

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Comunicado FARC-Gobierno del viaje a Europa, 23 de febrero de 2000
Date	23 Feb 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>Por el Gobierno Nacional: Victor G. Ricardo, Alto Comisionado para la Paz; Luis Norberto Guerra, Vicepresidente Camara de Representantes; Fabio Valencia Cossio, Negociador; Camilo Gomez Alzate, Negociador; Juan Gabriel Uribe, Negociador; Miguel Pinedo Vidal, Comité Temático; Ciro Ramirez, Vicepresidente Senado; Luis Carlos Villegas, Presidente de la Andi.</p> <p>Por las FARC-EP: Raul Reyes, Vocero de las FARC EP; Joaquin Gomez, Negociador; Fabian Ramirez, Negociador; Ivan Rios, Coordinador Comité Temático; Simon Trinidad, Comité Temático; Felipe Rincon, Comité Temático; Olga Lucia Marin, Comisión Internacional.</p>
Third parties	-
Description	Agreed account of fact-finding mission to Spain to inquire about Spanish system of autonomous regions, social security, and commerce.
Agreement document	CO_000223_Comunicado FARC-Gobierno del viaje a Europa 23 de febrero 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 Page 1,
... Our agenda for work during these three days has allowed us, first of all, to see the Spanish system of autonomous communities from up close with a visit to the Community of Valencia. Talks with the president of the community, Eduardo Zaplana, the two deputy presidents and associated councillors showed the value modern and democratic Spain attaches to a local, decentralised and autonomous society in the framework of the territorial unity of nation. Autonomy has transferred full territorial powers to the communities in areas such as education, health, housing, tourism and regional channels. The vibrancy of Valencia shows the confidence of the people in their system and the possibility of achieving the highest standards of well-being. ...

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	<p>Page 1, ... Our agenda for work during these three days has allowed us, first of all, to see the Spanish system of autonomous communities from up close with a visit to the Community of Valencia. Talks with the president of the community, Eduardo Zaplana, the two deputy presidents and associated councillors showed the value modern and democratic Spain attaches to a local, decentralised and autonomous society in the framework of the territorial unity of nation. ...</p> <p>Page 2, ... CEOE also reaffirmed its good institutional relations with union organisations and shared its experiences of bipartite or tripartite initiatives on labour relations with the various Spanish governments since the establishment of democracy. We are sure this example will be helpful to Colombia. ...</p>
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 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 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 Page 2,
... We had lunch at the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs during a work session presided over by Eduardo Gutierrez, Director General of Foreign Policy for Ibero-America, in the presence of the Spanish ambassador to Colombia, Yaco Pico, and the Colombian ambassador to Spain, Carlos Julio Ardila. In a frank and constructive dialogue, we discussed issues such as European cooperation in the peace process, the need to produce peace results during the negotiations, the urgency of promoting respect for life and for the freedom of Colombians, and the role of the armed forces in a peaceful society. ...

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 3,
... The political leaders of Spain have expressed their willingness to help Colombians achieve peace. Issues such as fighting drug trafficking, poverty and corruption were discussed with President Trillo, stressing our desire to reach peace via political negotiations. ...

Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	Page 3, ... The political leaders of Spain have expressed their willingness to help Colombians achieve peace. Issues such as fighting drug trafficking, poverty and corruption were discussed with President Trillo, stressing our desire to reach peace via political negotiations. ...
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	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	Center for International Policy, hard copy on file.
