

Country/entity	Algeria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Plate-forme pour une solution politique et pacifique de la crise algérienne (Plate-forme de Rome)
Date	13 Jan 1995
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Algerian Civil War (1990 - 1998)

The conflict has involved secularist and Islamic political forces. After the Front Islamique du Salut (FIS) won local councils and the first round of national elections in 1990 and 1991 respectively, the ruling state party, Front Libération National (FLN) dissolved Algeria's parliament and suspended the constitution and the army council took over the reins of government. After protests by FIS, the military regime imposed a state of emergency, effectively triggering off a bloody civil war as Islamist militias rose in opposition. The FIS split, and the breakaway Groupe Islamique Armé (GIA) became known for some of the most violent anti-government actors. Violence peaked in 1995 after the military candidate won in presidential elections. Heavily pressured by the military, FIS-loyalists declared a ceasefire in 1997 and after presidential elections in 1999, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika enacted a new amnesty law, which saw the number of insurgents shrink dramatically. By 2002, the GIA was effectively beaten militarily, however, various small Islamist groups continue to operate in the region.

Close

Algerian Civil War (1990 - 1998)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Algeria: Bouteflika Process
Parties	Pour la LADDH : Abdenmour Ali Yahyia Pour le FLN : Abdelhamid Mehri Pour le FFS : Hocine Aït Ahmed ; Ahmed Djeddaï Pour le FIS : Rabah Kebir ; Anwar Haddam Pour le PT : Louisa Hanoune Pour le MDA : Ahmed Ben Bella ; Khaled Bensmain Pour Ennahda : Abdallah Jaballah Pour le JMC : Ahmed Ben Mouhammed

Third parties	-
Description	This agreement sets out the conditions for future talks among the parties. Issues covered include principles and values to be held as the foundation of the talks, measures which must precede the talks, reestablishment of peace, constitutional law, and popular sovereignty; and guarantees for the parties entering the talks.

Agreement document [DZ_950113_PlateformedeRome_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [DZ_950113_PlatformedeRome-fr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Equality (general)
Page 2, A Framework: values and principles: The parties commit themselves to a national contract with the following principles. Negotiations will not be viable should these principles not be accepted:
...the guarantee of individual and collective fundamental liberties regardless of race, sex, religious denomination and language...

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL
Page 2, A Framework: values and principles: The parties commit themselves to a national contract with the following principles. Negotiations will not be viable should these principles not be accepted:
...the guarantee of individual and collective fundamental liberties regardless of race, sex, religious denomination and language...

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women Violence against women→Other
Page 1, 1. The Algerian opposition parties, gathered in Rome near the Community of Sant'Egidio on 13 January 1995 hereby declare:
...In this invisible war: kidnappings, disappearances, murder, systematic torture, mutilation and reprisals have become an everyday reality for the men and women of Algeria.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
