

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

Country/ entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Comunicado FARC-Gobierno del viaje a Europa, 2 de marzo de 2000
Date	2 Mar 2000
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict (Colombian Conflict (1964 -))
Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia III - Arango
Parties	<p>For the National Government: Victor G. Ricardo, High Commission for Peace Luis Norberto Guerra, Vice-President, House of Representatives Fabio Valencia Cossio, Negotiator Camilo Gomez Alzate, Negotiator Juan Gabriel Uribe, Negotiator Miguel Pinedo Vidal, Thematic Committee Ciro Ramirez, Vice-President, House of Senate Luis Carlos Villegas, President of the National Business Association (Andi).</p> <p>For the FARC-EP: Raul Reyes, FARC-EP Spokesperson Joaquin Gomez, Negotiator Fabian Ramirez, Negotiator Ivan Rios, Technical Committee Coordinator Simon Trinidad, Technical Committee. Felipe Rincon, Technical Committee. Olga Lucia Marin, Technical Committee.</p>
Third parties	-
Description	Agreed account of journeys to Sweden, Norway, Italy, the Vatican, Switzerland, Spain and France, noting that delegations learned about the different economic models operating in those countries, and noting frank and open discussions between the parties on all issues of the peace process, the discussion on human rights and IHL was advanced by the parties, with the facilitation of the ICRC,

Agreement document [CO_000302_Comicado FARC-Gobierno del viaje a Europa, 2 de marzo de 2000 - tr.pdf](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_000223_Comicado FARC-Gobierno del viaje a Europa, 23 de febrero de 2000_ES.pdf](#) | [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	No specific mention.

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, ... There are various lessons and we have no doubt they will make a significant contribution to the talks of the National Roundtable for Dialogue and Negotiation and the task of the National Thematic Committee in organising public audiences that will guarantee public participation in the peace process. ...
---------------	--

Page 3, The importance of human rights and international humanitarian law
In Europe we made significant progress in discussing an issue that concerns Colombians and the international community, namely respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. From the talks with the president of the International Red Cross Committee (Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja, CICR), we agreed that it is necessary to differentiate between them. We also reached a consensus in another aspect noted in the communication from the mountains of Norway on 11 February: the defence of human rights ultimately corresponds to states, while international humanitarian law is universal. Regarding this aspect, we also agree on the need for the roundtable to receive advice from CICR on human rights and international humanitarian law, as required.

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 Page 3, The importance of human rights and international humanitarian law In Europe we made significant progress in discussing an issue that concerns Colombians and the international community, namely respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. From the talks with the president of the International Red Cross Committee (Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja, CICR), we agreed that it is necessary to differentiate between them. We also reached a consensus in another aspect noted in the communication from the mountains of Norway on 11 February: the defence of human rights ultimately corresponds to states, while international humanitarian law is universal. Regarding this aspect, we also agree on the need for the roundtable to receive advice from CICR on human rights and international humanitarian law, as required.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Page 5,
... Now is the time for all Colombians to join us in the historic task of building peace. No one can be left behind in this great task, since this would mean their absence from the new peaceful Colombia with democracy, freedom and social justice, to which we are all committed. ...

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

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	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development</p> <p>Page 1, ... The country must come up with an economic, political and social model that rejects corruption, drug trafficking and violence to be presented to the Colombian people for their consideration. ...</p> <p>Page 4, Social reforms, The international visit increased our awareness of the need for reforms to deliver peace founded on social justice and the great responsibility of building the new Colombia where everyone has a place. From the various lessons, we reached the clear conclusion that where reconciliation has failed, it has been because of the lack of a solution to social issues or the lack of the political willpower of the parties.</p>
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/
rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/
nomadism
rights No specific mention.

Cultural
heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or
riparian
rights or
access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security
Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed
forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence
services No specific mention.

Parastatal/ rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	Page 1, ... The country must come up with an economic, political and social model that rejects corruption, drug trafficking and violence to be presented to the Colombian people for their consideration. ...
Crime/ organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	Page 1, ... The country must come up with an economic, political and social model that rejects corruption, drug trafficking and violence to be presented to the Colombian people for their consideration. ...
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/ pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 4, Social reforms,
From the various lessons, we reached the clear conclusion that where reconciliation has failed, it has been because of the lack of a solution to social issues or the lack of the political will power of the parties.

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 No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Center for International Policy and INCORE. Obtained in hard copy.
