**Appendix I**

Ethnic Distribution in Sri Lanka
District-wise Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Sinhala</th>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>Indian Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>1,09,85,666</td>
<td>18,71,535</td>
<td>8,25,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>4,615</td>
<td>7,92,246</td>
<td>20,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>8,710</td>
<td>54,106</td>
<td>14,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>15,876</td>
<td>54,541</td>
<td>18,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa.</td>
<td>10,646</td>
<td>2,34,348</td>
<td>3,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>3,948</td>
<td>58,904</td>
<td>10,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>86,341</td>
<td>86,743</td>
<td>6,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>13,22,658</td>
<td>1,65,952</td>
<td>21,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palutara</td>
<td>7,22,075</td>
<td>8,601</td>
<td>33,510</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td>8,44,325</td>
<td>55,675</td>
<td>1,04,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matale</td>
<td>2,85,514</td>
<td>20,936</td>
<td>24,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuwara-Eliya</td>
<td>1,87,280</td>
<td>70,471</td>
<td>2,47,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galle</td>
<td>7,68,928</td>
<td>6,093</td>
<td>11,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matara</td>
<td>6,09,367</td>
<td>3,918</td>
<td>13,931</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hambantota</td>
<td>4,12,965</td>
<td>1,553</td>
<td>308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurunegala</td>
<td>11,28,548</td>
<td>13,438</td>
<td>6,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>4,07,453</td>
<td>33,218</td>
<td>2,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anuradhapura</td>
<td>5,36,899</td>
<td>7,113</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polonnaruwa</td>
<td>2,38,803</td>
<td>5,875</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badulla</td>
<td>4,40,245</td>
<td>36,585</td>
<td>1,35,795</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moneragala</td>
<td>2,59,825</td>
<td>5,023</td>
<td>9,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>1,46,371</td>
<td>78,315</td>
<td>1,410</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ratnapura.</td>
<td>6,74,657</td>
<td>17,979</td>
<td>88,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegalle</td>
<td>5,88,675</td>
<td>14,095</td>
<td>43,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganpaha</td>
<td>12,80,942</td>
<td>45,807</td>
<td>5,732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix-II

The Official Language Act,
No.33 of 1956

An Act to prescribe the Sinhala Language as the One Official Language of Ceylon and to enable certain transitory provisions to be made.

(Date of Assent: July 7, 1956).

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives of Ceylon in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows;

Short Title:

1. This Act may be cited as the Official Language Act.No.33 of 1956.

Sinhala Language to be the one official language:

2. The Sinhala Language shall be the one official language of Ceylon:

Provided that where the Minister considers it impracticable to commence the use of only the Sinhala language for any official purpose immediately on the coming into force of this Act, the language or languages hitherto used for
that purpose may be continued to be so used until the necessary change is effected as early as possible before the expiry of the thirtyfirst of December, 1960, and if such change cannot be effected by administrative order, regulations may be made under this Act to effect such change.

Regulations:

3. (1) The Minister may make regulations in respect of all matters for which regulations are authorised by this Act to be made and generally for the purpose of giving effect to the principles and provisions of this Act.

(2) No regulation made under sub-section (1) shall have effect until it is approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives and notification of such approval is published in the Gazette.
"Representatives of the Federal Party have had a series of discussions with the Prime Minister in an effort to resolve the differences of opinion that had been growing and creating tension.

"At an early stage of these conversations it became evident that it was not possible for the Prime Minister to accede to some of the demands of the Federal Party.

"The Prime Minister stated that, from the point of view of the Government, he was not in a position to discuss the setting up of a Federal Constitution, or regional autonomy, or take any step that would abrogate the Official Language Act.

"The question then arose whether it was possible to explore the possibility of an adjustment without the Federal Party abandoning or surrendering any of its fundamental principles or objectives.

"At this stage, the Prime Minister suggested an examination of the Government's Draft Regional Council Bill to see whether provision could be made under it to meet, reasonably some of the matters in this regard which the Federal Party had in view."
"The agreements so reached are embodied in a separate document.

"Regarding the language issue, the Federal Party reiterated its stand for parity, but in view of the position of the Prime Minister in this matter they came to an agreement by way of adjustment. They pointed out that it was important for them that there should be a recognition of Tamil as a national language, and that the administrative work of the Northern and Eastern Provinces should be done in Tamil.

"The Prime Minister stated that as mentioned by him earlier it was not possible for him to take any steps that would abrogate the Official Language Act.

"After discussion, it was agreed that the proposed legislation should contain recognition of Tamil as the language of a national minority of Ceylon, and that the four points mentioned by the Prime Minister should include provision that, without infringing on the position of the Official Language as such the language of administration of the Northern and Eastern Provinces by Tamil, and that any necessary provision be made for the Non-Tamil-speaking minorities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces."
Regarding the question of Ceylon citizenship for people of Indian descent and the revision of the Citizenship Act, the representatives of the Federal Party put forward their views to the Prime Minister and pressed for an early settlement.

"The Prime Minister indicated that the problem would receive early consideration.

"In view of these conclusions, the Federal Party stated that they were withdrawing their proposed satyagraha."

Part B

1. Regional areas to be defined in the Bill itself by embodying them in a schedule thereto.

2. That the Northern Province is to form on regional area whilst the Eastern Province is to be divided into two or more regional areas.

3. Provision is to be made in the Bill to enable two or more regions to amalgamate even beyond provincial limit; and for one region to divide itself subject to ratification by Parliament. Further provision is to be made in the bill for two or more regions to collaborate for specific purposes of common interests.

4. Provision is to be made for direct election of regional councillors. Provision is to be made for a delimitation commission or commissions for
carving out electorates. The question of M.Ps. representing districts falling within regional areas to be eligible to function as Chairman is to be considered. The question of Government Agents being regional commissioners is to be considered. The question of supervisory functions over larger towns, strategic towns and municipalities is to be looked into.

5. Parliament is to be delegate powers and to specify them in the Act. It was agreed that regional councils should have powers over specified subjects including agriculture co-operatives, lands and land development, colonisation, education, health industries and fisheries, housing and social services, electricity, water schemes and roads. Requisite definition of powers will be made in the Bill.

6. It was agreed that in the matter of colonisation schemes the powers of the regional councils shall include the power to select allottees to whom lands within their area of authority shall be alienated and also power to select personnel to be employed for work on such schemes. The position regarding the area at present administered by the Galoya Board in this matter requires consideration.

7. The powers in regard to the regional council vested in the Minister of Local Government in the draft bill to be revised with a view to vesting control in Parliament wherever necessary.
8. The Central Government will provide block grants to the regional councils. The principles on which the grants will be computed will be gone into. The regional councils shall have powers of taxation and borrowing.
Appendix IV


Mr. Dudley Senanayake and Mr. S.J.V. Chelvanayakam met on the 24-3-1965 and discussed matter relating to some problems over which the Tamil-speaking people were concerned, and Mr. Senanayake agreed that action on the following lines would be taken by him to ensure a stable Government:

1) Action will be taken early under the Tamil Language Special Provisions Act to make provision of the Tamil Language of administration and of record in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Mr. Senanayake also explained that it was the policy of his party that a Tamil-speaking person should be entitled to transact business in Tamil throughout the island.

2) Mr. Senanayake stated that it was the policy of his Party to amend the language of the Courts Act to provide for legal proceedings in the Northern and Eastern Provinces to be conducted and recorded in Tamil.

3) Action will be taken to establish District Councils in Ceylon vested with powers over subject to be mutually agreed upon between the two leaders. It was agreed however, that the Government should have power under the law to give directions to such Councils in the national interest.

4) The land Development Ordinance will be amended to provide that citizens of Ceylon be entitled to the allotment of land under the Ordinance. Mr. Senanayake further agreed that in the granting of land under colonisation schemes the
following priorities be observed in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

a) Land in the Northern and Eastern Provinces should in the first instance be granted to landless persons in the District;

b) Secondly, to Tamil speaking persons residents in the Northern and Eastern Provinces: and

c) Thirdly, to other citizens in Ceylon, preference being given to Tamil citizens in the rest of Island.

Sd/-Dudley Senanayake
24-3-1965

Sd/-S.J.V. Chelvanayakam.
24.3.1965.
Appendix V

Tamil United Liberation Front
Proposals, January, 1986

The TULF concept of a political and constitutional structure is based on federal principle as the details of the proposals publish today in the Sri Lanka Daily, the Island. The TULF had put forward these alternative proposals in the context of the Indian Government perception of the alternative framework was required from the Tamil side. These proposals were submitted to the Indian Prime Minister which were forwarded to the Sri Lanka President Jayewardene. Following is the detail of TULF proposals.

PART - I

1. Sri Lanka that is Illankai, shall be a union of state.

2. The north and east provinces shall constitute one Tamil linguistic state.

3. The Territory of a State, once established shall not be altered without its consent.

Parliament.

3. The Legislative power of the union shall vest in a Parliament.
3.(A) Parliament shall have the exclusive power to make laws in respect of any matter enumerated in list one.

4. The membership of Parliament shall reflect the ethnic proportion of the Union.

4.(A) A special provision shall be made to ensure the representations of Muslims and Tamils of recent Indian origin who do not occupy contiguous area.

5. No bill or resolution or part thereof, affecting any nationality shall be passed unless a majority of members of Parliament, belonging to that nationality agree to such a bill or resolution or part thereof.

PART-II

Special constitutional provisions:

1. Citizenship.

    Notwithstanding anything in the constitution, or any other law regarding citizenship all those who are not citizens of a foreign country and who were resident in Sri Lanka on November 1, 1981 and their descendent shall ipso facto be citizen of Sri Lanka.

2. Official Language

    Constitutional provision will be made to make Tamil also as an official language.
3. Union Services.

Provision shall be made in the constitution to ensure that the ethnic proportion is reflected in all union service, including the armed forces, union services will also include public sector services.

PART III

1. States:

1. There shall be a Governor for each state. He shall be appointed by the President of the Union in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State.

2. There shall be an elected Assembly for each state.

3. Each State Assembly will have its elected Presiding Officer.

4. Election of State Assembly shall be on the basis of territories, demarcated electorate. Provision shall be made to ensure adequate representation of Muslims in the Tamil linguistic state.

5. Legislative power of state shall vest in the Assembly.

6(A). The assembly shall have exclusive power to make law for such state in respect of any of the matter enumerated in list II.

(B). When a bill is passed, it will be presented to the Governor. He may assent or send it back for reconsideration. If the bill is passed again with or without amendment, the Governor shall give his assent.

7. The executive Power of the state shall
vest in the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.

8. The Executive Power of the state shall extend to all matters with respect to which the legislature of the state has power to make laws.

9. The Governor shall appoint the leader of the largest party in the Assembly as Chief Minister, the Chief Minister will select members of the Council of Minister.

10. The State Assembly shall have power to levy taxes, cess, fees, and mobilize resources, through loan and grant.

11. All the revenue received by the Government if the state and also loan raised by the State, and all money received by the Government shall form one consolidated fund to be extend. "Consolidated fund of the State".

12. Some duties and taxes shall be levied and collected by the Union Government but shall be assigned to the State within which duty or tax is leviable.

13. The President shall appoint a Finance Commission to be presided over by the Governor or the Central bank. There shall be 3 other members one of whom will be Sinhala, one Tamil and one Muslim.

14. There shall be a high court in each state and such tribunals and other courts as necessary. Appeal will lie to the court of appeal from judges of the High Court.

15. Each state will have a state service consisted of (a) offices and other public servants of the state, and (b) such other public servants who may be seconded to the state.
Each state will have public service, for recruitment and for exercise of discipline power relating to the members of the state service.

PART-IV

Special provision for Tamils of recent Indian origin. In order to meet the need of Tamils of recent Indian origin and to ensure that they enjoy a sense of security and to provide for their participation in Government suitable administrative arrangement and institution shall be established for example, the establishment or creation of administrative district, Gram Sevak, division shall be modified. So to comprise estates where Tamils of recent Indian origin resides, outside such administrative district envisages above, other than Tamil linguistic state, should be entitled to settle in such administrative district and pursue their legitimate vocation if they so desire. Likewise, such person should be entitled to settle and pursue their legitimate vocation in the Tamil linguistic state.

List-I

List-II

1. Police and Internal Law and Order, 2
   Land and its uses, 3. Education including universities
   and technical education, 4. Archaeology, 5 Culture, 6.
   Excise, 10. Agriculture, 11. Irrigation, 12. Agrarian
   State Transport and Roads, 16. Co-operative
   Development.
APPENDIX VI

The Sri Lanka Government
Peace Proposal, 1986

Laid by the President Jayewardene at
eight politician parties conference on June, 1986.

Sri Lanka is a multi-racial, multi-
religion country, President said "Let the part
suspicion of these different groups be forgotten to
secure better future for all.

The peace proposal package vast
exclusively with the 27 subjects including defense,
internal security, foreign affairs, aviation, airport,
foreign trade, post, telegraph and telecommunication
ports, harbour, inter-provincial interest, trade and
commerce, broadcasting and television.

In the contentions sphere of law and
order, the package provides for recruitment upto the
rank of A.S.P. by the provincial council.

The province police force would be
headed by a D.I.G. of Police, who would be recruited
by the Central Government and seconded to provincial
council, other ranks to be second to the province
would be S.P. and A.S.P. member of the province police division would be eligible for promotion to National Police Division.

The D.I.G. to head provincial police force would be appointed by the I.G. with the concurrence of the Chief Minister of the province and in case there is no agreement, the issue will be referred back to the President to make appointment in consultation with the Chief Minister.

A three-member National Police Commission headed by the I.G.P. and a nominee each of the President and the Chief Justice, would recruit the Police of National Division.

Under the package, the President, upon the declaration of emergency can assure the powers and responsibilities of the Chief Executives and the provincial administration in respect of public order with the province.

If public order was threatened by grave internal disturbance, the President, without declaration of emergency but in consultation with the Chief Minister can deploy any unit of the national police or army in and or the Civil power to restore public order in the province concerned,
The order of deployment the National Policy or army in the province would cease when the president was satisfied that public order has been restored or on the expiry of 60 days from the date of order which ever be earlier. The peace package make it obligatory on the part of gazetted officer of the national and province division of police to attain the prescribed standard in Sinhala and Tamil language. All ranks of A.S.P. and above shown also attain the prescribed standard in English language.

National Land Policy

In the difficult and complex area of land settlement, the package envisages the setting up of a National Land Commission for the specific purpose of evolving a national land policy and provincial committees would have representation on this commission.

Under the package, inter-provincial irrigation scheme and major irrigation scheme would be implemented by the central government.

Settlement of people in such scheme would be the basis of national ethnic proportion and the Sinhala Tamil Muslim settlement, entitled with
accelerated Mahawali scheme is being would one on this basis according to the pact.

On the criteria for land settlement and irrigation scheme within the provincial council package suggested that ethnic proportion within the province would be the best applicable principle.

According to the break up of allotted under the Mahawali project, the Sri Lanka Tamils are entitled to 12,787 allotments Muslim 7,509 and Tamil of recent Indian origin 5,683 and Sinhala 75,504 allotments. The package said, it was estimated the approximately 12,700 allotments would available in Trincomalee district and 18,690 allotments to the Batticalwa District both in eastern Sri Lanka. The other points in the proposal were:

Funds allocation

The provincial council would have power to levy taxes, cess or fees to mobilize resources through loans, the process of which would be credited to the provincial fund set up for each provincial council, grants allocation or subsidies from the republic would be credited to the fund.

Financial resources would be appointed to the provincial on the recommendation of the
representative Finance Commission appointed from time to time by the President.

The Provincial Council would have to get the sanction of the Central Government for foreign loan and grant while the nature of taxes to be levied by the council would be defined by Parliament by law.

Presenting the pack Mr. Jayewardene said that the proposals would not require representation but an amending of the constitution. The bill to amend the constitution to enable the creation of provincial council would be enacted by the parliament by a 2/3 majority. After the Parliament would pass any Act directly confirm on the provincial council, the requisite legislative power. He said that it shall not be revoked or altered in any manner except by an Act of Parliament passed by a 2/3 majority after consultation with the council concerned.

Under the packs the President would appoint a Governor, who in turn appoint a Chief Minister for one of the members of the council most likely command the confidence of the council. The C.M. would be entitled to choose a Board of Ministers from army the members of the council.

Election to the provincial council would be held on proportional representation and the
members to be elected would be determined according to the population and area of the each district within the province.

The term of each council, will be co-terminating with the term of Parliament. However, if President felt that affairs of any provincial council were not being carried out in accordance with the provision of the Constitution or any law he may take appropriate measure.
Appendix VII

Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement to Establish Peace and Normalcy in Sri Lanka, 1986

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 group.

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 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 31st 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 the 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 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 Minister; 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 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 Councils 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 with 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 of militant groups, the Army and other security personnel will be confined to barracks in camps as on 25th May 1987. The process of surrendering of arms and the confining of security personnel moving back to barracks shall be completed with 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 youths 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 resolutions 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 4.5.1986 to 19.12.86. 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 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 Lankan Navy in preventing Tamil militant activities from effecting 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 Lanka refugees from Tamil Nadu.

(e) The Government 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 protest 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 seal 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 duplication both texts being equally authentic.

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

Rajiv Gandhi,
Prime Minister
of the Republic of India.

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-paragraph 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
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 agree 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 Lanka Red Cross and the Indian Red Cross.

5 The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka agreed that a joint Indo-Sri Lankan observer group consisting of qualified

6 The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka also agreed that in terms of paragraph 2.14 and paragraph 2.16(c) of the Agreement an Indian peace-keeping continent may be invited by the President of Sri Lanka to guarantee and enforce the cessation of hostilities if so required.

THE EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

Following are the text of Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene's reply to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's letter of July 22, 1987:

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

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.
2. 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 agreements 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.

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 agree 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 the 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 assurance of my highest consideration.

Sd/-
(J. R. Jayewardene)

His Excellency
Prime Minister of
Republic of India,
New Delhi.