

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo Politico Final, Gobierno Nacional y Corriente de Renovacion Socialista
Date	9 Apr 1994
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>Por el Gobierno Nacional</p> <p>CESAR GAVIRIA TRUJILLO Presidente de la República</p> <p>CARLOS EDUARDO JARAMILLO Consejero Presidencial para la paz</p> <p>FABIO VILLEGAS RAMÍREZ Ministro de Gobierno</p> <p>Por la Corriente de Renovación Socialista</p> <p>JOSÉ ARISTIZABAL FERNANDO HERNÁNDEZ ADOLFO BULA</p>
Third parties	Testigo Tutor Presbítero RAMÓN GONZÁLEZ MORA
Description	<p>The agreement provides for the Corriente de Reonvacion Socialists (CRS) to join up to the demobilization and politicization process agreed with other armed groups. The agreement mainly provides for a social investment programme to improve standards of living in peace zones. It also provides for citizen participation in politics; urban development; a review of human rights; a reinsertion programme; consideration of pardons for CRS members; support for the politicisation of the CRS; Security programmes; decommissioning; and a Commission of Verification.</p>

Agreement document [CO_940409_CRS_Acuerdo_Final - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_940409_CRS_Acuerdo_Final.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive
Page 6-7, Chapter 4, Reinsertion Programme, 1. Health,
The government guarantees coverage of the health requirements of CRS members set out in item 2, including their family nucleus, as defined by the social security institute for category 25 affiliates via an agreement with this institute.
Affiliation will last for two years from the date on which the first card is issued to the affiliate.
Medical assistance will also be provided to CRS members with physical disabilities via an agreement with the San Juan de Dios hospital, guaranteeing transfer to Bogotá and accommodation in the city for the duration of medical treatment, with the stay defined by the corresponding medical authority.
For families who have been victims of violence by CRS members, the government will extend the programmes in this area once the legal requirements have been satisfied.

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 6, Chapter 4, Reinsertion Programme, 1. Health,
The government guarantees coverage of the health requirements of CRS members set out in item 2, including their family nucleus, as defined by the social security institute for category 25 affiliates via an agreement with this institute.
Affiliation will last for two years from the date on which the first card is issued to the affiliate.
Medical assistance will also be provided to CRS members with physical disabilities via an agreement with the San Juan de Dios hospital, guaranteeing transfer to Bogotá and accommodation in the city for the duration of medical treatment, with the stay defined by the corresponding medical authority.
For families who have been victims of violence by CRS members, the government will extend the programmes in this area once the legal requirements have been satisfied.

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.
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Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
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Elections	No specific mention.
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Electoral commission	No specific mention.
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Political parties reform	<p>Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties</p> <p>Page 12</p> <p>CHAPTER 6</p> <p>POLITICAL FAVOURABILITY</p> <p>To facilitate the reincorporation of CRS into the democratic system, the national government will make a one-off appointment of two representatives to the House of Representatives for the period 1994–98 under the powers awarded by Law 104, 1993.</p> <p>The representatives will be: Fernando Hernández Valencia (ID no. 10.214.360) of Manizales and Adolfo Antonio Bula Ramírez (ID no. 6.875.103) of Montería. In the event of a permanent or temporary absence under the cases set out in the constitution, these will be replaced in line with the regulations of congress by José Jesús Aristizábal (ID no. 8.271.575) of Medellín and Alejandro Enrique Suárez Mesa (ID no. 3.385.386) of Corozal.</p>
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Civil society

Page 1, Chapter 1, Regional Development in Areas of Conflict,
To promote the development of the communities affected by the armed conflict, the national government and CRS have agreed a social investment programme to contribute to improving living conditions in specific areas of the country. The programme will be based on community participation as a space for reaching consensus and decision-making as a mechanism for participative democracy.
[...]

Pages 2-3, Chapter 1, Regional Development in Areas of Conflict, Development, Article b,
Once the places where investment will be made have been defined, the national government will convene extraordinary sessions of the restoration councils in the municipalities of the list that form part of the National Restoration Plan (Plan Nacional de Rehabilitación, PNR) to allow the community to define the work(s) to be carried out. In municipalities that are not covered by the PNR, special community assemblies will be convened to provide community participation and decision-making mechanisms, chaired by the municipal mayor and with a structure and procedures similar to the restoration councils. The convening and holding of these community meetings must occur within four months from signing this agreement.
[...]

Page 4, Chapter 2, Public Participation,
The national government and CRS acknowledge the importance of continuing the process of building participative democracy and continued progress in developing the constitutional principles to expand the spaces for public participation in our country. As such, the government undertakes to:

Page 4, Chapter 2, Public Participation, Article 1,
Make progress in the implementation of the final item of article 103 of the constitution regarding the state contribution to the organisation, promotion and training of NGOs. The national government will convene public audiences in the regions of Santafé de Bogotá, Medellín, Barranquilla, Cali, Sincelejo, Bucaramanga, Apartadó, Pereira and Cartagena to hear public initiatives in this area, at which it will also promote community participation. CRS will also participate in these audiences.
Having complied with this participative process, the government will issue the corresponding decree, exercising the extraordinary powers set out in the statutory bill for participation mechanisms, provided these are deemed admissible by the constitutional court. Otherwise it will submit a bill to congress.

Page 4, Chapter 2, Public Participation, Article 2,
Convene public audiences at locations where this has not been done by congress and the ombudsperson to contribute to the public participation bill currently being processed in the Congress of the Republic.

Page 4, Chapter 2, Public Participation, Article 4,
Strengthen the work of the Luis Carlos Galán Institute for the development of democracy to implement the public training process for participation mechanisms and their communication. The participation of CRS members in the institute's activities.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Public Participation, Article 5,
Launch the Ministry of the Interior public participation fund created by the statutory bill for public participation mechanisms and promote the participation of NGOs in its operation will be promoted.

Page 5, Chapter 2, Public Participation, Forum in Urabá,
The national government will collaborate with CRS to prepare and hold a forum in the

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

Pages 5-6, Chapter 3, Human Rights,
The Presidential Council for Human Rights will hold a forum to analyse the situation of human rights in Colombia and study the recommendations proposed by CRS at the talks. The following parties may also be invited to this forum: the Attorney General, the public prosecutor, the ombudsperson, the senate and house of representatives, human rights NGOs, universities and the Catholic Church.
A representative from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the representatives of the international monitoring committee for this agreement may participate as observers and present proposals to the forum.
The forum will take place as soon as possible and its results will be evaluated by the national government and published in a book that establishes their origin in this peace agreement.
The government will provide the resources required for holding the forum.

Page 14, Chapter 7, Security programmes, Article 8,
The national government will pay particular attention to the demilitarised zone around Flor del Monte to guarantee the normal continuity of the activities of the community after demobilisation and surrender of arms by CRS.
In Flor del Monte, the military authorities, the church and the community will periodically evaluate the security situation in this zone.

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Testigo Tutor Presbítero RAMÓN GONZÁLEZ MORA

**Public
administration**

No specific mention.

Constitution

No specific mention.

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature

State level

Page 12

CHAPTER 6

POLITICAL FAVOURABILITY

To facilitate the reincorporation of CRS into the democratic system, the national government will make a one-off appointment of two representatives to the House of Representatives for the period 1994–98 under the powers awarded by Law 104, 1993.

The representatives will be: Fernando Hernández Valencia (ID no. 10.214.360) of Manizales and Adolfo Antonio Bula Ramírez (ID no. 6.875.103) of Montería. In the event of a permanent or temporary absence under the cases set out in the constitution, these will be replaced in line with the regulations of congress by José Jesús Aristizábal (ID no. 8.271.575) of Medellín and Alejandro Enrique Suárez Mesa (ID no. 3.385.386) of Corozal.

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other

Sub-state level

Pages 2-3

b. Once the places where investment will be made have been defined, the national government will convene extraordinary sessions of the restoration councils in the municipalities of the list that form part of the National Restoration Plan (Plan Nacional de Rehabilitación, PNR) to allow the community to define the work(s) to be carried out.

In municipalities that are not covered by the PNR, special community assemblies will be convened to provide community participation and decision-making mechanisms, chaired by the municipal mayor and with a structure and procedures similar to the restoration councils. The convening and holding of these community meetings must occur within four months from signing this agreement.

a. Both the national government and CRS will participate in the meetings derived from the previous item, explaining the scope of this agreement, particularly regarding the regional development programme.

b. The projects defined as part of the regional development programme in zones of conflict may be co-funded using national, regional and local resources, subject to agreement, involving both the community and the corresponding authorities will participate.

c. The special community sessions will also aim to promote peace and the national government will use them to continue communicating its social policies on housing and agrarian reform.

Territorial power sharing

No specific mention.

Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	<p>Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality</p> <p>Pages 13-14, Chapter 7, Security programmes, Article 7,</p> <p>The national government will study and support, via the Surveillance and Security Supervisor, the possibility of creating a community surveillance cooperative in the zone of Moravia and El Bosque in the city of Medellín, based on members of the demobilised CRS militias in Flor del Monte. This cooperative will be established with the resources assigned to the individual loan programme for reinserted members established in the corresponding chapter of this agreement.</p> <p>Following the surrender of arms, CRS members located in the districts of Moravia and El Bosque in the city of Medellín will meet with community representatives and civil and military authorities in the city to establish a plan for the immediate security of the zone.</p>

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 1

CHAPTER 1

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF CONFLICT

To promote the development of the communities affected by the armed conflict, the national government and CRS have agreed a social investment programme to contribute to improving living conditions in specific areas of the country. The programme will be based on community participation as a space for reaching consensus and decision-making as a mechanism for participative democracy.

Page 4,

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The national government and CRS acknowledge the importance of continuing the process of building participative democracy and continued progress in developing the constitutional principles to expand the spaces for public participation in our country.

Page 5,

Strengthen the work of the Luis Carlos Galán Institute for the development of democracy to implement the public training process for participation mechanisms and their communication. The participation of CRS members in the institute's activities.

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CHAPTER 6

POLITICAL FAVOURABILITY

To facilitate the reincorporation of CRS into the democratic system, the national government will make a one-off appointment of two representatives to the House of Representatives for the period 1994–98 under the powers awarded by Law 104, 1993.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups
Page 7, CHAPTER 7
SECURITY PROGRAMMES

1. To guarantee the normal operation of the activities of CRS, the national government will provide a service for the security and protection of its leaders, which will be the responsibility of the corresponding specialist state institutions.

Page 13, CHAPTER 7
SECURITY PROGRAMMES

Each protection unit will also have bullet-proof vests and the respective arms.

The security programme will have a coordination mechanism comprising one member of the peace council, representatives of each of the security bodies responsible for security and protection and one member of CRS. The latter will be the organisation's head of security.

Other

No specific mention.

Rights institutions**NHRI**

Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI

Pages 5-6, Chapter 3, Human Rights,

The Presidential Council for Human Rights will hold a forum to analyse the situation of human rights in Colombia and study the recommendations proposed by CRS at the talks.

The following parties may also be invited to this forum: the Attorney General, the public prosecutor, the ombudsperson, the senate and house of representatives, human rights NGOs, universities and the Catholic Church.

A representative from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the representatives of the international monitoring committee for this agreement may participate as observers and present proposals to the forum.

The forum will take place as soon as possible and its results will be evaluated by the national government and published in a book that establishes their origin in this peace agreement.

The government will provide the resources required for holding the forum.

Regional or international human rights institutions

Rights institutions→Regional or international human rights institutions→Monitoring calls
Pages 5-6, Chapter 3, Human Rights,

The Presidential Council for Human Rights will hold a forum to analyse the situation of human rights in Colombia and study the recommendations proposed by CRS at the talks.

The following parties may also be invited to this forum: the Attorney General, the public prosecutor, the ombudsperson, the senate and house of representatives, human rights NGOs, universities and the Catholic Church.

A representative from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the representatives of the international monitoring committee for this agreement may participate as observers and present proposals to the forum.

The forum will take place as soon as possible and its results will be evaluated by the national government and published in a book that establishes their origin in this peace agreement.

The government will provide the resources required for holding the forum.

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.

**Development or
socio-economic
reconstruction**

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

[Summary: Pages 1-4, Chapter 1, Regional Development in Areas of Conflict. This chapter provides for a plan to promote the development of conflict affected communities. The programme is based on community participation and involves a series of special investments for specific municipalities. This also encompasses projects for housing and land provision. For detailed provisions on civil society see civil society.]

Page 8, Chapter 4, Reinsertion Programme, 4. Training and technical support, Article 1, Training: in-person programmes for human relations, constitutional development, organisational processes, specific occupational skills and techniques, business management for the solidarity economy, public administration and regional development, and business consultancy delivered through partnerships with government or private bodies. These courses will take place in the first month of the Reinsertion Programme.

National economic plan

Pages 2, CHAPTER 1, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF CONFLICT

... Development

The regional development programme involves a series of special investments made in specific parts of the municipalities in the annexed list, which have been agreed by the national government and CRS and correspond to the zones affected by the conflict that is ended with the signing of this agreement.

Using the institutional and legal mechanisms established for this purpose, the government will provide a one-off COP 2 billion payment, with COP 1 billion disbursed in the 1994 financial year and the remaining COP 1 billion disbursed in 1995.

The following methodology will be used to define the works to be carried out with these resources:

- a. Within three months from signing this agreement, a sub-commission of the reinsertion consultation committee will define the specific places (rural or urban zones) in which investment will be made. These will be limited to the municipalities in the annexed list. The sub-commission of the national normalisation council will be of a special nature and will comprise two representatives of the national government and two representatives of CRS. It will be entitled to receive advice from the various government and non-governmental institutions, and specialists for carrying out its work.
- b. Once the places where investment will be made have been defined, the national government will convene extraordinary sessions of the restoration councils in the municipalities of the list that form part of the National Restoration Plan (Plan Nacional de Rehabilitación, PNR)

Pages 3, CHAPTER 1, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF CONFLICT

... Development

In municipalities that are not covered by the PNR, special community assemblies will be convened to provide community participation and decision-making mechanisms, chaired by the municipal mayor and with a structure and procedures similar to the restoration councils. The convening and holding of these community meetings must occur within four months from signing this agreement.

- a. Both the national government and CRS will participate in the meetings derived from the previous item, explaining the scope of this agreement, particularly regarding the regional development programme.
- b. The projects defined as part of the regional development programme in zones of conflict may be co-funded using national, regional and local resources, subject to agreement, involving both the community and the corresponding authorities will participate.
- c. The special community sessions will also aim to promote peace and the national government will use them to continue communicating its social policies on housing and agrarian reform.

Pages 3, CHAPTER 1, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF CONFLICT

... Housing

The national government will provide COP 50 million for the Arco Iris corporation housing fund for the promotion, design and management of projects for the construction and improvement of housing in order to support the award of subsidies for the implementation of these projects with the corresponding national institutions. Projects will be identified by communities in the aforementioned participation spaces.

The government undertakes to support the submission of these projects and the corresponding institutes will process them and award funds in line with their available budgets and following standard procedures.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 8, Chapter 4, Reinsertion Programme, 4. Training and technical support, Article 1, Training: in-person programmes for human relations, constitutional development, organisational processes, specific occupational skills and techniques, business management for the solidarity economy, public administration and regional development, and business consultancy delivered through partnerships with government or private bodies. These courses will take place in the first month of the Reinsertion Programme.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution
Page 10, Chapter 4, Reinsertion Programme, 8. Land programme,
Following the definition and approval of the corresponding agricultural and livestock productive projects, the government will agree to include CRS members as beneficiaries of Decree 1934, 1992, which establishes the programme to provide land for members of demobilised groups, for which it will process the application for the necessary resources with the treasury and make arrangements for inclusion in INCORA.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 9, Chapter 4, Reinsertion Programme, 6. Cultural,
The government undertakes to fund the execution of the cultural peace agents programme in partnership with COLCULTURA and in line with the terms defined by this institution. The programme will be implemented in coordination with the government officials responsible for reinsertion and the organisation of reinserted members. For its implementation, one reinserted member of CRS per region or department will be appointed using the resources assigned to the programme.

Environment No specific mention.

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

CHAPTER 7
SECURITY PROGRAMMES

1. To guarantee the normal operation of the activities of CRS, the national government will provide a service for the security and protection of its leaders, which will be the responsibility of the corresponding specialist state institutions.

2. The security service will have three levels:

☞ Level 1: to cover three CRS leaders, each of which will have one vehicle and four bodyguards, including the driver.

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☞ Level 2: to cover six CRS leaders, each of which will have one vehicle and two bodyguards, including driver.

☞ Level 3: to cover 12 CRS leaders with a total of six vehicles, each with two bodyguards, including driver.

Each protection unit will also have bullet-proof vests and the respective arms.

The security programme will have a coordination mechanism comprising one member of the peace council, representatives of each of the security bodies responsible for security and protection and one member of CRS. The latter will be the organisation's head of security.

3. Each security unit will be entitled to include CRS members, who must receive training and register with the special schemes established by the government for this purpose. A maximum of 30 people will be entitled to this provision.

4. Locations where CRS establishes branches will have a surveillance service provided by the national police.

5. The coordinating mechanism of the security programme will periodically assess the risk in each region where CRS members are located. The national government, with the support of the reinsertion offices in each region, will undertake the necessary coordination to ensure the regional authorities to take into account these considerations and adopt the relevant measures.

6. Six months after signing this agreement, the monitoring commission established herein will assess the security programme to determine its continued suitability.

7. The national government will study and support, via the Surveillance and Security Supervisor, the possibility of creating a community surveillance cooperative in the zone of Moravia and El Bosque in the city of Medellín, based on members of the demobilised CRS militias in Flor del Monte. This cooperative will be established with the resources assigned to the individual loan programme for reinserted members established in the corresponding chapter of this agreement.

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Following the surrender of arms, CRS members located in the districts of Moravia and El Bosque in the city of Medellín will meet with community representatives and civil and military authorities in the city to establish a plan for the immediate security of the zone.

8. The national government will pay particular attention to the demilitarised zone around Flor del Monte to guarantee the normal continuity of the activities of the community after demobilisation and surrender of arms by CRS.

In Flor del Monte, the military authorities, the church and the community will periodically evaluate the security situation in this zone.

Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 13, Chapter 7, Security programmes, Article 4, Locations where CRS establishes branches will have a surveillance service provided by the national police.
Armed forces	Pages 13-14, Chapter 7, Security programmes, Article 7, The national government will study and support, via the Surveillance and Security Supervisor, the possibility of creating a community surveillance cooperative in the zone of Moravia and El Bosque in the city of Medellín, based on members of the demobilised CRS militias in Flor del Monte. This cooperative will be established with the resources assigned to the individual loan programme for reinserted members established in the corresponding chapter of this agreement. Following the surrender of arms, CRS members located in the districts of Moravia and El Bosque in the city of Medellín will meet with community representatives and civil and military authorities in the city to establish a plan for the immediate security of the zone.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

[Summary: Pages 1-4, Chapter 1, Regional Development in Areas of Conflict. This chapter provides for a plan to promote the development of conflict affected communities as part of the DDR process. The programme is based on community participation and involves a series of special investments for specific municipalities. This also encompasses projects for housing and land provision. For detailed provisions on civil society see civil society.]

[Summary: Pages 6-10, Chapter 4, Reinsertion Programme. This chapter provides for a detailed reinsertion programme for the former CRS fighters. It covers health care, education, psychosocial care, training and technical support, housing cultural and production projects, a land programme and an implementation provision. For detailed provisions on disabled people, land reform, civil society, family, culture, public administration, business and victims see appropriate categories.]

Page 14, Chapter 8, Surrender of Arms,

The ceremony for the surrender of arms will take place on 9 April 1994 in Flor del Monte in the municipality of Ovejas in the department of Sucre. Arms will be rendered unusable and then destroyed in line with the following procedure:

Page 14, Chapter 8, Surrender of Arms, Article 1,

Eight days before the surrender of arms, CRS will present the tutor and witness to the process with the list of arms, explosives, articles for the exclusive use of the armed forces and other communications and logistics material in its power. The tutor-witness will be responsible for passing the list to the peace council. The list of arms will contain details of types, brands, calibres and serial numbers and the list of explosives will contain details of their type and quantity.

Pages 14-15, Chapter 8, Surrender of Arms, Article 2,

On 8 April, CRS will surrender its arms before international members of the monitoring commission. The commission will check the material that is received against the list submitted by CRS to the Presidential Council for Peace via the witness-tutor for the process. Once the material has been received, the commission will allow the removal of the arms required to protect the camp on the night prior to the proceedings for the surrender of arms. These arms must be the same used on the day of the surrender for the symbolic proceedings agreed for this date. The remainder of the arms will be received by the commission and immediately disarmed by experts provided by CRS for this purpose.

Page 15, Chapter 8, Surrender of Arms, Article 3,

On 8 April, explosives will be detonated and destroyed, for which the government will provide the support of the relevant experts. CRS will be responsible for taking all the necessary safety measures to comply with these requirements. The government will provide any support requested for this purpose.

Page 15, Chapter 8, Surrender of Arms, Article 4,

After the ceremony for the surrender of arms on 9 April, international members of the monitoring committee will receive the arms removed from the general inventory and will assume responsibility for this material until part of it is melted down and the remaining part dumped in the sea. The metal from melting down part of the arms will then be given to the Presidential Council for Peace by the international members of the monitoring commission.

Page 15, Chapter 8, Surrender of Arms, Article 5,

The national government will order the manufacture of three bells from the metal that is melted down. These will be installed in the churches of the towns of Flor del Monte, La Peña and Ovejas in the department of Sucre.

**Intelligence
services**

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 4, Chapter 2, Public Participation, Article 4,
Strengthen the work of the Luis Carlos Galán Institute for the development of democracy to implement the public training process for participation mechanisms and their communication. The participation of CRS members in the institute's activities.

Pages 10-11, Chapter 5, Legal benefits,
CRS members will be covered by the legal measures set out in the articles of Law 104, 1993, under the criteria and procedures set out therein, for which the government undertakes to:
Process and decide on the award of amnesty to CRS members that have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in articles 48–60 of the aforementioned law.
The government will regulate the procedure for amnesty to ensure it is expedited and the decision is taken within 30 days from completion of all the required documentation.
Support the processing of requests for writs of prohibition, preclusion of investigation and cessation of procedure before the corresponding judicial authorities and in line with the procedure set out in Title III of Part I of the aforementioned Law 104. For non-political crimes, the decision of the judicial authority will be based on the criterion of appurtenance.
To facilitate these procedures, the government will hire at its cost two lawyers proposed by CRS for one year from 1 January 1994, extendable if necessary.
CRS members who have not been convicted or accused of crimes covered by article 48 of Law 104, 1993, when the agreements are signed, may be covered by the legal benefits of this chapter under the same terms and with the same procedure if criminal investigations of events that took place before the signing of the agreement are initiated or continued.

Page 11, Chapter 5, Legal benefits, Article 3,
Process or order, in line with the current legal provisions, the suspension of capture orders and arrest warrants for CRS members who appear on the corresponding lists and are present in the demilitarised zone of Flor del Monte on the day of the surrender of arms. This suspension will last until the request has been resolved by the corresponding legal authority.
Persons covered by this item who have capture orders or arrest warrants in place on the day the agreement is signed must submit requests within 45 days from the provision of the certificates by the Ministry of the Interior. If the request is not submitted within this period, the suspension will be revoked.

Page 11, Chapter 5, Legal benefits, Article 4,
A joint CRS – national government commission will be established to monitor the procedures for obtaining legal benefits.

Pages 11-12, Chapter 5, Legal benefits, Article 5,
In cases where, in line with the assessment of circumstances, the national government deems there is evidence that the information supplied by the spokespeople for CRS is misrepresented, it will inform these circumstances to the monitoring commission set out in this chapter, and CRS representatives on the commission will provide any additional information. The Ministry of the Interior will draw up partial certificates within 15 working days from this agreement.

Page 12, Chapter 5, Legal benefits, Article 6,
For the purposes of the certification set out in article 56 of Law 104, 1993, this requirement will be satisfied by the certificates issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

Page 12, Chapter 6, Political favourability,
To facilitate the reincorporation of CRS into the democratic system, the national

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 No specific mention.
general

CHAPTER 5
LEGAL BENEFITS

1. CRS members will be covered by the legal measures set out in the articles of Law 104, 1993, under the criteria and procedures set out therein, for which the government undertakes to:

Process and decide on the award of amnesty to CRS members that have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in articles 48–60 of the aforementioned law.

The government will regulate the procedure for amnesty to ensure it is expedited and the decision is taken within 30 days from completion of all the required documentation.

3. Process or order, in line with the current legal provisions, the suspension of capture orders and arrest warrants for CRS members who appear on the corresponding lists and are present in the demilitarised zone of Flor del Monte on the day of the surrender of arms. This suspension will last until the request has been resolved by the corresponding legal authority.

Persons covered by this item who have capture orders or arrest warrants in place on the day the agreement is signed must submit requests within 45 days from the provision of the certificates by the Ministry of the Interior. If the request is not submitted within this period, the suspension will be revoked.

4. A joint CRS – national government commission will be established to monitor the procedures for obtaining legal benefits.

5. In cases where, in line with the assessment of circumstances, the national government deems there is evidence that the information supplied by the spokespeople for CRS is misrepresented, it will inform these circumstances to the monitoring commission set out in this chapter, and CRS representatives on the commission will provide any additional information. The Ministry of the Interior will draw up partial certificates within 15 working days from this agreement.

6. For the purposes of the certification set out in article 56 of Law 104, 1993, this requirement will be satisfied by the certificates issued by the Ministry of the Interior. Support the processing of requests for writs of prohibition, preclusion of investigation and cessation of procedure before the corresponding judicial authorities and in line with the procedure set out in Title III of Part I of the aforementioned Law 104. For non-political crimes, the decision of the judicial authority will be based on the criterion of appurtenance.

To facilitate these procedures, the government will hire at its cost two lawyers proposed by CRS for one year from 1 January 1994, extendable if necessary.

CRS members who have not been convicted or accused of crimes covered by article 48 of Law 104, 1993, when the agreements are signed, may be covered by the legal benefits of this chapter under the same terms and with the same procedure if criminal investigations of events that took place before the signing of the agreement are initiated or continued.

Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	<p>Page 6, Chapter 4, Reinsertion Programme, 1. Health, The government guarantees coverage of the health requirements of CRS members set out in item 2, including their family nucleus, as defined by the social security institute for category 25 affiliates via an agreement with this institute. Affiliation will last for two years from the date on which the first card is issued to the affiliate. Medical assistance will also be provided to CRS members with physical disabilities via an agreement with the San Juan de Dios hospital, guaranteeing transfer to Bogotá and accommodation in the city for the duration of medical treatment, with the stay defined by the corresponding medical authority. For families who have been victims of violence by CRS members, the government will extend the programmes in this area once the legal requirements have been satisfied.</p>
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	<p>Pages 14-15, Chapter 8, Surrender of Arms, Article 2,</p> <p>On 8 April, CRS will surrender its arms before international members of the monitoring commission. The commission will check the material that is received against the list submitted by CRS to the Presidential Council for Peace via the witness-tutor for the process. Once the material has been received, the commission will allow the removal of the arms required to protect the camp on the night prior to the proceedings for the surrender of arms. These arms must be the same used on the day of the surrender for the symbolic proceedings agreed for this date. The remainder of the arms will be received by the commission and immediately disarmed by experts provided by CRS for this purpose.</p>
	<p>Page 15, Chapter 8, Surrender of Arms, Article 4,</p> <p>After the ceremony for the surrender of arms on 9 April, international members of the monitoring committee will receive the arms removed from the general inventory and will assume responsibility for this material until part of it is melted down and the remaining part dumped in the sea. The metal from melting down part of the arms will then be given to the Presidential Council for Peace by the international members of the monitoring commission.</p>
Enforcement mechanism	<p>Page 10, Chapter 4, Reinsertion Programme, Article 10,</p> <p>For implementation of this agreement, the government will incorporate CRS representatives into the institutional structure set out in Decree 2707, 1993.</p> <p>Pages 15-16, Chapter 9, Verification Commission,</p> <p>To guarantee full compliance with this final political agreement, a monitoring commission will be established, comprising the national government, CRS and international organisations, as set out in the initial political agreement signed on 18 December 1993.</p> <p>The commission will place a special emphasis on issues such as the application of legal benefits, loans, support and subsidies, and the implementation of the security mechanisms established in this agreement.</p> <p>The international component will be represented by a representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and a representative of Socialist International.</p> <p>The monitoring commission will meet every four months from the date on which this agreement is signed for a period of two years, which may be extended.</p> <p>CRS will form part of the consultation committee for the Reinsertion Programme established in article 27, Decree 2707, 1993.</p>
Related cases	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Source	<p>Diaz Uribe & Villamizar Herrera (1995)</p>