

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Acuerdo Final entre el Gobierno Nacional y el Ejército Popular de Liberación – EPL
<b>Date</b>	15 Feb 1991
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### Colombian Conflict (1964 - )

The Colombian conflict is really a set of conflicts and the peace agreements reflect both different processes relating to different conflict groups and dyads, and processes taking place at different times in a complex peace process history. The Colombian civil war has its roots in the late 1940s and the violent infighting between liberal and the conservative factions. Emerging from the liberal tradition with a thorough grounding in nationalist communist ideology, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army (FARC) began its armed insurrection against the Colombian government in 1964. Other left-wing guerrillas emerged as well, most notably the socialist/populist M-19, which would later be integrated into the formal political system in the peace process of 1990s; the National Liberation Army (ELN), which has strong roots in liberation theology, and the Maoist Ejército Popular de Liberación (EPL) (also part of the 1990 process, less successfully). Several stages of peace processes were undertaken by the various sides, which were further complicated by the emergence of right-wing paramilitary 'self-defence' forces. The peace agreement between the Colombian government under President Uribe and the main alliance of the paramilitary groups, the United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC), concluded in 2005 and is still heavily disputed as several remnants are still active, but now subsumed under the heading 'Bacrim' (Bandas criminales). In addition, FARC and ELN maintain a military presence, but both demonstrate a strong interest in completing successful peace negotiations with the government, with the most recent agreements being between FARC and the Government.

Close  
Colombian Conflict (1964 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia I - Gaviria

<b>Parties</b>	<p>Por el Gobierno Nacional  HUMBERTO DE LA CALLE LOMBANA  Ministro de Gobierno JESUS A. BEJARANO AVILA  Consejero Presidencial  CARLOS EDUARDO JARAMILLO C.  Asesor de la Consejería  ALVARO HERNANDEZ V.  Asesor de la Consejería  TOMAS CONCHA SANZ  Asesor de la Consejería GABRIEL RESTREPO FORERO  Asesor de la Consejería  GONZALO DE FRANCISCO ZAMBRANO  Asesor de la Consejería</p> <p>Por el EPL  JAIME FAJARDO Comisión Negociadora  ANIBAL PALACIO Comisión Negociadora  LUIS FERNANDO PINEDA Comisión Negociadora  BERNARDO GUTIÉRREZ Comisión Negociadora  JAIRO MORALES Comisión Negociadora  MARCOS JARA Comisión Negociadora</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Witnesses:  Moseñor GUILLERMO VEGA  Conferencia Episcopal Colombiana  Don MANUEL MEDINA  Veedor por el Partido Socialista Obrero Español Y la Internacional Socialista</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Agreement again built on the 1990 negotiation process. Similar to the agreements with other groups it dealt with representation in the National Assembly; promotion of the peace process (financing of a ‘House of Peace’ and regional operative committees); promotion of the politicisation of EPL, and publicity; provision for guarantors; a plan for the reinsertion of the guerillas; a security plan; a section dealing with Human Rights and Factors Relating to Violence; provision for a regional development plan; and EPL decommissioning.</p>
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<b>Agreement document</b>	<p><a href="#">CO_910215_Acuerdo Final Gobierno Nacional-Ejército Popular De Liberación - tr.pdf (opens in new tab)   Download PDF</a></p>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<p><a href="#">CO_910215_Acuerdo Final Gobierno Nacional-Ejército Popular De Liberación.pdf (opens in new tab)</a></p>
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## **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 8,

VII. Resinsertion Plan ...

4. Transition Phase

...

e...

At the camps where EPL forces are located, the government undertakes to register births with the civil registrar, arrange ID cards for those without documentation and streamline the

procedure for obtaining military ID and legal certificates, provided the interested parties meet the legal requirements.

...

IX. Human Rights and Factors of Violence ...

5. The Foundation to Support Families of Victims of Violence will support those affected by acts of political violence through programmes defined and implemented by the foundation and the Bilateral Commission of Human Rights and Factors of Violence.

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## **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.

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## **Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties reform** Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties  
Page 5, Legal Constitution of the Political Party,  
To facilitate the emergence of the political project arising from EPL, the council commits to make arrangements with the corresponding authorities for the registration and legal constitution of its party upon submission of the necessary documentation by the interested parties. This will only take place after the surrender of arms.

## Civil society

(Page 2, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 1e,  
The government will arrange with international organisations a two-month tour of Europe and Latin America by two members of EPL.

Page 3, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 3a,  
To ensure that both the dissemination of the peace process with EPL and projects for the civil and productive reinsertion of its forces have the necessary support from the public and civil and business organisations, and that tasks to be carried out for these purposes have the support of the sectional governments, the council will promote the creation of operational committees through the sectional governments where the various EPL camps are located and in the departments of Atlántico, Caldas, Guajira, Sucre, Santander, Putumayo and the Mayor's Office of Bogotá. The committees will comprise one official from the respective sectional government, the mayor or representative, a local official from the National Restoration Plan and a member of EPL. They will be responsible for the initiative for public communication and participation in the peace process.

Page 4, Monitors, Article 2,  
To ensure an international commission oversees, supervises and certifies compliance with the agreements and commitments made by the parties in this final demobilisation agreement, EPL and the national government agree to invite the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE) and Socialist International to appoint two commissions to oversee compliance with the agreed terms for as long as necessary for their mission. This will entail verification of full and final disarmament by EPL forces, assessment of EPL civil reinsertion tasks, political guarantees made to EPL, agreements regarding human rights and the implementation of the development plans to which the national government commits as part of this agreement.  
To ensure the presence of non-governmental institutions or international democratic figures in the ceremony for the surrender of arms, it is agreed that the national government and EPL will send invitations to the United Nations, Amnesty International and the church, in addition to certain international figures.

Page 6, Reinsertion Plan, Article 3b,  
Maximum inter-institutional cooperation will be provided at the various levels of government, civil society and the community in general.

Page 6-7, Reinsertion Plan, Article 4,  
While there are still camps, the government and EPL will begin the transition phase. This will involve the participation of different government bodies, non-governmental organisations, private businesses and the organisation itself in the demobilisation process. This phase is planned to last for up to six months following the end of the camps and will conclude with the start of the reinsertion phase. The education and training programmes may be carried over into the reinsertion phase.  
[...]

Page 6-7, Reinsertion Plan, Article 4b,  
Technical–professional training and business consultancy as preparation for the reinsertion phase. This will consist of obtaining the technical skills for exercising professions or developing productive projects, preferably self-managed or as part of the solidarity economy. A number of government institutions (e.g. the National Service of Learning [Servicio nacional de aprendizaje, SENA] and the Colombian Institute of Agriculture and Livestock Farming [Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario, ICA]), regional universities, the National Pedagogic University (Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, UPN), study and research centres, NGOs and foundations will be involved in the design and

**Traditional/  
religious leaders**

Page 4, Monitors, Article 1,  
A national monitoring body will be established to verify compliance with the commitments in the memorandum of commitment signed by the parties on 10 January 1991, comprising one representative from the Episcopal Conference, a member of the international monitoring body and a national politician to be agreed by the parties. The monitoring body will visit the camps where EPL forces are present on 18 and 26 of February and will cease to function on the date arms are surrendered.

Page 4, Monitors, Article 2,  
To ensure an international commission oversees, supervises and certifies compliance with the agreements and commitments made by the parties in this final demobilisation agreement, EPL and the national government agree to invite the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE) and Socialist International to appoint two commissions to oversee compliance with the agreed terms for as long as necessary for their mission. This will entail verification of full and final disarmament by EPL forces, assessment of EPL civil reinsertion tasks, political guarantees made to EPL, agreements regarding human rights and the implementation of the development plans to which the national government commits as part of this agreement.  
To ensure the presence of non-governmental institutions or international democratic figures in the ceremony for the surrender of arms, it is agreed that the national government and EPL will send invitations to the United Nations, Amnesty International and the church, in addition to certain international figures.

**Public  
administration**

No specific mention.

**Constitution**

No specific mention.

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**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.

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## Human rights and equality

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 4, Monitors, Article 2,  
To ensure an international commission oversees, supervises and certifies compliance with the agreements and commitments made by the parties in this final demobilisation agreement, EPL and the national government agree to invite the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE) and Socialist International to appoint two commissions to oversee compliance with the agreed terms for as long as necessary for their mission. This will entail verification of full and final disarmament by EPL forces, assessment of EPL civil reinsertion tasks, political guarantees made to EPL, agreements regarding human rights and the implementation of the development plans to which the national government commits as part of this agreement.  
To ensure the presence of non-governmental institutions or international democratic figures in the ceremony for the surrender of arms, it is agreed that the national government and EPL will send invitations to the United Nations, Amnesty International and the church, in addition to certain international figures.

Page 12-13, Human Rights and Factors of Violence, Article 6,  
The government reaffirms its willingness to apply international humanitarian law and establish mechanisms for observing and complying with the rights and guarantees deriving therefrom.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** Page 13,  
IX. Section dealing with Human Rights and Factors Relating to Violence.  
  
6.The government reaffirms its willingness to apply international humanitarian law and establish mechanisms for observing and complying with the rights and guarantees deriving therefrom.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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## **Rights related issues**

### **Citizenship**

No specific mention.

### **Democracy**

Page 2-3, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 2,

To contribute to raising awareness of the peace process and during the demobilisation of the EPL armed forces, the government will fund the opening of Houses of Democracy in various cities throughout the country. It will provide COP 12 million, to be transferred to the Progresar foundation, legally domiciled in Bogota. The council undertakes to make arrangements with the relevant mayors to ensure they authorise the opening of these sites, which will also aim to promote the expansion of democracy in Colombia.

Page 5-6, Reinsertion Plan, Article 1,

The insertion of EPL in the country's political, economic and social life constitutes an act of reconciliation to show the democratic benefits of moving toward a fairer and more equal society. The government and EPL agree that this process must stimulate a strong belief among the public that political tolerance is the best means to achieve the expansion and preservation of democracy.

[...]

### **Detention procedures**

No specific mention.

**Media and communication**

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles

Page 2, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 1a,

The government will fund the publication of a one-page notice in four national and three regional newspapers. EPL will be responsible for the content and date of publication.

The government will also fund a second one-page notice in two national newspapers to allow the organisation to present its proposals for the National Constitutional Assembly to the country. EPL will be responsible for the content and date of publication.

Page 2, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 1b,

The government undertakes to promote the negotiation process and progress in reinsertion via a special television programme to be transmitted in the normal slot of the producer Audiovisuales. The council will contract the technical services and professional staff required to make the programme, whose script will be written by the contracted team and EPL.

Page 2, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 1f,

The government will support the publication of 3,000 copies of a history book on EPL's role in the peace process, whose text will be the responsibility of EPL.

Page 3, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 3a,

To ensure that both the dissemination of the peace process with EPL and projects for the civil and productive reinsertion of its forces have the necessary support from the public and civil and business organisations, and that tasks to be carried out for these purposes have the support of the sectional governments, the council will promote the creation of operational committees through the sectional governments where the various EPL camps are located and in the departments of Atlántico, Caldas, Guajira, Sucre, Santander, Putumayo and the Mayor's Office of Bogotá. The committees will comprise one official from the respective sectional government, the mayor or representative, a local official from the National Restoration Plan and a member of EPL. They will be responsible for the initiative for public communication and participation in the peace process.

Page 3, Promotion of the Political Project, Article a,

The publication of a full-page advert on a Sunday or public holiday in two national and five regional newspapers. EPL will be responsible for deciding the text

**Mobility/access**

Page 11, Security Plan, Article 6,

To facilitate the movement of protected leaders, the Special Fund for Peace (Law 35, 1982), will pay the travel expenses of Criminal and Interpol Investigation Division (Dirección de Investigación Criminal e INTERPOL, DIJIN) bodyguards assigned for their protection subject to submission of the corresponding receipts.

**Protection measures**

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups  
Pages 10-11, VIII.

**SECURITY PLAN**

1.

The security service and teams provided by the government as part of this agreement will be provided on a temporary basis in line with the specific requirements and priorities for the protection of EPL veterans and leaders, based on a specific and periodic joint assessment of risks. In principle, the security plan agreement will run for six months from the date of the surrender of arms, after which the plan will be reviewed as a whole by the parties. Notwithstanding, at least once a month, there will be a joint periodic review to make adjustments based on experience, in line with the organisation discussed below.

3.

Three security levels will be established for the leaders with the greatest exposure to risks:

☞ LEVEL ONE (highest priority): Protection of four highest risk national leaders, who will have four teams, each comprising two vehicles, with a driver and bodyguard in the main vehicle, and a driver and bodyguard in the accompanying vehicle.

☞ LEVEL TWO: Protection of nine high-risk national leaders and veterans, who will be protected by a security team comprising a vehicle, with driver and bodyguard, and the corresponding equipment.

☞ LEVEL THREE: Protection of around 28 veteran regional leaders, who, on account of the nature of the conflict prior to this agreement, are exposed to foreseeable risks. A total of 15 cars, each with a driver and bodyguard, will be allocated for the security of this group. The teams will be distributed throughout the coffee axis, Medellín, Valle, Apartadó, Córdoba, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Guajira, Los Santanderes and Bogotá, in line with requirements. For this level, the security equipment will be shared by various leaders, for which EPL undertakes to agree suitable scheduling and coordination.

6.

To facilitate the movement of protected leaders, the Special Fund for Peace (Law 35, 1982), will pay the travel expenses of Criminal and Interpol Investigation Division (Dirección de Investigación Criminal e INTERPOL, DIJIN) bodyguards assigned for their protection subject to submission of the corresponding receipts.

**Other**

No specific mention.

**Rights institutions**

## NHRI

Rights institutions→NHRI→New or fundamentally revised NHRI

Page 11, Human Rights and Factors of Violence, Article 1,

To achieve this objective, the parties agree to create a Commission to Overcome Violence, comprising five figures of recognised suitability and moral standing appointed by consensus to ensure the effective and high-level treatment of the issue. The commission will be established on 26 February this year and will function for a period of six months.

Page 11-12, Human Rights and Factors of Violence, Article 2,

The Commission to Overcome Violence will have the following functions:

- a. Undertake diagnostics and make recommendations regarding violence and the violation of human rights in each of the regions, as defined by the Bilateral Commission on Human Rights and Factors of Violence, paying particular attention to phenomena such as paramilitary activity and drug trafficking.
- b. Contribute to organising regional fora to overcome violence, the objective of which will be to allow the participation of the community and its organisations in the analysis of violence and the development of strategies to eradicate this phenomenon and consolidate an atmosphere of democratic coexistence in the various regions.
- c. Submit a report to the Colombian government summarising the results of its work, setting out general policy recommendations and specific cases to be addressed.

Page 12, Human Rights and Factors of Violence, Article 3,

The national government undertakes to support and fund the commission's work, which may also receive support and cooperation from international bodies and NGOs. The national government undertakes to consider and address the recommendations made by the commission.

Page 12, Human Rights and Factors of Violence, Article 4,

The national government will promote the participation and support of the attorney general and departmental and municipal governments in both the commission's work and the promotion and defence of human rights in regions. It will also facilitate the participation of the community and its various organisations in the activities set out by the commission.

Page 12, Human Rights and Factors of Violence, Article 5,

The Foundation to Support Families of Victims of Violence will support those affected by acts of political violence through programmes defined and implemented by the foundation and the Bilateral Commission of Human Rights and Factors of Violence.

**Regional or international human rights institutions**

Rights institutions→Regional or international human rights institutions→Monitoring calls  
Page 11-12, Human Rights and Factors of Violence, Article 2,  
The Commission to Overcome Violence will have the following functions:  
a. Undertake diagnostics and make recommendations regarding violence and the violation of human rights in each of the regions, as defined by the Bilateral Commission on Human Rights and Factors of Violence, paying particular attention to phenomena such as paramilitary activity and drug trafficking.

Page 12, Human Rights and Factors of Violence, Article 5,  
The Foundation to Support Families of Victims of Violence will support those affected by acts of political violence through programmes defined and implemented by the foundation and the Bilateral Commission of Human Rights and Factors of Violence.  
[...]

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**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.

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**Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction**

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

Page 4, Monitors, Article 2,

To ensure an international commission oversees, supervises and certifies compliance with the agreements and commitments made by the parties in this final demobilisation agreement, EPL and the national government agree to invite the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE) and Socialist International to appoint two commissions to oversee compliance with the agreed terms for as long as necessary for their mission. This will entail verification of full and final disarmament by EPL forces, assessment of EPL civil reinsertion tasks, political guarantees made to EPL, agreements regarding human rights and the implementation of the development plans to which the national government commits as part of this agreement.

To ensure the presence of non-governmental institutions or international democratic figures in the ceremony for the surrender of arms, it is agreed that the national government and EPL will send invitations to the United Nations, Amnesty International and the church, in addition to certain international figures.

Page 13, Regional Plans, Article 1,

a. The government and EPL agree to draw up regional plans in areas of influence where EPL had an armed presence. A single payment of COP 2 billion will be made available for these plans from the national budget.

b. The plans will benefit communities and promote the socio-economic development of regions in general.

c. Attempts will be made to channel the resources of government bodies that undertake programmes in the regions and ensure the link with departmental and municipal authorities.

d. The participation of private companies will be promoted in funding the identified projects. There will also be links with community organisations, and NGOs and the academic sector will be invited to participate.

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

Page 13-14, Regional Plans, Article 2,

a. The bilateral commission will determine the municipalities to be covered by the regional plans and will define the budget priorities.

b. In each municipality, a participation exercise will allow the community to decide the projects and works to be carried out. For this purpose, extraordinary sessions of the restoration councils will take place in the municipalities that form part of the National Restoration Plan (Plan Nacional de Rehabilitación, PNR), which, by definition constitute a space to promote community participation. In partnership with a government representative, EPL will participate in these councils and explain the scopes of the proposal.

c. In municipalities not covered by the PNR, municipal peace councils will be created as a mechanism for community participation and decision-making. They will be chaired by the municipal mayor and their structure and procedure will be similar to the restoration councils. In partnership with a government representative, EPL will also participate in these councils and explain the scopes of the proposals.

**National economic plan**

No specific mention.



**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** Page 3, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 3a,  
To ensure that both the dissemination of the peace process with EPL and projects for the civil and productive reinsertion of its forces have the necessary support from the public and civil and business organisations, and that tasks to be carried out for these purposes have the support of the sectional governments, the council will promote the creation of operational committees through the sectional governments where the various EPL camps are located and in the departments of Atlántico, Caldas, Guajira, Sucre, Santander, Putumayo and the Mayor's Office of Bogotá. The committees will comprise one official from the respective sectional government, the mayor or representative, a local official from the National Restoration Plan and a member of EPL. They will be responsible for the initiative for public communication and participation in the peace process.

Page 6, Reinsertion Plan, Article 3c,  
The parties will make a special effort to attract the solidarity of private businesses and the international community to help ensure the success of the reinsertion process.

Page 6-7, Reinsertion Plan, Article 4,  
While there are still camps, the government and EPL will begin the transition phase. This will involve the participation of different government bodies, non-governmental organisations, private businesses and the organisation itself in the demobilisation process. This phase is planned to last for up to six months following the end of the camps and will conclude with the start of the reinsertion phase. The education and training programmes may be carried over into the reinsertion phase.

Page 13, Regional Plans, Article 1d,  
The participation of private companies will be promoted in funding the identified projects. There will also be links with community organisations, and NGOs and the academic sector will be invited to participate.

[...]

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

## Land, property and environment

**Land reform/rights** Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management  
Page 8, Reinsertion Plan, Article 5a,  
During this phase, veterans will be reinserted into civil society by adopting one of the options set out below. Note that for each beneficiary, it will only be possible to choose one of the options (a, b or c).  
Starting a productive project, preferably self-managed or as part of the associative economy. In addition to the previous training and technical assistance required for the success of the project, the government will provide a one-off loan of COP 2 million for each veteran at an annual interest rate of 12% and with a grace period of two years. The loan will be paid back within four years from being provided and with an annual arrears rate of 24%. If it is necessary to acquire land for agro-industrial or rural projects, the current land reform programme will be used. Sources of soft loans will be explored for supplementary credit insofar as possible.

**Pastoralist/  
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion  
Page 7, Reinsertion Plan, Article 4c,  
Public participation and communication. This programme will include the following activities:  
[...]  
Cultural and recreation activities: scheduling activities to create spaces for leisure and reflection on the regional culture, perceptions and personal or group experiences.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian  
rights or access** No specific mention.

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## Security sector

**Security  
Guarantees** Page 9-10, Security Plan, Article 2,  
Equipment provided for security will remain government property and will be returned to the council or security services, as applicable, following a suitable period of time when risks are deemed to have been reduced for one or all security levels.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** Page 11, Security Plan, Article 8,  
The surveillance of sites will be managed in coordination with the national police.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

## DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1, Representation on the National Constitutional Assembly,

Given the advanced state of the process for the demobilisation of the Popular Liberation Army (Ejército Popular de Liberación, EPL), which, under the preliminary agreement signed on 10 January between the guerrilla organisation and the Council for Peace, 1 March has been set for the definitive surrender of arms, and, under Decree 1926, 24 August 1990, the national government will allow EPL two representatives to form part of the National Constitutional Assembly from its establishment. These representatives will become permanent members of the assembly with full rights from the day following the full and definitive surrender of arms.

Page 2-3, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 2,

To contribute to raising awareness of the peace process and during the demobilisation of the EPL armed forces, the government will fund the opening of Houses of Democracy in various cities throughout the country. It will provide COP 12 million, to be transferred to the Progresar foundation, legally domiciled in Bogota. The council undertakes to make arrangements with the relevant mayors to ensure they authorise the opening of these sites, which will also aim to promote the expansion of democracy in Colombia.

Page 3, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 3a,

To ensure that both the dissemination of the peace process with EPL and projects for the civil and productive reinsertion of its forces have the necessary support from the public and civil and business organisations, and that tasks to be carried out for these purposes have the support of the sectional governments, the council will promote the creation of operational committees through the sectional governments where the various EPL camps are located and in the departments of Atlántico, Caldas, Guajira, Sucre, Santander, Putumayo and the Mayor's Office of Bogotá. The committees will comprise one official from the respective sectional government, the mayor or representative, a local official from the National Restoration Plan and a member of EPL. They will be responsible for the initiative for public communication and participation in the peace process.

Page 3, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 3b,

The council will approach the governors and mayors to ensure the political guarantees required for the future of the EPL political project are provided after the surrender of arms, facilitating the organisation of fora, roundtables and meetings, etc. through the resources it has available.

Page 4, Monitors, Article 2,

To ensure an international commission oversees, supervises and certifies compliance with the agreements and commitments made by the parties in this final demobilisation agreement, EPL and the national government agree to invite the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE) and Socialist International to appoint two commissions to oversee compliance with the agreed terms for as long as necessary for their mission. This will entail verification of full and final disarmament by EPL forces, assessment of EPL civil reinsertion tasks, political guarantees made to EPL, agreements regarding human rights and the implementation of the development plans to which the national government commits as part of this agreement.

To ensure the presence of non-governmental institutions or international democratic figures in the ceremony for the surrender of arms, it is agreed that the national government and EPL will send invitations to the United Nations, Amnesty International and the church, in addition to certain international figures.

Page 5, Legal Guarantees,

As a result of the negotiated peace process, the resulting surrender of arms, and the

**Intelligence services**

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel  
and opposition  
group forces**

Page 1, Representation on the National Constitutional Assembly,  
Given the advanced state of the process for the demobilisation of the Popular Liberation Army (Ejército Popular de Liberación, EPL), which, under the preliminary agreement signed on 10 January between the guerrilla organisation and the Council for Peace, 1 March has been set for the definitive surrender of arms, and, under Decree 1926, 24 August 1990, the national government will allow EPL two representatives to form part of the National Constitutional Assembly from its establishment. These representatives will become permanent members of the assembly with full rights from the day following the full and definitive surrender of arms.

Page 2, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 1a,  
The government will fund the publication of a one-page notice in four national and three regional newspapers. EPL will be responsible for the content and date of publication. The government will also fund a second one-page notice in two national newspapers to allow the organisation to present its proposals for the National Constitutional Assembly to the country. EPL will be responsible for the content and date of publication.

Page 2, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 1b,  
The government undertakes to promote the negotiation process and progress in reinsertion via a special television programme to be transmitted in the normal slot of the producer Audiovisuales. The council will contract the technical services and professional staff required to make the programme, whose script will be written by the contracted team and EPL.

Page 2, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 1d,  
The government will arrange a meeting between the EPL negotiating commission and members of the country's accredited diplomatic corps.

Page 2, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 1e,  
The government will arrange with international organisations a two-month tour of Europe and Latin America by two members of EPL.

Page 2, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 1f,  
The government will support the publication of 3,000 copies of a history book on EPL's role in the peace process, whose text will be the responsibility of EPL.

Page 2-3, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 2,  
To contribute to raising awareness of the peace process and during the demobilisation of the EPL armed forces, the government will fund the opening of Houses of Democracy in various cities throughout the country. It will provide COP 12 million, to be transferred to the Progresar foundation, legally domiciled in Bogota. The council undertakes to make arrangements with the relevant mayors to ensure they authorise the opening of these sites, which will also aim to promote the expansion of democracy in Colombia.

Page 3, Promoting the Peace Process, Article 3a,  
To ensure that both the dissemination of the peace process with EPL and projects for the civil and productive reinsertion of its forces have the necessary support from the public and civil and business organisations, and that tasks to be carried out for these purposes have the support of the sectional governments, the council will promote the creation of operational committees through the sectional governments where the various EPL camps are located and in the departments of Atlántico, Caldas, Guajira, Sucre, Santander, Putumayo and the Mayor's Office of Bogotá. The committees will comprise one official from the respective sectional government, the mayor or representative, a local official from the National Restoration Plan and a member of EPL. They will be

**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.

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## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper  
Page 5, Legal Guarentees,  
As a result of the negotiated peace process, the resulting surrender of arms and the decision by EPL forces to reintegrate into civil life and fully participate in national democracy, the government will authorise the termination of punishments and criminal proceedings as set out in Decree 213, 22 January 1991, for all members of EPL, provided these are political offences or appurtenances, and in line with the stipulations and requirements set out in the decree. For this purpose, before 20th of this month, EPL must provide the full list of all the military forces in its organisation, as fully identified as possible. For people deprived of liberty, it must provide the place of imprisonment and the authority responsible for the case.  
[...]

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** Page 5, Legal Guarentees,  
As a result of the negotiated peace process, the resulting surrender of arms and the decision by EPL forces to reintegrate into civil life and fully participate in national democracy, the government will authorise the termination of punishments and criminal proceedings as set out in Decree 213, 22 January 1991, for all members of EPL, provided these are political offences or appurtenances, and in line with the stipulations and requirements set out in the decree. For this purpose, before 20th of this month, EPL must provide the full list of all the military forces in its organisation, as fully identified as possible. For people deprived of liberty, it must provide the place of imprisonment and the authority responsible for the case.  
[...]

<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	Page 12, Human Rights and Factors of Violence, Article 5, The Foundation to Support Families of Victims of Violence will support those affected by acts of political violence through programmes defined and implemented by the foundation and the Bilateral Commission of Human Rights and Factors of Violence.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Implementation**

<b>UN signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other international signatory</b>	Don MANUEL MEDINA Veedor por el Partido Socialista Obrero Español Y la Internacional Socialista
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar**

Page 4, Monitors, Article 1,

A national monitoring body will be established to verify compliance with the commitments in the memorandum of commitment signed by the parties on 10 January 1991, comprising one representative from the Episcopal Conference, a member of the international monitoring body and a national politician to be agreed by the parties. The monitoring body will visit the camps where EPL forces are present on 18 and 26 of February and will cease to function on the date arms are surrendered.

Page 4, Monitors, Article 2,

To ensure an international commission oversees, supervises and certifies compliance with the agreements and commitments made by the parties in this final demobilisation agreement, EPL and the national government agree to invite the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE) and Socialist International to appoint two commissions to oversee compliance with the agreed terms for as long as necessary for their mission. This will entail verification of full and final disarmament by EPL forces, assessment of EPL civil reinsertion tasks, political guarantees made to EPL, agreements regarding human rights and the implementation of the development plans to which the national government commits as part of this agreement.

To ensure the presence of non-governmental institutions or international democratic figures in the ceremony for the surrender of arms, it is agreed that the national government and EPL will send invitations to the United Nations, Amnesty International and the church, in addition to certain international figures.

Page 14, Procedure for the Surrender of Arms,

To ensure the surrender of arms on 1 March as established in this agreement, EPL must submit a full list of war materials and items for the exclusive use of the armed forces that are in its power by 20 February. The list of arms will detail their type, brand, calibre and serial number. The list of explosives will detail their type and quantity.

It is agreed that items for the exclusive use of the armed forces will be unused and explosives will be detonated in the respective camps. At each camp, arms will be surrendered to the international monitoring commission, which will be responsible for their custody until their destruction.

The final act of surrender will take place on 1 March at the sites to be agreed between the parties.

The list of arms, explosives, items for the exclusive use of the armed forces and other war materials in the possession of EPL will be surrendered to a representative of the international monitoring commission, who will be responsible for their transfer to the peace council.

On 1 March, the government will issue safe-conducts to members of EPL for offences covered by Decree 213, 22 January 1991, based on the list submitted by the organisation.



**Enforcement mechanism**

Page 4, Monitors, Article 1,  
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To ensure the presence of non-governmental institutions or international democratic figures in the ceremony for the surrender of arms, it is agreed that the national government and EPL will send invitations to the United Nations, Amnesty International and the church, in addition to certain international figures.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

Diaz Uribe & Villamizar Herrera (1995)  
Source: Acuerdos con el EPL, MAQL y CRS, Diálogos con la CGSB, Biblioteca de la Paz – 1990-1994, Fundación Cultura Democrática, Ed. Álvaro Villarraga Sarmiento, Bogotá D.C., 2009 (book III) p. 169

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