

Key texts and agreements

Typology of peace agreements by presidency, 1982–2003

Unofficial translations of the texts in bold are reproduced below.

Additional texts available on Conciliation Resources website: www.c-r.org/accord

	<i>Ceasefire Accords & Humanitarian Agreements</i>	<i>Agendas & Preliminary and procedural agreements</i>	<i>Final peace agreements</i>
Betancur	Uribe Accords, FARC (March 1984) Accord, M-19 & EPL (August 1984) Accord, ADO (August 1984) Accord, ELN sectors (December 1985, April and July 1986)	Accord between the FARC and Peace Commission (March 1986)	
Barco		Tolima Accord, M-19 (January 1989) Agreement for initiating peace process with EPL, PRT & Quintín Lame (May–June 1990)	Political Pact, M-19 (November 1989) Political Accord with M-19 (March 1990)
Gaviria		Cravo Norte, CGSB (May 1991) Caracas agenda (June 1991)	Final Accord, PRT (January 1991); EPL (February 1991); Quintín Lame (May 1991) Final accord, Comandos Ernesto Rojas (March 1992) Final accord, CRS (April 1994) & Frente Garnica (June 1994) Coexistence Accord, Medellín militias (May 1994)
Samper	Remolinos del Caguán humanitarian agreement, FARC (June 1997)	Palace of Viana Pre-Agreement, ELN (February 1998)	Final Accord, MIR-COAR (July 1998)
Pastrana	Humanitarian agreement, ELN (June 2000) Humanitarian agreement, ELN (October 2000) Humanitarian exchange agreement, FARC (June 2001)	Common Agenda, FARC (May 1999) Los Pozos Accord, FARC (February 2001) Conditions to establish an ELN zone (May 2001) Comisión de Personalidades report (September 2001) [available at www.c-r.org] San Francisco de la Sombra Accord, FARC (October 2001) Accord for Colombia, ELN (November 2001) Accord timetabling future of peace process, FARC (January 2002)	
Uribe		Santa Fé de Ralito Accord, AUC (July 2003) Accord for participating in negotiations with Bloque Central Bolívar & Vencedores de Arauca paramilitary groups (November 2003)	

THE URIBE ACCORDS

28 March 1984

With the objective of shaping our national peace, that is an indispensable prerequisite for the general prosperity of the Colombian people, and to develop social and economic activity on the foundations of freedom and justice, the Peace Commission and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) commit to the following points:

1. The FARC-EP will order a ceasefire and an end to other military operations across all of its fronts in the country as of 00:00 hours on 28 May, 1984, a date which can be postponed, if necessary, for at most two months. The above order will be maintained indefinitely for as long as the President of the Republic, Dr. Belisario Betancur, corresponds to this genuine gesture for peace with a similar order of his own when the opportunity presents itself to all the civil and military authorities under his jurisdiction.
2. The FARC-EP will again condemn and de-authorize kidnapping, extortion and terrorism in all its forms and will contribute to ending the practice of these actions which are attacks against freedom and human dignity.
3. The order from the President of the Republic will be followed exclusively in respect of the groups and persons that comply with and respect these principles and do not break the law.
4. A National Commission to be designated by the President of the Republic and representative of the parties involved in the confrontations, will be responsible for the verification of all the items contained in this agreement, with the objective of consolidating the process of pacification. The Commission will create sub-commissions in Florencia (Caquetá), Vista Hermosa (Meta), Barrancabermeja (Santander), Saravena (Arauca), Santa Marta (Magdalena), Medellín (Antioquia), Neiva (Huila), Orito (Putumayo) and Cali (Valle). It will also be able to consult persons external to it in order to examine, in the regions or places in which their services are appropriate, the complaints and grievances regarding events that might interfere with the wish for national peace and

security. The Commission will function for as long as is necessary and can draw up its own regulations.

5. The national Verification Commission will convene in Bogotá and will periodically move in order to hold sessions, with full guarantees of access and freedom of movement, to one of the following locations, to be chosen by the President of the Republic:

- a. San Juan de Arama, Granada y Vista Hermosa, en el Meta
- b. San Vicente del Caguán, Caquetá
- c. Colombia, Huila

The government will provide the Commission with all the necessary means of communication to be able to best fulfill its functions and will provide its members the necessary credentials to guarantee their freedom of movement and security.

6. When, to the satisfaction of the Verification Commission, all armed confrontations have ceased a trial period or one lasting one (1) year will commence in order to allow the members of the group currently known as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) to organize themselves politically, economically and socially of their own accord. The government will grant them the pertinent guarantees and benefits according to the law and the Constitution. During this same period the government will undertake the necessary measures in order to re-establish civic normality in the areas affected by the violence.

7. Members of the FARC-EP can apply for and receive the benefits of Law 35 of 1982 and its complementary degrees, when they fulfill the conditions these establish. The government's National Rehabilitation Plan will give preference to Colombians who have suffered, directly or indirectly, the ravages of the violence, in order to reestablish the rights unjustly violated as a consequence of the disruption of public order and social insecurity.

8. The Peace Commission has faith that the government has an ample will to:

- a) Pursue the modernization of political institutions, aimed at enriching the democratic life of the nation, and to demand of the Chambers the speedy approval of projects regarding political

reform, guarantees to the opposition, democratic elections for mayors, electoral reform, adequate access by political groups to the media, civilian control of the activities of the state, more effective administration of justice, impetus for the improvement of public services and new initiatives aimed at strengthening the constitutional functions of the State and to promote a consistently high moral standard in public life.

b) To vigorously pursue the implementation of a policy of agrarian reform in recognition that land-related problems are present in the current social conflicts, and to pursue initiatives by the rest of the State's agencies aimed at permanently increasing the services provided to the campesinos in order to improve their quality of life and the normal production of foodstuffs and primary materials needed for industry, for all of which the government has at its disposal the legal instrument allowing for the control of the economy by the State, as stipulated in article 32 of the Constitution.

c) To strengthen and facilitate community and political organizations of peasant farmers and indigenous peoples, and of both urban and rural workers.

d) To make continuous efforts towards the improvement of education at all levels, as well as health, housing and employment.

e) To maintain the indisputable principle that to carry out the protection of the rights of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution and the law, and for the protection and re-establishment of public order there exists only the institutional forces of the State, on whose professionalism and continuous improvement the safety of the people depends.

f) To pursue, once peace has been re-established, as happened on other occasions, initiatives to strengthen the ideal conditions for democratic brotherhood, that requires forgiving and forgetting, and the conditions for the best possible economic, political and social conditions for all the Colombian people.

9. The Peace Commission believes that the above declarations constitute a notable improvement in the necessary conditions for political and electoral

action and it reiterates its invitation to the sectors dedicated to the disruption of public order to join normal life and to apply their talents and prestige to winning public opinion through democratic and peaceful means.

10. This agreement will be valid with respect to any other armed group that expresses its decision to subscribe to it, following the communication of this decision to the government through the Peace Commission. To facilitate the incorporation to this agreement by groups that so desire it, a meeting will be held with them at a location and date agreed upon by the parties.

11. This agreement, in order to be valid, requires ratification by the President of the Republic.

As proof this document is signed in La Uribe, Municipality of Mesetas, Department of Meta, on
28 March 1984

SIGNATORIES:

The Peace Commission

*JHON AGUDELO RIOS (PRESIDENT),
RAFAEL RIVAS POSADA, SAMUEL
HOYOS ARANGO,*

*CÉSAR GOMEZ ESTRADA, ALBERTO
ROJAS PUYO, MARGARITA VIDAL
DE PUYO.*

The Leadership of the FARC-EP

*MANUEL MARULANDA VÉLEZ,
JACOBO ARENAS, JAIME
GUARACAS, ALFONSO CANO,
RAUL REYES*

ACCORD BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, THE POLITICAL PARTIES, THE M-19 AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE CAPACITY OF A MORAL AND SPIRITUAL GUIDE FOR THE PROCESS 9 March 1990

The political pact for peace and democracy, agreed upon on the 2 of November 1989, contains fundamental

aspects for the realization of national reconciliation.

The issues of greatest concern to the country today were addressed in the discussions that resulted in the agreed upon conclusions presented in this Pact: the administration of justice, narco-trafficking, electoral reform, public investment in areas of conflict and, of course, peace, public order and the normalization of civic life.

With the objective of successfully completing the peace and reconciliation process with the M-19 it is necessary to legalize those agreements and incorporate additional elements to replace those which formed part of the Constitutional Reform not completed in 1989.

Therefore, the signatories of this document assume the following commitments, all of which are derived from agreements already achieved and from the will to successfully finalize this effort at pacification:

1. We agree on the necessity of – through the normal mechanisms of Constitutional Reform or through the convocation of the Constitutional mandate of the people through a Constituent Plebiscite, Referendum or Assembly – approving issues of primary importance to the realization of peace and strengthening the state's institutional legitimacy.

We commit ourselves to pursuing the political agreements necessary in order to realize this task of the expansion of democratic spaces.

However, the decision that is taken in this respect must be preceded by a broad consensus that must include the consent of those who occupy the Presidency of the Republic.

2. In order to allow for the incorporation into civilian life of the guerrillas and their transition from armed struggle into political life the parties commit themselves to supporting the establishment of a one-off *Peace Constituency* for political parties emerging from armed movements who have been demobilized and reincorporated into civilian life. Said Constituency for the Senate of the Republic and the House of Representatives will be later applied to the 1992 elections, and its characteristics will be defined by the signatories in a future agreement.

3. In regard to the *National Peace Fund* as envisioned in the Political Pact, designated to promote initiatives and programmes for the benefit of communities in the areas in which the demobilized guerrillas have held influence, can have its funding added to by the government, private enterprises and by those international foundations that are prepared to offer their support to this initiative.

A high level commission will be created for the Administration and Promotion of this fund that will undertake these objectives.

4. The signatories of this accord support an *Electoral Reform* that will have the following basis:

~ With the objective of extending electoral opportunities and modernizing the voting procedures it would establish a Electoral Card and a secret ballot for mayoral elections as of 1992 and it would examine the technical possibilities of incorporating these into the Public Corporations elections as of 1994.

~ Similarly, with the objective of expanding the space for political participation measures increasing the extension of parliamentary representation for minorities would be adopted through mechanisms such as the National Constituency and National Territories.

5. Regarding the administration of justice, the national government will issue a decree corresponding to the creation of an Exploratory Commission on the Integral Reform of the Administration of Justice according to the terms stipulated in the Political Pact. Said Commission according to the above mentioned criteria would function during a period of three years and would be authorized at the highest level. Its aim would be primarily to propose strategies for the reform of the justice system in substantive, administrative, budgetary, personnel and procedural areas.

6. Regarding the issue of the production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics the Minister for the Interior, acting in the name of the national government will create a *non-governmental Commission of Academic Nature*, with full autonomy and independence, which will investigate the national and

international dimensions of the phenomenon. The Commission will be composed of academics from public and private universities and from research centres of recognized prestige.

7. Regarding the remaining political and socio-economic issues and issues regarding peaceful coexistence, justice and public order agreed upon in the Political Pact, the government will begin application and implementation as of the date when the group lays down its arms.

8. The M-19 as of this date declares that all of its armed fronts have been demobilized and its members incorporated into the institutional life of the country. Similarly it announces that it has *decommissioned all of its weapons*, munitions and war materials before the International Socialist Commission, designed for this purpose.

The national government created a *National Council for Normalization* through Decree 314 of the current year in order to coordinate all of the Demobilization Plan.

The national government as of this date will grant amnesty to the members of M-19 and will begin the agreed upon programmes of social reinsertion and income generation.

The M-19 similarly reiterates that all of its members accept this agreement and that as an armed group it ceases to exist.

9. The Signatories of this agreement commit themselves to the formation of *Follow-up Commission* (with one member from each signatory) with the objective of detailing and making viable the commitments subscribed to here.

10. *The Security Plan* will be implemented according to the terms agreed upon by the national government and the M-19 in December 1989. The said Plan will be in force until 7 August 1990, with the necessary revisions that will be agreed upon by the representatives of the national government and the M-19.

The need to maintain an appropriate level of security and protection for the principal leaders of the M-19 after 7 August 1990 is stressed.

The signing of this accord concludes a decisive stage for the preparation for peace and the re-establishment of harmony that has been the wish of

several generations of Colombians. Today we can hold genuine hope that common sense and generosity will impose themselves over intransigence and radicalism and that in the near future political ideals will not be the cause of killing between Colombians.

The National Government, the political parties and the M-19 are in agreement on the significance that the undertaking of this accord has for the country. It opens the road to reconciliation. It shapes the conditions in order to continue advancing in the search for pacification. It offers procedures and instruments in order to implement political solutions. In other words it demonstrates how, through the transformation of the parties' genuine will for peace into concrete actions, the pursuit of peaceful coexistence can be achieved.

SIGNATORIES:

VIRGILIO BARCO

President of the Republic

RAFAEL PARDO RUEDA

Presidential Adviser

JULIO CESAR TURBAY AYALA

Former President of the Republic and National Director of the Colombian Liberal Party

CARLOS PIZARRO LEONGOMEZ

Absolute Commander of the M-19

ANTONIO NAVARRO WOLF

Commander of the M-19

Monseñor ALVARO FANDIÑO

Representative of the Catholic Church, Moral and Spiritual guide of the Process

Dr. LUIS AYALA

Witness, representative of the Socialist International

THE CARACAS AGENDA 6 June 1991

The national government and the Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordination Body (CGSB), as the result of the discussions held in Caracas on 4 and 5 of June, declare that:

I. Both the meeting at Cravo Norte and

the mechanisms adopted by the government and the guerrillas in order to achieve the presence of the delegates of the CGSB in Caracas constitute significant steps in the re-establishment of mutual trust, the essential ingredient for the continuity of the peace process.

II. The credibility of the peace process in the country must be built on the specific actions and conduct of the government and the Coordinator which must contribute to the reduction of violence, in particular those aspects of the confrontation that affect the civilian population. The specific identification of these aspects should be worked on in the following days.

III. The government and the Coordinator must confirm that the objectives of the peace process must address as much the definitive solution of the political armed conflict as the generation of policies which aim at definitive eradication the causes that have generated the conflict, keeping in mind the needs of all Colombians, so as to assure their democratic cohabitation and the search for a society which incorporates social justice.

IV. After the government and the guerrillas have presented their conceptualization of the peace process and the fundamental elements it constitutes, it has been agreed upon to announce a package of issues constituting a preliminary agenda that will both allow for the continuation the discussions of Caracas and place the peace process in a general perspective in order to be developed in the future. It is understood that the issues annunciated below are to be defined in the talks taking place in the following days focusing on their treatment and the details of their content and parameters.

V. The following are the issues selected for discussion, some of which imply bilateral commitments, and are arranged in order of priority for examination:

1. Examine the possibility of agreeing between the government and the Coordinator a formula for a ceasefire and cessation of hostilities.

2. The relationship between this process and the National Constituent Assembly, public corporations, political organizations and social sectors.

3. Initiatives against 'paramilitary' and private justice groups. Effective initiatives against impunity. Concepts on the doctrine of national security.
4. Human rights. The rights of ethnic minorities.
5. The State, democracy and the conditions for political participation of armed groups.
6. Factors that contribute to the development of national sovereignty, such as the management of natural resources and elements from international agreements that relate to this process, and international economic policy.
7. Ingredients for the democratization of economic and social policy.
8. The design of a process that will permit the development of a phase for the reaching of agreements and practical measures in order to bring about the definite resolution of the armed conflict in Colombia and guarantee the exercise of political activity without the use of arms within the framework of the civic and democratic life of the country, once the requisites for this have been satisfied.
9. Verification of the peace process.
10. Methodology, procedures and regulations of the negotiations and the accords.

VI. The government and the Coordinator convene the media and shapers of public opinion to evaluate, with their usual consideration, the content of this declaration, as well as the issues that have been included with only the purpose of later discussion, the focuses, the achievements and the possibility of these.

On behalf of the government:

JESUS ANTONIO BEJARANO A.

Presidential Adviser

ANDRÉS GONZALEZ D.

Vice-Minister for the Interior

CARLOS EDUARDO JARAMILLO C.

Adviser to the Peace Council

HUMBERTO VERGARA P.

Adviser to the Peace Council

TOMAS CONCHA S.

Adviser to the Peace Council

REYNALDO GARY P.

Adviser to the Commission

**On behalf of the Simón Bolívar
Guerrilla Coordination Body**

*ALFONSO CANO (FARC), IVAN
MARQUEZ (FARC), PABLO
CATATUMBO (FARC), HUMBERTO
ZULANGA (FARC), DANIEL ALDANA
(FARC), MIGUEL SUAREZ (FARC),
ANDRÉS PARIS (FARC)*

*FRANCISCO GALAN (ELN), LUCIA
GONZALEZ (ELN)*

*DIEGO RUIZ (EPL), ASDRUBAL
JIMÉNEZ (EPL)*

Observers present

*MIGUEL MOTTA C., RAFAEL
SERRANO P., MARIA CRISTINA
OCAMPO, HENRY MILLAN, WILLIAM
RAMIREZ, OSCAR REYES, JESUS
CARVAJAL, ALVARO VASQUEZ,
HERNAN MOTTA, NELSON BERRIO*

Caracas, 6 June 1991

COMMON AGENDA FOR THE PATH TO A NEW COLOMBIA 6 May 1999

1. A Negotiated Political Solution

A political solution to the serious social and armed conflict is being sought, one which will bring a new Colombia through political, economic, and social change, creating consensus to build a new state, founded on social justice and conserving national unity.

Acts of peace will occur as the negotiations advance. This means that all Colombians must commit to the construction of peace without regard to economic, social or religious interests, or political parties.

2. Protection of Human Rights as a responsibility of the State

2.1 Fundamental rights

2.2 Economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights

2.3 International human rights treaties

3. An Integrated Agrarian Policy

3.1 The democratization of credit, technical assistance, and market access

3.2 Redistribution of unproductive land

3.3 Recuperation and distribution of land acquired through drug-trafficking and illegal enrichment

3.4 Stimulating production

3.5 Integral ordering of territory

3.6 Illicit crop substitution and alternative development

4. Exploitation and Conservation of Natural Resources

4.1 Natural resources and their distribution

4.2 International treaties

4.3 Protection of the environment based on sustainable development

5. Economic and Social Structure

5.1 Revision of the economic development model

5.2 Income redistribution policies

5.3 Expansion of internal and external markets

5.4 Stimulating production through small, medium and large-scale private enterprise

5.5 Cooperative support for the economy

5.6 Stimulation of foreign investment that benefits the nation

5.7 Social participation in economic planning

5.8 Investment in social welfare, education and scientific research

6. Justice reform, fighting corruption and drug trafficking

6.1 The judicial system

6.2 Control institutions

6.3 Mechanisms to fight corruption

6.4 Drug trafficking

7. Political reform to broaden democracy

7.1 Reform of political parties and movements

7.2 Electoral reforms

7.3 Equal opportunity for the opposition

7.4 Equal opportunity for minorities

7.5 Mechanisms for citizen participation

8. State reform

8.1 Congressional reform

8.2 Administrative reform to improve the efficiency of public administration

8.3 Decentralization and strengthening of local power

8.4 Public services

8.5 Strategic sectors

9. Agreements about International Humanitarian Law

- 9.1 No child involvement in the conflict
- 9.2 Land mines
- 9.3 Respect for the civil population
- 9.4 Respect for international agreements
- 10. Armed forces
 - 10.1 Defence of sovereignty
 - 10.2 Protection of human rights
 - 10.3 Combating self-defence groups
 - 10.4 International treaties
- 11. International relations
 - 11.1 Respect for non-intervention and free self determination
 - 11.2 Latin American regional integration
 - 11.3 Foreign debt
 - 11.4 Treaties and international state agreements
- 12. Formalizing the agreements
 - 12.1 Democratic instruments to legitimize the agreements

SIGNED:

For the government:

VICTOR G. RICARDO

FABIO VALENCIA COSSIO

MARIA EMMA MEJIA VÉLEZ

NICANOR RESTREPO SANTAMARIA

RODOLFO ESPINOSA MEOLA

For the FARC-EP:

RAUL REYES

JOAQUIN GOMEZ

FABIAN RAMIREZ

GOVERNMENT-FARC
HUMANITARIAN
EXCHANGE ACCORD
2 June 2001

The parties to this Accord, represented as follows: for the Government, Camilo Gómez Alzate, and for FARC-EP Jorge Briceño; and Joaquín Gómez as a representative member of FARC-EP,
CONSIDERING

That Article 22 of the Colombian Constitution conceives peace as a mandatory duty and right;

That under Law 434/98, the peace policy is a State policy, and it is

permanent and participatory. All organs of the State and all forms of organization, action and expression of civil society must cooperate in structuring it in a coordinated and harmonious manner, transcending the period of office of one or another government, and expressing the complexities of the situation of this country;

That the Colombian State has legal instruments to seek coexistence as a means of promoting reconciliation among Colombians, securing peaceful coexistence and peace;

That through these instruments the Government of Colombia may undertake any act designed to establish conversations or dialogue with the armed organization FARC-EP, acting outside the law, which the Government has recognized to have a political character;

That Article 8 of Law 418/97, renewed by Law 548/99, expressly gives the Government the permanent power, to be exercised by the Government alone, to sign agreements with the representatives of armed organizations which act outside the law which have been recognized to have a political character, designed to obtain solutions to armed conflict, the effective application of international humanitarian law, respect for human rights, the cessation or reduction of the intensity of hostilities, the reincorporation of the members of such organizations into civil life and the creation of conditions which favour a just political, social and economic order;

That Law 418/97, renewed by Law 548/99 provides that the State will encourage the establishment of a just social order which will secure peaceful coexistence, the protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual; and will adopt measures in favour of groups affected by marginalization or discrimination in order to achieve conditions of real equality and to provide all with the same opportunities for appropriate development of the individual, the family and the social group;

That the Government has decided to proceed with dialogue and negotiation with FARC-EP and to sign agreements with its representatives in accordance with the progress made at the

negotiating tables, in order to create conditions for the reincorporation into civil life of the members of that organization, in order to favour a just political, social and economic order; That FARC-EP have on many occasions stated that the signature of this Agreement would represent a substantial step forward in the peace process;

That as part of the peace process in train between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP, the Government and FARC-EP have stated their interest in seeking, at this point, a solution of the situation of the soldiers and policemen held by the FARC-EP;

That the sick and wounded are persons protected by international humanitarian law;

Have agreed to make this ACCORD, on the terms given below:

GENERAL

This Agreement is signed for humanitarian reasons and therefore its scope is restricted to its specific content; and

None of the terms of this Agreement reduce the minimum obligations of common Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their supplementary Protocol II, and the terms of this Agreement have no effect on the juridical status of the signatories in the light of the content of common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions.

INSTRUMENTS

The Government of Colombia has verified the place of confinement and the judicial status of members of the FARC-EP, legally deprived of their freedom, who are sick, according to a list supplied by the FARC-EP;

The FARC-EP have delivered to the Government the list of sick soldiers and policemen in their power, and undertake to place them in places which will permit their easy and immediate verification by the International Red Cross Committee; and these places will be determined by the Government and FARC-EP;

In order to give effect to the measures referred to in this Agreement, the express permission of each of the persons deprived of their freedom who may be subject to such measures, must be obtained;

The Government has performed the

appropriate medical examination through a group of doctors recommended by the International Red Cross Committee or an entity named by the Government, for the members of the FARC-EP referred to in this Agreement;

Having completed this process, the Government has delivered a list of 15 individuals who are members of that organization who, in its opinion, are subject to this Agreement; and it undertakes to follow all procedures required to secure a suspension of the detention order or sentence;

The FARC-EP ratify that the list of 42 sick soldiers and policemen delivered to the Government corresponds to the individuals to be released under this Agreement; and this number may be increased;

Once this Agreement is signed FARC-EP undertake to release Col. Alvaro Leon-Acosta immediately, given his state of health;

With regard to the sick soldiers and policemen in the power of the FARC-EP, once their state of health has been established the International Red Cross Committee will receive them at the place agreed by the parties, on the same day that the members of the FARC-EP are released.

The sick members of the FARC-EP to whom the Government has determined that this Agreement may apply, will be released to the International Red Cross Committee at their place of confinement, once the detention order or sentence has been effectively suspended;

The International Red Cross Committee will deliver them at the place and time agreed by the Parties;

FARC-EP undertake to release unilaterally at least 100 soldiers and policemen who are in their power and are not sick, within 15 days of delivery of the sick soldiers and policemen;

Given that they are sick, the members of the FARC-EP covered by this Agreement will not take part in future hostilities;

The Government and FARC-EP agree that the United Nations Organization and the Office of the People's Defender will be invited to attend on the day of the release of the sick;

Also, for the purposes of performance of this Agreement, there will be an international presence, and the ten Friends of the Peace Process countries and the United Kingdom are designated for this.

Given in San Vicente del Caguán,
2 June 2001

For the Government

CAMILO GOMEZ ALZATE

High Commissioner for Peace

FOR FARC-EP

JOAQUIN GOMEZ

JORGE BRICEÑO

ACCORD FOR COLOMBIA BETWEEN THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE ELN 24 November 2001

The national government and the National Liberation Army (ELN) meeting in Havana, Cuba, in the presence of the International Group of Friends, in light of the will to find a political solution to the conflict that ravages the country have agreed to:

1. Formally restart the dialogue process by means of a transitional agenda lasting until the end of the present government.

2. Initiate the convening of meetings between the parties and the different sectors of society.

3. Organize meetings between the parties and the presidential candidates with the objective of strengthening peace as a policy of the State and to guarantee the continuity of the implementation of the transitional agenda.

4. Organize thematic forums abroad in order to generate initiatives and proposals on specific issues of national interest, such as International Humanitarian Law, energy resources, and other issues that will be decided upon between the parties. The conclusions derived from these forums

will provide ideas and proposals for the organization of the National Convention by the next government. We will establish a timetable for work in the next meeting.

5. Pursue the convention of a Summit for Peace with the participation of diverse sectors of society and the international community in order to evaluate the achievements, successes, and obstacles faced by the previous dialogue process between the government and the ELN.

6. Organize working groups between spokespersons of the parties in which the following issues will be addressed:

i. Ceasefire and an end to hostilities

ii. Conflict reduction measures

iii. Problems of the energy sector

iv. Analysis of the conclusions arrived at in the forums

The first working group will take place on 12 December in Havana.

7. Establish a mechanism so that the regional initiatives for peace can be examined by the spokespersons of the parties, who will be responsible for managing and articulating them within the peace policy of the national government and the Central Command of the ELN.

We thank the brotherly State and Government of the Republic of Cuba for having offered us the guarantees, hospitality and facilities for our meeting. Similarly we thank the International Group of Friends and the Civil Facilitation Commission for their efforts in furthering this process.

Havana, 24 November 2001

On behalf of the government:

CAMILO GOMEZ ALZATE

JULIO LONDOÑO PAREDES

On behalf of the ELN:

RAMIRO VARGAS

OSCAR SANTOS

MILTON HERNADEZ

SANTA FÉ DE RALITO ACCORD TO CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE IN COLOMBIA 15 July 2003

The national government and the United Self-Defence groups of Colombia (AUC), as the result of the preceding Exploratory Phase conducted between the parties since December 2002,

AGREE TO:

1. Define as the objective of this process the establishment of national peace through the strengthening of democratic governance and the re-establishment of the monopoly of force in the hands of the State. The AUC reiterate that its greatest service to the country in this historic moment is to advance its reincorporation into civilian life and to contribute to the strengthening to the rule of law. The parties commit themselves to this process conscious that their actions are an effective step towards the construction of a genuine peace that the Colombian people deserve and desire.

2. To achieve this proposition the AUC commits itself to the total demobilization of its members through a gradual process that will begin with the first demobilisations before the end of the year and that should be completed no later than the 31 December 2005. The government commits itself to pursue the necessary actions to reincorporate the AUC's members into civilian life.

3. The AUC values very positively the final recommendations made by the Exploratory Commission and recognizes that these constitute the basis for a peace process between the national government and the AUC.

4. The parties agree that with the recommendations made in the final report of the Exploratory Commission the exploratory phase of the peace process has been concluded, giving way to the start of the negotiation stage.

5. Create the conditions so that within a reasonable time period – with the

necessary security guarantees – members of the AUC will congregate in previously agreed upon locations. The congregation of the AUC's members will include all levels of command, with the necessary security guarantees as agreed between the parties. These zones will have a permanent public security force presence.

6. The AUC ratifies its commitment to the end of hostilities, as a good will gesture, and will continue with its efforts to ensure that this is completely effective.

7. The AUC shares the government's goal of a Colombia without narco-trafficking and supports the actions of the Colombian State against this phenomenon that destroys democracy, peaceful coexistence, the economy and the environment.

8. Thank the Catholic Church for its permanent presence throughout this peace process and invite it to continue this as a guarantee of the processes' transparency and parties' commitment to peace in Colombia.

9. Call for national solidarity and commitment in order to strengthen the State and to create the conditions that will make possible the demobilization and reincorporation of the members of the AUC into civilian life. The parties ask that the different national sectors and local communities support the efforts of the State institutions in consolidating security, peaceful coexistence and development.

10. Call on the international community to support the efforts to defend and strengthen the Colombian democracy and to give their support to deactivating the causes of violence that affects Colombia.

With this accord the government and the AUC are responding to the national wish for a peaceful Colombia with opportunities and guarantees for everyone.

On behalf of the National Government:

LUIS CARLOS RESTREPO

High Commissioner for Peace

On behalf of the AUC:

HERNAN HERNÁNDEZ

RAMIRO VANOY

LUIS CIFUENTES

FRANCISCO TABARES

ADOLFO PAZ

JORGE PIRATA

VICENTE CASTAÑO

CARLOS CASTAÑO

SALVATORE MANCUSO

Witnesses:

Members of the Exploratory Commission for Peace

CARLOS FRANCO

JORGE IGNACIO CASTAÑO

EDUARDO ESPINOSA

GILBERTO ALZATE RONGA

RICARDO AVELLANEDA

JUAN B. PÉREZ RUBIANO

Facilitators of the process from the Catholic Church

MONSEÑOR GERMAN GARCIA

MONSEÑOR JULIO CESAR VIDAL

PADRE LEONIDAS MORENO

Santa Fé de Ralito, 15 July 2003