

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 : Abdennour Ali Yahyia Pour le FLN : Abdelhamid Mehri Pour le FFS : Hocine Aït Ahmed ; Ahmed Djeddai 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

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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 \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical

Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:

[...]

- The Algerian personality is based on Islam, Arab identity and Amazigh identity; space and institutional support within this unifying framework must be provided for the culture and two languages which underpin this personality, with no exclusion or marginalisation;

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination

Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:

[...]

- Guarantee of fundamental individual and collective liberties for all people, of any race, sex, religion or language;

Religious groups	<p>Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles: [...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Algerian personality is based on Islam, Arab identity and Amazigh identity; space and institutional support within this unifying framework must be provided for the culture and two languages which underpin this personality, with no exclusion or marginalisation; <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom and respect for all faiths. <p>Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles: [...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee of fundamental individual and collective liberties for all people, of any race, sex, religion or language;
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	<p>Page 1, Untitled Preamble: Today the people of Algeria live in a climate of terror without equal, exacerbated by intolerable social and economic conditions. In this faceless war, kidnappings, disappearances, assassinations, systematic torture, mutilations and reprisals, are the daily fare of the men and women of Algeria.</p> <p>Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles: [...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee of fundamental individual and collective liberties for all people, of any race, sex, religion or language; <p>C – The reestablishment of peace [...]</p> <p>- and on the other hand, an urgent call without ambiguity to stop the fighting. Algerians [both women and men] aspire to a return of peace. The modalities of implementation of this engagement will be determined by the two conflict parties with the active involvement of other representative parties.</p>
Men and boys	No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]
• Exclusion of the army from the political process; a return to its constitutional functions of safeguarding the unity and indivisibility of the national territory;
[...]
• The Algerian personality is based on Islam, Arab identity and Amazigh identity; space and institutional support within this unifying framework must be provided for the culture and two languages which underpin this personality, with no exclusion or marginalisation;

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)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references

Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:

[...]

Rejection of any dictatorship whatever its nature or form, and the right of the people to defend their elected institutions;

[...]

- Recognition of a multiparty system;

Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations:

[...]

- Political and media arenas to be opened up. Reversal of the decision to abolish the FIS. Full reinstatement of the activities of all parties.

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions

Page 3, E - Return of popular sovereignty:

The negotiating Parties must define a transitional legal framework for implementing and monitoring the agreements. To this end a national Conference should be held, of representative political forces, with real powers and competencies.

This Conference will set out how to:

- Establish the transitional structures, the terms and conditions and the duration of a period of transition as brief as possible, leading to free and plural elections which will guarantee the full sovereignty of the people;
- Ensure freedom of information, unrestricted access to the media, and freedom of choice for the people;

Guarantee the outcome of any choices made thereby.

Elections

Page 1, Untitled Preamble:

The consequences of the events of June 1991 and the coup d'état of 11 January 1992, the interruption of the electoral process, the closure of the political arena, the dissolution of the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front], the establishment of a state of emergency, the repressive measures and the reactions these have provoked, have resulted in a situation of permanent confrontation.

Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:

[...]

- Rejection of any dictatorship whatever its nature or form, and the right of the people to defend their elected institutions;

[...]

- Respect for political change through universal suffrage;

Page 3, E - Return of popular sovereignty:

The negotiating Parties must define a transitional legal framework for implementing and monitoring the agreements. To this end a national Conference should be held, of representative political forces, with real powers and competencies.

This Conference will set out how to:

- Establish the transitional structures, the terms and conditions and the duration of a period of transition as brief as possible, leading to free and plural elections which will guarantee the full sovereignty of the people;

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	<p>Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform</p> <p>Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles: [...]</p> <p>Rejection of any dictatorship whatever its nature or form, and the right of the people to defend their elected institutions; [...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of a multiparty system; <p>Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations: [...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and media arenas to be opened up. Reversal of the decision to abolish the FIS. Full reinstatement of the activities of all parties.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal</p> <p>Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles: [...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion of the army from the political process; a return to its constitutional functions of safeguarding the unity and indivisibility of the national territory; <p>Page 3, D - Return to constitutional law: All parties agree to respect the Constitution of 23rd February 1989, which may only be amended in line with the constitution.</p>

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 Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]
• Respect and promotion of human rights as stated in the Universal Declaration, international agreements on human rights, and the international Convention against Torture, and underpinned by the legal texts;
[...]
• Primacy of legitimate law;
• Guarantee of fundamental individual and collective liberties for all people, of any race, sex, religion or language;

Page 3, D - Return to constitutional law:
All parties agree to respect the Constitution of 23rd February 1989, which may only be amended in line with the constitution.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]
Respect and promotion of human rights as stated in the Universal Declaration, international agreements on human rights, and the international Convention against Torture, and underpinned by the legal texts;

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Torture
Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]
Respect and promotion of human rights as stated in the Universal Declaration, international agreements on human rights, and the international Convention against Torture, and underpinned by the legal texts;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person
Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations:
[...]
• The cessation of capital punishment, extra judiciary executions, and victimisation of the civilian population.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Fair trial
Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations:
[...]
• The cessation of capital punishment, extra judiciary executions, and victimisation of the civilian population.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Vote and take part
Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]
Rejection of any dictatorship whatever its nature or form, and the right of the people to defend their elected institutions;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion
Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]
• Freedom and respect for all faiths.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Other
Page 3, E - Return of popular sovereignty:
The negotiating Parties must define a transitional legal framework for implementing and monitoring the agreements. To this end a national Conference should be held, of representative political forces, with real powers and competencies.
This Conference will set out how to:
[...]
• Ensure freedom of information, unrestricted access to the media, and freedom of choice for the people;

Socio-economic rights

No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

No specific mention.

Democracy

Page 1, Untitled Preamble:
[...]
Genuine negotiation remains the only means to a peaceful and democratic outcome.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
All Parties to the negotiation are entitled to mutual guarantees.
The Parties, while maintaining their decision-making autonomy:
[...]

- will carry out an information campaign with the international community to publicise this Platform and ensure their support;

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics
Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations:
[...]

- Political and media arenas to be opened up. Reversal of the decision to abolish the FIS. Full reinstatement of the activities of all parties.
- All bans and suspensions of newspapers, written material and books, applied during the state of emergency to be lifted.

Page 3, E - Return of popular sovereignty:

The negotiating Parties must define a transitional legal framework for implementing and monitoring the agreements. To this end a national Conference should be held, of representative political forces, with real powers and competencies.

This Conference will set out how to:
[...]

- Ensure freedom of information, unrestricted access to the media, and freedom of choice for the people;

Page 3, F- Guarantees:

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 Page 1, untitled preamble,
... The consequences of the events of June 1991 and the coup d'état of 11 January 1992, the interruption of the electoral process, the closure of the political arena, the dissolution of the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front], the establishment of a state of emergency, the repressive measures and the reactions these have provoked, have resulted in a situation of permanent confrontation. ...

Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations
... All bans and suspensions of newspapers, written material and books, applied during the state of emergency to be lifted.

Page 3, C – Re-establishment of peace,
A new movement towards peace should be gradual, concurrent and negotiated, and should include:
... - Both, genuine measures of detent: closure of detention camps, lifting the state of emergency, and the repeal of special measures;

Judiciary and courts Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]
• Separation of judicial, legislative and executive powers;

Prisons and detention Page 2, C - Re-establishment of peace:
A new movement towards peace should be gradual, concurrent and negotiated, and should include:
- Both, genuine measures of detent: closure of detention camps, lifting the state of emergency, and the repeal of special measures;

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

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 Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible
Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]
• The Algerian personality is based on Islam, Arab identity and Amazigh identity; ...
Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]
•... space and institutional support within this unifying framework [of Islam, Arab identity
and Amazigh] must be provided for the culture and two languages which underpin this
personality, with no exclusion or marginalisation;

Environment No specific mention.

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

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations:
[...]

- A call for the condemnation and cessation of acts of violence and attacks on the civilian population, foreigners and public goods.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations:
[...]

- A call for the condemnation and cessation of acts of violence and attacks on the civilian population, foreigners and public goods.

Page 2, C - Re-establishment of peace:

A new movement towards peace should be gradual, concurrent and negotiated, and should include:

[...]

- And, an urgent and unambiguous call for an end to all confrontation. All Algerians seek the return of civil peace. The means to achieve this will be determined by the two parties in the conflict, with the active participation of other representative parties.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles:
[...]

- Exclusion of the army from the political process; a return to its constitutional functions of safeguarding the unity and indivisibility of the national territory;

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1, Untitled Preamble: The consequences of the events of June 1991 and the coup d'état of 11 January 1992, the interruption of the electoral process, the closure of the political arena, the dissolution of the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front], the establishment of a state of emergency, the repressive measures and the reactions these have provoked, have resulted in a situation of permanent confrontation.</p> <p>Since then, this violence has escalated continuously. The attempts by the authorities to create militias within the population mark a new departure in this politics of fear. There is a real risk of civil war, threatening the security of the population, the unity of the country and national sovereignty.</p> <p>Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of FIS leaders and all political detainees. The provision of all necessary resources and guarantees required for FIS leaders to be able to meet freely, and with anyone else they deem necessary for decision-making. [...] • Political and media arenas to be opened up. Reversal of the decision to abolish the FIS. Full reinstatement of the activities of all parties.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	<p>Page 1, Untitled Preamble: Today the people of Algeria live in a climate of terror without equal, exacerbated by intolerable social and economic conditions. In this faceless war, kidnappings, disappearances, assassinations, systematic torture, mutilations and reprisals, are the daily fare of the men and women of Algeria.</p>

Transitional justice

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

Mechanism	<p>Page 1, Untitled Preamble: More than thirty years after achieving independence at such a terrible price, many of the principles and objectives of November 1st 1954 have foundered, and the people's hopes and desires which flourished after October 1988 have been steadily eroded. [...] The consequences of the events of June 1991 and the coup d'état of 11 January 1992, the interruption of the electoral process, the closure of the political arena, the dissolution of the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front], the establishment of a state of emergency, the repressive measures and the reactions these have provoked, have resulted in a situation of permanent confrontation.</p> <p>Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations: [...] • An independent commission to be established to investigate acts of violence and serious violations of human rights.</p>
Prisoner release	<p>Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations: • Release of FIS leaders and all political detainees. The provision of all necessary resources and guarantees required for FIS leaders to be able to meet freely, and with anyone else they deem necessary for decision-making.</p>
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	<p>Page 2, B - Measures preceding negotiations: [...] • The cessation of capital punishment, extra judiciary executions, and victimisation of the civilian population.</p>
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<p>Page 1, Untitled Preamble: [...] Since then, this violence has escalated continuously. The attempts by the authorities to create militias within the population mark a new departure in this politics of fear. There is a real risk of civil war, threatening the security of the population, the unity of the country and national sovereignty.</p> <p>Page 2, A - Framework: values and principles: [...] • The Algerian personality is based on Islam, Arab identity and Amazigh identity; space and institutional support within this unifying framework must be provided for the culture and two languages which underpin this personality, with no exclusion or marginalisation;</p>

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 3, F- Guarantees:
All Parties to the negotiation are entitled to mutual guarantees.
The Parties, while maintaining their decision-making autonomy:

- are opposed to any interference in the internal affairs of Algeria;
- denounce the internationalisation of the situation which has resulted from the confrontational politics of those in power;

[...]

- will carry out an information campaign with the international community to publicise this Platform and ensure their support;
- undertake to launch an international petition to press for the necessity of a peaceful political solution in Algeria;
- appeal to the international community to express their active solidarity with the Algerian people;

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.
