

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Acuerdo Final entre el Gobierno Nacional y el Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, don Gabriel, Ovejas, Sucre
<b>Date</b>	25 Jan 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

**Parties** On behalf of the national government:  
JESUS ANTONIO BEJARANO Presidential Council  
CARLOS EDUARDO JARAMILLO Council Adviser  
GONZALO DE FRANCISCO Council Adviser  
ALVARO HERNÁNDEZ Council Adviser  
GABRIEL RESTREPO Council Adviser  
TOMAS CONCHA SANZ Council Adviser

On behalf of PRT:  
VALENTIN GONZALEZ  
SERGIO SIERRA  
PABLO RONCALLO  
RAFAEL GONZALEZ  
ERNESTO FALLA

**Third parties** -

**Description** Signed between the National Government and the Revolutionary Worker’s Party (PRT). This agreement guaranteed participation for the PRT in the National Constitutional Assembly in return for PRT decommissioning. The government undertook to legalise the PRT as a political party and to give it media space to promote itself. Provided for a decree to annul prison sentences for political offences. Agreement included a human rights dimension, and a government commitment to create a nominated Office for the Atlantic Coast to Advise the President on the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights. The government also committed to creating a Government-sponsored Commission. Agreement also provided for: an indigenous police service, a plan for reconciliation and peace, a regional plan for political normalisation and implementation issues.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_910125\\_Acuerdo Final Entre El Gobierno Nacional Y El Partido Revolucionario De Los Trabajadores - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CO\\_910125\\_Acuerdo Final Entre El Gobierno Nacional Y El Partido Revolucionario De Los Trabajadores- SP.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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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.

<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	<p>Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive Page 8, IX. Indigenous Police, It is agreed that as part of the restructuring of the national police force established by the government, a proposal will be made to take the creation of the indigenous police force into account. The national government will commission a study to be carried out within three months to draw up the proposal.</p> <p>Page 12, XI. Normalisation Policy: Regional Plans, B. Development of regional plans, Article 4, 4. The indigenous communities of Cauca, Sucre and Córdoba in the PRT zone of influence and not covered by regional plans will form part of integrated projects being implemented by the government for these sectors of society.</p>
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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**Gender**

**Women, girls and  
gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** Page 7,

6.The foundation to support family members of the victims of violence will provide COP 30 million for family members of victims of violence related to the presence of PRT in the zones of conflict. This sum may be adjusted in line with requirements. The bilateral sub-commission, in coordination with the aforementioned foundation will define the people and families to be covered by this programme.

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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 1, II. Political Guarantees and Promotion of the Process, Article 1,  
The national government will facilitate the legal and administrative measures to allow the legal constitution of PRT as a political party.

Page 2-3, IV. Legal Constitution of the Political Party,  
To facilitate the public activities of PRT, the council undertakes to make arrangements with the corresponding authorities for the registration and legal constitution of the political party, subject to provision of the required documentation by the interested parties. These arrangements may only be made once arms have been surrendered.

Page 8, X. Peaceful Reconciliation Plan,  
The peaceful reconciliation plan aims to guarantee the reinsertion of PRT members in civil society in a context of political tolerance and respect for life. The plan seeks to re-incorporate demobilised forces into society under dignified economic and social conditions, in line with the legal establishment of PRT as a political party and the concomitant free practice of politics, with the guarantees of the security of its members and the support of the regional development process.  
The formulation, design, execution and monitoring will be the joint responsibility of the government and PRT. The former will guarantee the financial, technical and human resources required and the latter will be responsible for complying with the programmes and actions that are defined, and, insofar as possible, managing supplementary resources. The plan comprises an initiation phase, a transition phase, a consolidation phase and permanent monitoring and evaluation, all of which will run for three years from the signing of this agreement.

## Civil society

Page 1, II. Political Guarantees and Promotion of the Process, Article 2,  
The press and television will be used to promote the process, with the national government guaranteeing a special television programme and undertaking to make arrangements to issue special notices or programmes regarding the process over the country's radio channels and in its press.

Page 5-6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 2,  
The national government will create a delegate governmental commission for human rights for the Atlantic Coast, which will work in coordination with the delegate office of the Presidential Council. This commission will comprise the governors of the Atlantic Coast departments, regional prosecutors, two representatives of municipal officials, commanders of the Atlantic naval force and army divisions, and commanders of the police departments. It will also include a representative of the Colombian Episcopal Conference and two representatives from human rights organisations on the Atlantic Coast, one of which may represent social organisations. These latter members will be appointed by the office of the president of the republic.

Page 6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 3,  
The human rights commission for the Atlantic Coast will provide mechanisms to allow access by organisations and the community in general for campaigns to promote and defend human rights and make the situation of these rights in the region known, notwithstanding the legal and institutional instances for investigating claims. Particular importance will be given to the constitution of the municipal committees for the defence, protection and promotion of human rights in the municipalities of the Atlantic Coast, for which it is recommended that the national government gives the required instruction to all its regional agents to ensure the community are involved in this process. In this respect, it is recommended to undertake a regional campaign using the media for communication.

Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 10,  
Inform the country of the arrangements made by the advisory and coordination commission for actions against death squads, groups of hitmen, and self-defence or private justice groups, incorrectly referred to as paramilitaries, per Decree 813, 1989.

Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 11,  
From the enactment of the Statute for the Defence of Justice, the government undertakes to consider the proposal of the international Red Cross committee to provide the organisation with the names of people captured for reasons of public order, subject to administrative sanction.

Page 11, XI. Normalisation Policy: Regional Plans, A. Criteria and objectives, Article 1,  
A fundamental aspect of regional development plans is that the final decision on investment will be made by the community by means of a participation and consensus building exercise.

Page 11, XI. Normalisation Policy: Regional Plans, A. Criteria and objectives, Article 2,  
As a whole, regional development plans must propose planning alternatives to make economic, social, political and cultural processes more dynamic, overcoming the current conditions of misery and inequality through the participation of the community in the drawing up, implementing and monitoring of planning as a whole.

Page 11, XI. Normalisation Policy: Regional Plans, A. Criteria and objectives, Article 3,  
Community participation spaces must seek to build consensus and manage local and regional forces to achieve more harmonious and effective development in regions.

**Traditional/  
religious leaders** Page 5-6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 2,  
The national government will create a delegate governmental commission for human rights for the Atlantic Coast, which will work in coordination with the delegate office of the Presidential Council. This commission will comprise the governors of the Atlantic Coast departments, regional prosecutors, two representatives of municipal officials, commanders of the Atlantic naval force and army divisions, and commanders of the police departments. It will also include a representative of the Colombian Episcopal Conference and two representatives from human rights organisations on the Atlantic Coast, one of which may represent social organisations. These latter members will be appointed by the office of the president of the republic.

**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** 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.

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## **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** Page 10, XI. Normalisation Policy: Regional Plans, Header  
The regional plans constitute a series of investments using state resources to benefit the community. Their aim is to promote regional development by improving living conditions and welfare. The plans also seek to help eliminate economic and social inequalities and factors of violence, strengthen the democratisation of production and reinforce community participation in decision-making processes for the planning of investment and the orientation of development.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication**

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles

Page 1, II. Political Guarantees and Promotion of the Process, Article 2,

The press and television will be used to promote the process, with the national government guaranteeing a special television programme and undertaking to make arrangements to issue special notices or programmes regarding the process over the country's radio channels and in its press.

Page 2, III. Promotion of the Political Project,

This promotion is provided to support the public activities of PRT, make clear to the public its importance as a political project deriving from the peace negotiations and highlight its contribution to the development of ways to participate in the country's democratic life. For this purpose, the following provisions are established:

1.

The broadcast of a second television programme and three segments in the Amarillo, Azul y Rojo slot during the same week.

2.

A one-page notice in two national and four regional newspapers, in addition to a half-page notice in one national and three regional newspapers, with the texts to be decided by PRT.

3.

To complement this, the national government undertakes to make arrangements with the various media organisations for these special notices or programmes regarding PRT. [...]

Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 8,

The government will propose to the national television council the creation of a television slot in which the official bodies (inter-institutional group) can provide or request information on cases of the forced disappearance of people.

Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 9,

National and widespread communication regarding progress on item IV of the Political Pact for Peace and Democracy signed between the government and the 19th of April Movement (M-19).

Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 10,

Inform the country of the arrangements made by the advisory and coordination commission for actions against death squads, groups of hitmen, and self-defence or private justice groups, incorrectly referred to as paramilitaries, per Decree 813, 1989.

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics

Page 6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 3,

The human rights commission for the Atlantic Coast will provide mechanisms to allow access by organisations and the community in general for campaigns to promote and defend human rights and make the situation of these rights in the region known, notwithstanding the legal and institutional instances for investigating claims. Particular importance will be given to the constitution of the municipal committees for the defence, protection and promotion of human rights in the municipalities of the Atlantic Coast, for which it is recommended that the national government gives the required instruction to all its regional agents to ensure the community are involved in this process. In this respect, it is recommended to undertake a regional campaign using the media for communication.

**Mobility/access**

No specific mention.

**Protection measures**

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians

Page 6, The human rights commission for the Atlantic Coast will provide mechanisms to allow access by organisations and the community in general for campaigns to promote and defend human rights and make the situation of these rights in the region known, notwithstanding the legal and institutional instances for investigating claims. Particular importance will be given to the constitution of the municipal committees for the defence, protection and promotion of human rights in the municipalities of the Atlantic Coast, for which it is recommended that the national government gives the required instruction to all its regional agents to ensure the community are involved in this process. In this respect, it is recommended to undertake a regional campaign using the media for communication.

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups

Page 3, VI.

**SECURITY PLAN**

1.

The government will provide a special security service with a total of seven units for the security of members of PRT. The security team for the representative on the constitutional

assembly will have a special vehicle and four bodyguards and the remainder will have one

bodyguard per vehicle. Each will include the corresponding equipment in terms of arms, communications and bullet-proof vests. Security teams will be mixed. The government will

allocate 14 bullet-proof vests for the protection of PRT leaders.

**Other**

No specific mention.

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**Rights institutions**

## NHRI

Rights institutions→NHRI→New or fundamentally revised NHRI

Page 5, VIII. Human Rights, Article 1,

The national government undertakes to establish a delegate office of the Presidential Council for the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights for the Atlantic Coast region. The remit of the office will include implementation of the actions previously established by the council at the national level for the Atlantic Coast.

Page 5-6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 2,

The national government will create a delegate governmental commission for human rights for the Atlantic Coast, which will work in coordination with the delegate office of the Presidential Council. This commission will comprise the governors of the Atlantic Coast departments, regional prosecutors, two representatives of municipal officials, commanders of the Atlantic naval force and army divisions, and commanders of the police departments. It will also include a representative of the Colombian Episcopal Conference and two representatives from human rights organisations on the Atlantic Coast, one of which may represent social organisations. These latter members will be appointed by the office of the president of the republic.

Page 6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 3,

The human rights commission for the Atlantic Coast will provide mechanisms to allow access by organisations and the community in general for campaigns to promote and defend human rights and make the situation of these rights in the region known, notwithstanding the legal and institutional instances for investigating claims. Particular importance will be given to the constitution of the municipal committees for the defence, protection and promotion of human rights in the municipalities of the Atlantic Coast, for which it is recommended that the national government gives the required instruction to all its regional agents to ensure the community are involved in this process. In this respect, it is recommended to undertake a regional campaign using the media for communication.

Page 6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 4,

To complement the work of the governmental commission, in coordination with the national attorney general and any other national institutions deemed appropriate, the Presidential Council for the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights will hold ten human rights analysis and diagnostic meetings in different municipalities throughout the country. These meetings will be used to establish the educational programmes required in the area of human rights.

Page 6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 5,

A special office for receiving claims related to the violation of human rights in the region will be established in the department of Sucre.

Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 10,

Inform the country of the arrangements made by the advisory and coordination commission for actions against death squads, groups of hitmen, and self-defence or private justice groups, incorrectly referred to as paramilitaries, per Decree 813, 1989.

Page 7-8, VIII. Human Rights, Article 12,

The bilateral commission established by the government and PRT in previous agreements will continue its functions until the end of March in order to present the final recommendations arising from the initial work agenda. The bilateral commission will also provide the relevant cooperation for implementing the aforementioned procedures.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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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

<b>Development or socio-economic reconstruction</b>	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development</p> <p>Page 8, X. Peaceful Reconciliation Plan,</p> <p>The peaceful reconciliation plan aims to guarantee the reinsertion of PRT members in civil society in a context of political tolerance and respect for life. The plan seeks to re-incorporate demobilised forces into society under dignified economic and social conditions, in line with the legal establishment of PRT as a political party and the concomitant free practice of politics, with the guarantees of the security of its members and the support of the regional development process.</p> <p>The formulation, design, execution and monitoring will be the joint responsibility of the government and PRT. The former will guarantee the financial, technical and human resources required and the latter will be responsible for complying with the programmes and actions that are defined, and, insofar as possible, managing supplementary resources. The plan comprises an initiation phase, a transition phase, a consolidation phase and permanent monitoring and evaluation, all of which will run for three years from the signing of this agreement.</p> <p>Page 10-12, XI. Normalisation Policy: Regional Plans, [Summary, Header]</p> <p>The regional plans constitute a series of investments using state resources to benefit the community. Their aim is to promote regional development by improving living conditions and welfare. The plans also seek to help eliminate economic and social inequalities and factors of violence, strengthen the democratisation of production and reinforce community participation in decision-making processes for the planning of investment and the orientation of development.</p>
<b>National economic plan</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Natural resources</b>	Page 11, XI. Normalisation Policy: Regional Plans, A. Criteria and objectives, Article 6, Natural resources and conditions required for the reproduction of life will be preserved.
<b>International funds</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Business</b>	Page 11, XI. Normalisation Policy: Regional Plans, A. Criteria and objectives, Article 5, Investment will strengthen the production processes for collective wealth as a result of the business organisation of the community for specific purposes, which will require specific training processes.
<b>Taxation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Banks</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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  
rights or access** No specific mention.

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## **Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** Page 3-4, VI. Security Plan, Article 1,  
The government will provide a special security service with a total of seven units for the security of members of PRT. The security team for the representative on the constitutional assembly will have a special vehicle and four bodyguards and the remainder will have one bodyguard per vehicle. Each will include the corresponding equipment in terms of arms, communications and bullet-proof vests. Security teams will be mixed. The government will allocate 14 bullet-proof vests for the protection of PRT leaders.

Page 4, Security Plan, Article 3,  
The PRT national head of security will have a seat on the Security Plan Commission, attached to the National Normalisation Council, and will thus be empowered to coordinate all relevant aspects for the security of PRT members with the Criminal and Interpol Investigation Division (Dirección de Investigación Criminal e INTERPOL, DIJIN), the Department of Security (Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad, DAS) and the Special Fund for Peace.

Page 4, Security Plan, Article 4,  
PRT will be entitled to add members to the bodyguard service provided it covers their cost and bodyguards have received previous training from DAS. The arms used by this staff must have legal documentation. The security commission of the normalisation council will agree the plan to be followed.

Page 4, Security Plan, Article 5,  
The security commission will undertake periodic assessments of the security plan and will carry out a general assessment to update its coverage one year after signing this agreement.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police**

Page 4, VI. Security Plan, Article 2,

The council will make arrangements with the national police to guarantee the provision of a permanent surveillance and security service at PRT houses.

Page 5-6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 2,

The national government will create a delegate governmental commission for human rights for the Atlantic Coast, which will work in coordination with the delegate office of the Presidential Council. This commission will comprise the governors of the Atlantic Coast departments, regional prosecutors, two representatives of municipal officials, commanders of the Atlantic naval force and army divisions, and commanders of the police departments. It will also include a representative of the Colombian Episcopal Conference and two representatives from human rights organisations on the Atlantic Coast, one of which may represent social organisations. These latter members will be appointed by the office of the president of the republic.

Page 8, IX. Indigenous Police,

It is agreed that as part of the restructuring of the national police force established by the government, a proposal will be made to take the creation of the indigenous police force into account. The national government will commission a study to be carried out within three months to draw up the proposal.

**Armed forces**

Page 5-6, VIII. Human Rights, Article 2,

The national government will create a delegate governmental commission for human rights for the Atlantic Coast, which will work in coordination with the delegate office of the Presidential Council. This commission will comprise the governors of the Atlantic Coast departments, regional prosecutors, two representatives of municipal officials, commanders of the Atlantic naval force and army divisions, and commanders of the police departments. It will also include a representative of the Colombian Episcopal Conference and two representatives from human rights organisations on the Atlantic Coast, one of which may represent social organisations. These latter members will be appointed by the office of the president of the republic.

## DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1, I. Participation in the Constitutional Assembly,

Under the political agreement dated 2 August 1990 and in light of the deadline of 26 January 1991 set for the surrender of arms in the agreement signed on 28 December by the national government and the Revolutionary Workers' Party (Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, PRT), the president of the republic awards the guerrilla organisation a permanent representative on the constitutional assembly. This participation will be on the same terms as the other members, with the exception of voting.

Before accepting this offer, PRT confirms its aspiration for its representative to obtain full rights.

Page 2, III. Promotion of the Political Project,

This promotion is provided to support the public activities of PRT, make clear to the public its importance as a political project deriving from the peace negotiations and highlight its contribution to the development of ways to participate in the country's democratic life. For this purpose, the following provisions are established:

[...]

4.

For the surrender of arms, the national government will provide resources and transport to support the civil celebration of the surrender of arms in Sincelejo on 17 January.

[...]

Page 3, IV. Legal Constitution of the Political Party,

To facilitate the public activities of PRT, the council undertakes to make arrangements with the corresponding authorities for the registration and legal constitution of the political party, subject to provision of the required documentation by the interested parties. These arrangements may only be made once arms have been surrendered.

Page 4, Security Plan, Article 3,

The PRT national head of security will have a seat on the Security Plan Commission, attached to the National Normalisation Council, and will thus be empowered to coordinate all relevant aspects for the security of PRT members with the Criminal and Interpol Investigation Division (Dirección de Investigación Criminal e INTERPOL, DIJIN), the Department of Security (Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad, DAS) and the Special Fund for Peace.

Page 4, Security Plan, Article 4,

PRT will be entitled to add members to the bodyguard service provided it covers their cost and bodyguards have received previous training from DAS. The arms used by this staff must have legal documentation. The security commission of the normalisation council will agree the plan to be followed.

Page 4, VII. Surrender of Arms, Article 1,

The national government is satisfied with the full list of arms, ammunition, explosives and equipment for the exclusive use of the armed forces submitted by PRT.

Page 4, VII. Surrender of Arms, Article 2,

Arms, ammunition, explosives and military equipment will be rendered useless for war. Explosives will be detonated and equipment destroyed at the Don Gabriel camp.

Page 4, VII. Surrender of Arms, Article 3,

To render PRT arms unusable for war, they will be dumped in open seas in the Caribbean Sea in a ceremony to take place on 26 January and in the presence of a commission comprising PRT, the peace council and special guests.

**Intelligence services**

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel  
and opposition  
group forces**

Page 1, I. Participation in the Constitutional Assembly,  
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Before accepting this offer, PRT confirms its aspiration for its representative to obtain full rights.

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This promotion is provided to support the public activities of PRT, make clear to the public its importance as a political project deriving from the peace negotiations and highlight its contribution to the development of ways to participate in the country's democratic life. For this purpose, the following provisions are established:

1.  
The broadcast of a second television programme and three segments in the Amarillo, Azul y Rojo slot during the same week.
2.  
A one-page notice in two national and four regional newspapers, in addition to a half-page notice in one national and three regional newspapers, with the texts to be decided by PRT.
3.  
To complement this, the national government undertakes to make arrangements with the various media organisations for these special notices or programmes regarding PRT. [...]

Page 4, VII. Surrender of Arms, Article 1,  
The national government is satisfied with the full list of arms, ammunition, explosives and equipment for the exclusive use of the armed forces submitted by PRT.

Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 10,  
Inform the country of the arrangements made by the advisory and coordination commission for actions against death squads, groups of hitmen, and self-defence or private justice groups, incorrectly referred to as paramilitaries, per Decree 813, 1989.

Page 8, X. Peaceful Reconciliation Plan,  
The peaceful reconciliation plan aims to guarantee the reinsertion of PRT members in civil society in a context of political tolerance and respect for life. The plan seeks to re-incorporate demobilised forces into society under dignified economic and social conditions, in line with the legal establishment of PRT as a political party and the concomitant free practice of politics, with the guarantees of the security of its members and the support of the regional development process.  
The formulation, design, execution and monitoring will be the joint responsibility of the government and PRT. The former will guarantee the financial, technical and human resources required and the latter will be responsible for complying with the programmes and actions that are defined, and, insofar as possible, managing supplementary resources. The plan comprises an initiation phase, a transition phase, a consolidation phase and permanent monitoring and evaluation, all of which will run for three years from the signing of this agreement.

**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 3, V. Legal Guarantees, Article 1,  
The national government will apply the act of amnesty for the termination of punishments and criminal proceedings for political offences and appurtenances with the exceptions set out therein and based on the list provided by PRT.

Page 3, V. Legal Guarantees, Article 2,  
The list submitted by PRT will include members of the organisation who are in prison, provided they have been imprisoned under proceedings related to the offences covered in the aforementioned decree.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 7,  
The commission for the analysis of violence in the department of Cauca will be expanded to include a PRT representative.

**Prisoner release** Page 3, V. Legal Guarantees, Article 2,  
The list submitted by PRT will include members of the organisation who are in prison, provided they have been imprisoned under proceedings related to the offences covered in the aforementioned decree.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 6,  
The foundation to support family members of the victims of violence will provide COP 30 million for family members of victims of violence related to the presence of PRT in the zones of conflict. This sum may be adjusted in line with requirements. The bilateral sub-commission, in coordination with the aforementioned foundation will define the people and families to be covered by this programme.

**Missing persons** Page 7, VIII. Human Rights, Article 8,  
The government will propose to the national television council the creation of a television slot in which the official bodies (inter-institutional group) can provide or request information on cases of the forced disappearance of people.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** No specific mention.

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## **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 4, VII. Surrender of Arms, Article 4,  
The act of rendering arms unusable for war must be witnessed by the monitoring commission, which shall comprise members of the National Constitutional Assembly and include witnesses from the national government. The commission will verify that the material rendered unusable agrees with the previously submitted list. Following the consultation of the constituent parties, the commission will also act to guarantee all commitments made in this final agreement.

Page 13, XII. Monitoring of Agreements, Article 1,  
A bilateral commission will be established for monitoring all the points of the agreement, comprising the peace councillor and a representative of PRT.

Page 13, XII. Monitoring of Agreements, Article 2,  
A technical commission will be formed for monitoring the normalisation, reinsertion and security policy, comprising a representative of the peace councillor and a representative of PRT.

Page 13, XII. Monitoring of Agreements, Article 3,  
Without prejudice to its operational autonomy, the technical commission will coordinate its work with the general policy for normalisation and reinsertion set out by the National Normalisation Council, a body created by the government for this purpose. To ensure the correct representation of PRT, this body will be expanded to include the full participation of a PRT representative who will form part of the council's plural technical secretariat.

Page 13, XII. Monitoring of Agreements, Article 4,  
The bilateral commissions will continue their work until implementation of the proposals established by each of these. This work must be coordinated with the National Normalisation Council.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

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. 183