

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Declaración de Tregua Unilateral Durante Temporada de Fin den Ano, FARC-EP
Date	20 Dec 1999
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	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 -)

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia III - Arango
Parties	FARC-EP

Third parties	/
Description	This is a unilateral ceasefire of 20 days for the New Year's celebrations and a reaffirmation to continue the peace talks. The FARC emphasises that it will only take up arms in retaliation if attacked by the forces of the state.

Agreement document	CO_991220_DECLARACIÓN DE TREGUA UNILATERAL - FARC-EP - tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
---------------------------	--

Agreement document (original language)	CO_991220_DECLARACIÓN DE TREGUA UNILATERAL - FARC-EP.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	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 1, Article 1,
The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército Popular, FARC–EP) offer the Colombian people a unilateral cessation of offensive actions against the state security forces from 20 December at 00:00 until 10 January 2000 at 00:00 to allow Colombians to celebrate the end of the year and the start of the new millennium with their families and friends, free from the turmoil, deaths and injuries caused by the armed conflict.

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 No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

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

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

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
--------------------	----------------------

Democracy	No specific mention.
------------------	----------------------

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1, Article 3,
The truce offered by FARC–EP to the Colombian people reaffirms to the country and the international community the undoubtable political desire of the organisation in armed conflict to contribute to obtaining peace with social justice via dialogue in order to build a new Colombia with a permanent, long-lasting peace, free from hunger, without the Unit of Constant Purchasing Power (Unidad de poder adquisitivo constante, UPAC) system, without large-scale redundancies and without state terrorism, with employment, education, health, housing, an immediate solution to the crisis in the agricultural sector, and independence and full sovereignty without the neoliberal model.

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 Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, Article 1,
The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército Popular, FARC–EP) offer the Colombian people a unilateral cessation of offensive actions against the state security forces from 20 December at 00:00 until 10 January 2000 at 00:00 to allow Colombians to celebrate the end of the year and the start of the new millennium with their families and friends, free from the turmoil, deaths and injuries caused by the armed conflict.

Page 1, Article 2,
The FARC guerrilla units will initiate a 20-day truce but reserve the right to militarily respond to any aggression by state and parastatal security forces during the period of the cessation of military operations, with the corresponding instructions provided to all FARC–EP guerrillas.

Page 1, Article 3,
The truce offered by FARC–EP to the Colombian people reaffirms to the country and the international community the undoubtable political desire of the organisation in armed conflict to contribute to obtaining peace with social justice via dialogue in order to build a new Colombia with a permanent, long-lasting peace, free from hunger, without the Unit of Constant Purchasing Power (Unidad de poder adquisitivo constante, UPAC) system, without large-scale redundancies and without state terrorism, with employment, education, health, housing, an immediate solution to the crisis in the agricultural sector, and independence and full sovereignty without the neoliberal model.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces	<p>Page 1, Article 1, The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército Popular, FARC–EP) offer the Colombian people a unilateral cessation of offensive actions against the state security forces from 20 December at 00:00 until 10 January 2000 at 00:00 to allow Colombians to celebrate the end of the year and the start of the new millennium with their families and friends, free from the turmoil, deaths and injuries caused by the armed conflict.</p> <p>Page 1, Article 2, The FARC guerrilla units will initiate a 20-day truce but reserve the right to militarily respond to any aggression by state and parastatal security forces during the period of the cessation of military operations, with the corresponding instructions provided to all FARC–EP guerrillas.</p>
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1, Article 1, The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército Popular, FARC–EP) offer the Colombian people a unilateral cessation of offensive actions against the state security forces from 20 December at 00:00 until 10 January 2000 at 00:00 to allow Colombians to celebrate the end of the year and the start of the new millennium with their families and friends, free from the turmoil, deaths and injuries caused by the armed conflict.</p> <p>Page 1, Article 2, The FARC guerrilla units will initiate a 20-day truce but reserve the right to militarily respond to any aggression by state and parastatal security forces during the period of the cessation of military operations, with the corresponding instructions provided to all FARC–EP guerrillas.</p> <p>Page 1, Article 3, The truce offered by FARC–EP to the Colombian people reaffirms to the country and the international community the undoubtable political desire of the organisation in armed conflict to contribute to obtaining peace with social justice via dialogue in order to build a new Colombia with a permanent, long-lasting peace, free from hunger, without the Unit of Constant Purchasing Power (Unidad de poder adquisitivo constante, UPAC) system, without large-scale redundancies and without state terrorism, with employment, education, health, housing, an immediate solution to the crisis in the agricultural sector, and independence and full sovereignty without the neoliberal model.</p>
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	Page 1, Article 3, The truce offered by FARC–EP to the Colombian people reaffirms to the country and the international community the undoubtable political desire of the organisation in armed conflict to contribute to obtaining peace with social justice via dialogue in order to build a new Colombia with a permanent, long-lasting peace, free from hunger, without the Unit of Constant Purchasing Power (Unidad de poder adquisitivo constant, UPAC) system, without large-scale redundancies and without state terrorism, with employment, education, health, housing, an immediate solution to the crisis in the agricultural sector, and independence and full sovereignty without the neoliberal model.

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	No specific mention.

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 Diálogo, negociación y ruptura con las FARC-EP y con el ELN, Biblioteca de la Paz – 1998-2000, Fundación Cultura Democrática, Ed. Álvaro Villarraga Sarmiento, Bogotá D.C., 2009 (book V) p. 192
