Country/entity	Myanmar
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Shan State Army-South (SSA-S), Government 12-Point Peace Agreement
Date	19 May 2012
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

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	signed by the Union Peacemaking Work (UPWC) and the Restoration Council of Shan State / Shan State Army (RCSS/SSA) during a second round of peace talks on May 19, 2012 in Kengtung, Shan State
Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement outlining ceasefire provisions in addition to other confidence building measures and commitments to continue negotiations.

Agreement document	MM_120519_SSA-S-Government.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download 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 persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	Page 1, 3. The government will assist families of the RCSS/SSA members to earn adequate means of livelihood Page 1, 12. National ID cards will be issued to members, family members and people residing with the RCSS/SSA

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
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/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 1, 5. The RCSS/SSA is permitted to request assistance from and coordinate with NGOs and INGOs Page 1, 11. The RCSS/SSA is free to hold political consultations with individuals, groups and communities throughout the country
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.

Public administration	No specific mention.
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 general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, 6. The RCSS/SSA will be allowed to register its Tai Freedom news agency after the new media law comes into effect
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
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 emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 1, 3. The government will assist families of the RCSS/SSA members to earn adequate means of livelihood Page 1, 5. The RCSS/SSA is permitted to request assistance from and coordinate with NGOs and INGOs
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	Page 1, 10. A special industrial zone will be set up in the area controlled by the RCSS/SSA
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	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion Page 1, 4. The Government will assist the RCSS/SSA in the preservation and promotion of Shan literature and culture.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments [Summary] Although the agreement does not explicitly provide for a ceasefire, it was considered by all parties to be a ceasefire agreement, with cessation of hostilities related to broader issues of the process in the agreed points.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, 3. The government will assist families of the RCSS/SSA members to earn adequate means of livelihood
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	Page 1, 1. The RCSS/SSA plan to cooperate in the eradication of illicit drugs is heartily welcomed by the UPWC and it will be forwarded to the President for consideration
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Relief of other sanctions Page 1, 9. The two sides will continue to build up mutual trust to enable the RCSS/SSA to be totally withdrawn from the list of unlawful associations.
Courts	No specific mention.

Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 1, 7. Members and supporters of RCSS/SSA who are in prison will be released except for those who have been imprisoned on criminal charges
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation	
UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 1, 8. A peace-monitoring group will be formed before the end of July 2012 after the nomination by the two sides of suitable persons

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