating to illicit immigration of Indians into and citizenship rights for persons of Indian origin in Ceylon were made in an instrument signed at New Delhi on the eighteenth day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four by the respective Plenipotentiaries and Representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon duly authorized for that purpose, which instrument is, word for word, as follows:

"The Prime Minister of Ceylon and India, accompanied by some of their colleagues, meet in conference in New Delhi on January 16, 17 and 18, 1954 and considered fully the problems of people of Indian origin in Ceylon. As a result of these discussions, certain proposals were framed by them, which will now be placed before their respective Governments.

These proposals are:

Illicit Immigration

1. Both Governments are determined to suppress illicit immigration traffic between the two countries and will take all possible steps, in close co-operation with each other, towards that end. Periodical meetings between high Police authorities on either side of the Palk
Strait may be held and information relating to illicit movements exchanged.

2. The Government of Ceylon propose to undertake the preparation of register of all adult residents who are not already not the electoral register and will maintain such register up-to-date. When this registration is completed, any person no so registered with his mother-tongue is an Indian language, be presumed to be an illicit immigrant from India and liable to deportation and the Indian High Commissioner will extend all facilities for implementation of such deportation.

3. The Government of Ceylon may proceed with the immigrants and Emigrants Amendment Bill which throws on the accused the onus of proof that he is not an illicit immigrant; but before that the Government of Ceylon will give an opportunity to the Indian High Commissioner to satisfy himself that a prima facie case exists for such prosecution, the final decision being that of the Government of Ceylon.

Citizenship

4. The registration of citizens under the Indian and Pakistani (Citizenship) Act will be expedited and every endeavour will be made to complete the disposal of pending applications within two years.
5. All persons registered under this Act may be placed by the Government of Ceylon on a separate electoral register, particularly in view of the fact that the bulk of the citizens do not speak the language of the area in which they reside. This arrangement will last for a period of only 10 years. The Government of Ceylon agree that in certain constituencies where the number of registered citizen voters is not likely to exceed 230, they shall be put on the national register.

6. Citizens whose names are placed in the separate electoral register will be entitled to elect a certain number of members to the House of representatives, the number being determined after consultation with the Prime Minister of India. The Government of Ceylon except to complete their action in this respect before the present Parliament is dissolved in 1957.

7. In regard to those persons who are not so registered, it would be open to them to register themselves as Indian citizens, if they so choose, at the office of the Indian High Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution of India. It is noted that Ceylon proposes to offer special inducements to encourage such registration and that these inducements will be announced from time to time. The
Government of India will offer administrative and similar facilities to all persons of Indian origin to register themselves as Indian citizens under the Constitution of India, if they so choose, and will also give publicity to the availability of such facilities.

8. Both prime Ministers are desirous of continuing the present practice of close consultation between the two Governments in matters effecting their mutual interests.

John Kotelawala
Prime Minister of Ceylon

New Delhi
18th January, 1954.

Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister of India
APPENDIX 2

TEST OF THIRD INDIA-CEYLON AGREEMENT ON STATUS AND FUTURE OF PERSONS OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN CEYLON
(ISSUED IN NEW DELHI ON OCTOBER 30, 1964)

The main heads of agreement are as follows:

1. The declared objective of this agreement is that all persons of Indian origin in Ceylon who have not been recognised either as citizens of Ceylon or as Citizens of India should become citizens either of Ceylon or of India.

2. The number of such persons is approximate 975,000 as of date. This figure does not include illicit immigrants and Indian passport holders.

3. 300,000 of these persons together with the natural increase in that number will be granted Ceylon citizenship by the Government of Ceylon; the Government of India will accept repatriation to India of 525,000 of these persons together with the natural increase in that number. The Government of India will confer citizenship on these persons.

4. The status and future of the remaining 150,000 of these persons will be the subject-matter of a separate agreement between the two governments.
5. The Government of India will accept repatriation of the persons to be repatriated within a period of 15 years from the date of this agreement according to a programme as evenly phased as possible.

6. The grant of Ceylon citizenship under paragraph 3 and the process of repatriation under paragraph 3 shall both be passed over the period of 15 years and shall, as far as possible keep pace with each other in proportion to the relative numbers to be granted citizenship and to be repatriated respectively.

7. The Government of Ceylon will grant to the persons to be repatriated to India during the period of their residence in Ceylon the same facilities as are enjoyed by citizens of other sates (except facilities for remittances) and normal facilities for their continued residence, including free visas. The Government of Ceylon agrees that such of these persons as are gainfully employed on the date of this agreement shall continue in their employment until the date of their repatriation in accordance with the requirements of the phased programme or until they attain the age of 55 years, whichever is earlier.

8. Subject to the Exchange Control Regulations for the time being in force which will not be discriminatory against the persons to be repatriated to India, the Government of Ceylon agrees to permit these
persons to repatriate, at the time of their final departure for India, all their assets including their Provident Fund and gratuity amounts. The Government of Ceylon agrees that the maximum amount of assets which any family shall be permitted to repatriate shall not be reduced to less than Rs. 4,000.

9. Two registers will be prepared as early as possible, one containing the names of persons who will be granted Ceylon citizenship, the other containing the names of persons to be repatriated to India. The completion of these registers, however, is not a condition precedent to the commencement of the grant of Ceylon citizenship and the process of repatriation.

10. This Agreement shall come into force with effect from the date hereof and the two Governments shall proceed with all dispatch to implement this Agreement and, to that end, the officials of the two governments shall meet as soon as possible to establish joint machinery and to formulated the appropriate procedures for the implementation of this agreement.
APPENDIX 3

TEXT OF INDO-SRI LANKA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT SIGNED ON JUNE 28, 1974

"The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka desiring to determine the boundary line in the historic waters between India and Sri Lanka and to settle the related matter in manner which is fair and equitable to both sides.

"Having examined the entire question from all angles and taken into account the historical and other evidence and legal aspects here O.P. "Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary between India and Sri Lanka in the water's from Adam's bridge to Palk Straits shall be adjacent of Great Circles between the following position in the sequence given below, defined by latitude and longitude:

Position 1 : 10.05 North 80.03 East
Position 2 : 09.57' North 79.35 East
Position 3 : 09.40.15' North 79.22.60 East
Position 4 : 09.21.80' North 79.30.70 East
Position 5 : 09.13' North 79.32 East
Position 6 : 09.06' North 79.32 East
Article 2

"The co-ordinates of the position specified in Art. 1 are geographical co­ordinates and the straight lines connecting them are indicated in the chart annexed hereto, which has been signed and authorised by the two Governments respectively."

Article 3

"The actual location of the aforementioned position at sea and on the sea­bed shall be determined by a method mutually agreed upon by the survey or authorized for the purpose by the two Governments respectively."

Article 4

"Each country shall have sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction and control over the waters, the Islands, the continental shelf and the sub-soil thereof, falling on its own side of the aforesaid boundary."

Article 5

"Subject to the foregoing, Indian fisherman and pilgrims will enjoy access to visit Kachchatives as hitherto and will not be required by Sri Lanka to obtain travel documents or visas for the purpose."

Article 6

"The Vessels of India and Sri Lanka will enjoy in each other's waters such rights as they have traditionally enjoyed thereon."
Article 7

“If any single geological petroleum or neutral gas struck or field of any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit including sand or gravel, extend across the boundary referred to in Article 1 and the part of such structure or field which is situated one side of the boundary is exploited the two countries shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the proceed derived therefrom shall be apportioned.”

Article 8

“The agreement shall be subject to ratification. It shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the Instrument of Ratification which will take place as soon as possible.”

(Quoted from ASIAN RECORDER, Aug. 22-26, 1974 p. 112159)
APPENDIX 4

Annexure 'C'

In terms of paragraph six of the President’s statement of 1 December 1983, the following proposals which have emerged as a result of discussion in Colombo and New Delhi are appended for consideration by the All Party Conference. These proposals are in the context of the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka and will form a basis for formulating the Agenda of the All Party Conference.

1. The District Development Council in a province be permitted to combine into one or more Regional Councils if they so agree by decisions of the councils and approved by referendum in that district.

2. In the case of the District councils in the Northern and Eastern Provinces respectively, as they are not functioning due to the resignation of the majority of members, their union within each province to be accepted.

3. Each region will have a Regional Council if so decided. The convention will be established that the leader of the party which commands a majority in the Regional Council would be formally
appointed by the President as the Chief Minister of the region. The Chief Minister will constitute a Committee of Ministers of the region.

4. The President and the Parliament will continue to have overall responsibility over all subjects not transferred to the regions and generally for all other matters relating to the maintenance of the sovereignty, integrity, unity and security and progress and development of the Republic as a whole.

5. The legislative power of the region would be vested in the Regional Councils which would be empowered to enact laws and exercise executive powers in relation thereto on certain specified listed subjects including the maintenance of internal law and order in the region, the administration of justice, social and economic development, cultural matters and land policy. The list of subjects which will be allocated to the regions will be worked out in detail.

6. The Regional Councils will also have the power to levy taxes, cess or fees and to mobilize resources through loans, the proceeds of which will be credited to a consolidated fund set up for that particular region to which also will be credited grants, allocations or subventions made by the Republic. Financial resources will be apportioned to the regions
on the recommendations of a representative Finance Commission appointed from time to time.

7. Provision be made for constituting High Courts in each region. The Supreme Court of Sri Lanka will exercise appellate and constitutional jurisdiction.

8. Each region will have a Regional Service consisting of (a) officers and other public servants of the region and (b) such other officers and public servants who may be seconded to the region. Each region will have a Regional Public Service Commission for recruitment and for exercising disciplinary powers relating to the members of the Regional Service.

9. The armed forces of Sri Lanka will adequately reflect the national ethnic position. In the Northern and Eastern regions, the police forces for internal security will also reflect the ethnic composition of these regions.

10. A Port Authority under the Central Government will be set up for administering the Trincomalee port and harbour. The area which will come under the administration of the Port Authority as well as the powers to be assigned to it will be further discussed.
11. A national policy on land settlement and the basis on which the Government will undertake land colonization will have to be worked out. All settlement schemes should be based on ethnic proportions so as not to alter the demographic balance subject to agreement being reached on major projects.

12. The Constitution and other laws dealing with the official language Sinhala and the national language, Tamil, be accepted and implemented as well as similar laws dealing with the national flag and anthem.

13. The conference should appoint a committee to work out constitutional and legal changes that may be necessary to implement these decisions. The Government would provide its secretariat and necessary legal offices.

14. The consensus of opinion of the All-Party Conference will itself be considered by the United National Party Executive Committee and presumably by the executive bodies of the other parties as well, before being placed before Parliament for legislative action.
The Sri Lanka Government has made certain proposals and states that the said proposals may be examined within the framework of the under mentioned principles to which the Sri Lanka Government subscribes:

(i) Maintenance of the unity, integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka;
(ii) The maintenance of the unitary character of the Sri Lanka Constitution;
(iii) The principles of devolution of powers upon the Provincial Councils within the framework of the Constitution of Sri Lanka as proposed to be amended.

2. With reference to the Northern and Eastern Provinces, in order to allay the apprehensions of any community, the Sri Lanka Government is prepared to consider the following alternative suggestions:

(i) Suitable institutional arrangements to provide for the Provincial Councils in the Island especially in the Northern Province and the Eastern Province to consult with each other and act in co-ordination on matters of mutual interest and concern.
(ii) Suitable legal and institutional arrangements to ensure that the ethnic groups in each Province participate in the Government of the Province.

(iii) Establishment of units to give to the ethnic groups a large measure of local self-government under the control of the Provincial Government.
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 July 29, 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.

Have this day entered into the following Agreement to fulfil this objective.

In this context,

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 an 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 the 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 Meetings and other forms of propaganda, permissible within the laws of the country, will be allowed before to the referendum.

2.8 Elections to Provincial Councils will be held within the next three months, in any event before 31st 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 August 15, 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 campus as on 25 May 1987. The process of surrendering of arms and the confining of security personnel moving back to barracks shall be completed within 72 hours of the 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 into the mainstream of national life. India will co-operate 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 resolution 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 co-operate in the implementation of these proposals.

2.15 These proposals are conditional to an acceptance of the proposals negotiated from 3.5.1986 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 groups operating in Sri Lanka do 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 co-operate 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 co-operate 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 Governments of India and Sri Lanka will co-operate 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 co-operation 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 ____________ in duplicate, both texts being equally authentic.

Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister
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 conductive to fair elections to the Council.

   The President, in his discretion, shall absorb such para-military 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 Lanka Red Cross and the Indian Red Cross.


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,

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

Excellency,

Conscious of the friendship between our two countries stretching over two millennia and more, and recognizing 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.
2. In this spirit, you had, during the course of our discussion, 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 agreements with foreign broadcasting organizations 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.

3. 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.
4. 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.

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,

Sd/-

(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)

His Excellency,
Mr. Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister of the Republic of India
New Delhi

Source: Foreign Affairs Record, Vol. XXXIII, No.7, July 1987, pp. 252-257
APPENDIX 7

INDO-SRI LANKA AGREEMENTS ON THE IPKF WITHDRAWAL


The President of Sri Lanka has requested the Prime Minister of India to recommend the withdrawal of the IPKF. The withdrawal will recommend on the 29th of July 1989. The High Commissioner of India reiterated the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs of the Government of India to the Foreign Minister of the Government of Sri Lanka to visit India to discuss the time schedule for the withdrawal of the remaining IPKF contingent in Sri Lanka. The invitation has been accepted. This opportunity will be used to review the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. During the visit of the delegation the question of cessation of offensive military operations by the IPKF and the safety and security of all communities in North Eastern Province of Sri Lanka will also be discussed.

(The text was signed by the High Commissioner for India in Sri Lanka Mr. L. Mehotra and the Foreign Secretary of Sri Lanka Mr. Bernard Tilakaratna).

Source: Sri Lanka News Letter. Vol. IX. No. 4/89, New Delhi, p. 19

2. During their stay in Delhi, the delegation called on the Prime Minister of India, His Excellency Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The delegation had two rounds of talks with the Prime Minister of India and several discussions with the Minister of External Affairs, His Excellency Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the Minister of Defence, His Excellency Shri K.C. Pant. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

3. The discussions centered around the regular and expeditious withdrawal of the IPKF, the cessation of offensive military operation by them and the security situation in the Northern and Eastern Provinces and other relevant issues. During the discussions, both sides presented their proposals for resolving the issues involved.
4. The Sri Lanka delegation leaves for Colombo today and will submit their report to his Excellency President R. Premadasa for his consideration and decision.

Source: Sri Lanka News Letter, Vol. IX. No. 4/89, New Delhi, p. 19

**XIVC:** Text of Joint Communique of IPKF Withdrawal

Colombo, September 18. The following is the text of the joint communique issued simultaneously by the Government of India and the government of Sri Lanka today.

In pursuance of the communique signed in Colombo on July 28, 1989 by Mr. L.L. Mehrotra, the High Commissioner of India, and Mr. Bernard Tilakaratne, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, three rounds of consultation were held by the two Governments.

A Sri Lankan delegation led by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ranjan Wijeratne, visited India from July 29 to August 4, 1989, Mr. Bradman Weerakoon. Special Envoy of the President of Sri Lanka, held further discussion on New Delhi from August 15 to 17, 1989. A final round of talks was held between Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, and Mr. Ranjan Wijeratne. Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka, during their visit to Belgrade from September 4 to 7, 1989.
Cordial, friendly: The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They covered bilateral issues, including the de-induction of the remaining IPKF contingents in Sri Lanka, the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement and measures to ensure the safety and security of all communities of the North-Eastern Province of Sri Lanka.

The implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement was reviewed in depth by the two sides. The Sri Lankan side briefed the Indian side on the progress made and the further steps taken by them for the expeditious implementation of the devolution process, such as establishing of the provincial police force and facilitating the effective functioning of the North-Eastern Provincial Council and the establishment of an adequate administrative structure for that purpose. The Lankan side also informed the Indian side that it would institute all measures to strengthen the civil administration as early as possible which would ensure peace and normalcy in the North-Eastern Province.

Peace committee: The Sri Lankan side informed the Indian side of their decision to set up a peace committee on September 20, 1989, to afford an opportunity to all political and ethnic groups in the North Eastern Province to come together to settle their differences, and to bring all groups into the democratic process, thereby ending violence and improving conditions for the physical safety and security of all communities. This would help the North-
Eastern Provincial Council. The first meeting of the peace committee will be held within three weeks of the setting up of this committee. This decision was welcomed by the Indian side.

It was decided to set up a security coordination group comprising the Sri Lankan Minister of State for Defence, the Chief Minister of the North-Eastern Province, the Sri Lankan Defence Secretary and the GOC of the IPKF, with a view to avoiding any adverse impact on the law and order situation in the North-Eastern Province and to suggest measures to ensure the safety and security in the North-Eastern province as the phased administration of the North-Eastern Province of Sri Lanka proceed. This group will keep in view the recommendations of the peace committee relating to the safety and security of the inhabitants of the North-Eastern Province.

In view of the above the process of de-induction of the IPKF, which recommenced on July 29, 1989, will be continued on an expeditious schedule. All efforts will be made to accelerate the de-induction of the IPKF to complete de-induction by December 31, 1989.

The Indian side stated that the suspension of offensive military operations by the IPKF will come into effect at 6 a.m. on September 20, 1989. An observer group consisting of the Sri Lanka Army Commander and the GOC of the IPKF will report any violations of the cessation of hostilities and immediate
consequential action taken and recommended further remedial action to the
President of Sri Lanka – PTI.

Sd/-

L.L. Mehrotra
High Commissioner
For India

Sd/-

B.P. Tilakaratne
Secretary to the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka

Source : The Hindu, 19 September 1989