

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo Final entre el Gobierno Nacional y el Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, don Gabriel, Ovejas, Sucre
Date	25 Jan 1991
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	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia I - Gaviria

Parties	<p>On behalf of the national government:</p> <p>JESUS ANTONIO BEJARANO Presidential Council</p> <p>CARLOS EDUARDO JARAMILLO Council Adviser</p> <p>GONZALO DE FRANCISCO Council Adviser</p> <p>ALVARO HERNÁNDEZ Council Adviser</p> <p>GABRIEL RESTREPO Council Adviser</p> <p>TOMAS CONCHA SANZ Council Adviser</p> <p>On behalf of PRT:</p> <p>VALENTIN GONZALEZ</p> <p>SERGIO SIERRA</p> <p>PABLO RONCALLO</p> <p>RAFAEL GONZALEZ</p> <p>ERNESTO FALLA</p>
Third parties	-
Description	<p>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.</p>

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)

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	<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>
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	<p>Page 7,</p> <p>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.</p>

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**

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.

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 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	<p>Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups</p> <p>Page 3, VI.</p> <p>SECURITY PLAN</p> <p>1.</p> <p>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.</p>
Other	No specific mention.

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.

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 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,</p> <p>[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>
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	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.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	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.
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** 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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1.
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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.

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.
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Reparations	No specific mention.
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Reconciliation	No specific mention.
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Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
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Other international signatory	No specific mention.
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Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
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International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
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Enforcement mechanism	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	<p>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</p>
