

<b>Country/entity</b>	Algeria
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Civil Harmony Act
<b>Date</b>	13 Jul 1999
<b>Agreement status</b>	Unilateral document
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### Algerian Civil War (1990 - 1998)

The conflict has involved secularist and Islamic political forces. After the Front Islamique du Salut (FIS) won local councils and the first round of national elections in 1990 and 1991 respectively, the ruling state party, Front Libération National (FLN) dissolved Algeria's parliament and suspended the constitution and the army council took over the reins of government. After protests by FIS, the military regime imposed a state of emergency, effectively triggering off a bloody civil war as Islamist militias rose in opposition. The FIS split, and the breakaway Groupe Islamique Armé (GIA) became known for some of the most violent anti-government actors. Violence peaked in 1995 after the military candidate won in presidential elections. Heavily pressured by the military, FIS-loyalists declared a ceasefire in 1997 and after presidential elections in 1999, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika enacted a new amnesty law, which saw the number of insurgents shrink dramatically. By 2002, the GIA was effectively beaten militarily, however, various small Islamist groups continue to operate in the region.

Close

Algerian Civil War (1990 - 1998)

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Algeria: Bouteflika Process
<b>Parties</b>	President and parliament of Algeria (signed by Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of Algeria)
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	This law which emerged as a result of informal negotiations, as a 'unilateral' offering, provides for how to deal with past crimes and reconciliation.

---

**Agreement document** [DZ\\_990713\\_Civil Harmony Act.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [DZ\\_990720\\_Loi sur la concorde civile.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

---

## **Women, girls and gender**

**Participation** No specific mention.

**Equality** No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** Violence against women→Sexual violence  
Section II, Page 2:  
Art.3.- Any person who was part of one of the organizations referred to in article 87 bis 3 of the penal code, either inside or outside of the country, will not be prosecuted. This will only be the case if they have not committed or participated in any of the offenses provided for in article 87 bis of the penal code that led to the death of or permanent disability of a man, rape, and have not used explosives in public places. They must, within a period of six (6) months from the date this act comes into force, notify the competent authorities that they have ceased any terrorist or subversive activity, and must voluntarily present themselves to these authorities.

Section III, Page 2:

Art. 7.- The following will benefit from probation measures , according to the time periods and conditions hereinafter determined: persons who were part of one of the organizations referred to in article 87 bis 3 of the penal code and who, within a period of six (6) months from the date this act comes into force have notified the competent authorities that they have ceased any terrorist or subversive activity, and have presented themselves, individually or collectively, to these authorities.

Persons who have committed or participated in crimes that led to the death of a man, in collective massacres, in bombings in public places, or rape, will be excluded from the benefits described in this article.

**Transitional justice** Transitional justice→Past and gender

Section II, Page 2:

Art.3.- Any person who was part of one of the organizations referred to in article 87 bis 3 of the penal code, either inside or outside of the country, will not be prosecuted. This will only be the case if they have not committed or participated in any of the offenses provided for in article 87 bis of the penal code that led to the death of or permanent disability of a man, rape, and have not used explosives in public places. They must, within a period of six (6) months from the date this act comes into force, notify the competent authorities that they have ceased any terrorist or subversive activity, and must voluntarily present themselves to these authorities.

Section III, Page 2:

Art. 7.- The following will benefit from probation measures , according to the time periods and conditions hereinafter determined: persons who were part of one of the organizations referred to in article 87 bis 3 of the penal code and who, within a period of six (6) months from the date this act comes into force have notified the competent authorities that they have ceased any terrorist or subversive activity, and have presented themselves, individually or collectively, to these authorities.

Persons who have committed or participated in crimes that led to the death of a man, in collective massacres, in bombings in public places, or rape, will be excluded from the benefits described in this article.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

---