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

Country/entity Myanmar

Region Asia and Pacific

Agreement name Rakhine State Liberation Party (RSLP) and State Government Peace-Making Group 5-

point State-level Agreement

Date 5 Apr 2012

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/intrastate conflict

level

Myanmar Conflict (1948 -)

Internal conflict, mostly along ethno-political fault lines, has been a constant feature of Myanmar since its independence in 1948. The conflict has two distinct dynamics. First a struggle between an authoritarian government and a pro-democracy opposition which has the characteristics of authoritarian conflicts; and second a stuggle between the government and ethnic armed groups which has the characteristics of an identity conflict. The two oldest and strongest militias fighting the government are the Karen National Union (KNU), which has remained active since the late 1940s, and the Kachin Independence Organisation, which was formed in the early 1960s. In total, here are more than a dozen mostly ethnic-based guerrilla groups active throughout the country. Especially in the period of junta dictatorship that lasted until 2011 the government attempted to crush the rebellions, which led to numerous human rights violations. With the start of democratic reforms in the aftermath of the 2010 elections, peace negotiations have taken place and resulted in the signing of various agreements, although conflicts remain active.

Close

Myanmar Conflict (1948 -

)

Stage Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process Myanmar ceasefires process with ethnic armed groups

Parties 1. Rakhine State Government Peace-Making Group, led by Col. Htein Lin

2. Rakhine State Liberation Party, led by Joint General Secretary-2 Khine Thukha.

Third parties -

Description Agreement setting forth terms of a ceasefire and providing for future peace negotiations.

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document 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

gender

No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state

No specific mention.

(general)

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/

No specific mention.

unification

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border

No specific mention.

provision

Governance

Political No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral

No specific mention.

commission

Political parties

No specific mention.

reform

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/ religious leaders No specific mention.

Public

No specific mention.

administration

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

rights

No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection

No specific mention.

measures

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 socio-economic

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-

economic development

reconstruction Page 1, ... e) Peace Making Group formed by the Union Government and Rakhine State

Liberation Party are to continue their talks on peace and stability and development in

mutually- agreed venues and times.

plan

National economic No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

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/

nomadism rights

No specific mention.

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

Page 1, a) The Tatmadaw and Rakhine State Liberation Party are to halt attacks on each

other starting from 6 April 2012.

...

c) During the ceasefire, carrying weapons beyond the mutually agreed regions is to be

coordinated in advance by both sides.

d) During the ceasefire, members of Rakhine State Liberation Party are to be allowed to

move freely without arms.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 1, a) The Tatmadaw [Armed Forces] and Rakhine State Liberation Party are to halt

attacks on each other starting from 6 April 2012.

•••

c) During the ceasefire, carrying weapons beyond the mutually agreed regions is to be

coordinated in advance by both sides.

d) During the ceasefire, members of Rakhine State Liberation Party are to be allowed to

move freely without arms.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 1, a) The Tatmadaw and Rakhine State Liberation Party are to halt attacks on each

other starting from 6 April 2012.

•••

c) During the ceasefire, carrying weapons beyond the mutually agreed regions is to be

coordinated in advance by both sides.

d) During the ceasefire, members of Rakhine State Liberation Party are to be allowed to

move freely without arms.

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 Page 1, ... b) To open liaison offices of Rakhine State Liberation Party at the following

mutually agreed regions in order to ensure mutual contact and hold discussions:

1) Paletwa 2) Kyauktaw

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for

No specific mention.

agreement

International

No specific mention.

mission/force/

similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker; http://peacemaker.un.org/; http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/

 $peace maker. un. org/files/MN_120405_RSLPG overnment-5 point Agreement_0. pdf$