

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 -)

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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia III - Arango

Parties	<p>For the National Government:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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_Comunicado FARC-Gobierno del viaje a Europa, 2 de marzo de 2000 - tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_000223_Comunicado FARC-Gobierno del viaje a Europa, 23 de febrero de 2000_ES.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 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	<p>Page 3, The importance of human rights and international humanitarian law</p> <p>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.</p>
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Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.
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Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
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Democracy	<p>Page 5,</p> <p>... 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. ...</p>
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Detention procedures	No specific mention.
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Media and communication	No specific mention.
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Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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Protection measures	No specific mention.
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Other	No specific mention.
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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,
... 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. ...

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.

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.

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