

Colombian peace agreement

The peace accord between the government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) aims to end a 52-year-old guerrilla war that has cost 220,000 lives and displaced more than 5 million people



President
Juan Manuel Santos



FARC leader
Timoleón Jiménez



Cartagena: Peace accord to be signed on Sep 26



DISARMAMENT

■ FARC must begin to move its estimated 7,000 fighters into 22 “relocation zones” and six existing rebel camps where they will turn in weapons within 180 days of signing peace agreement

■ UN monitors will receive all group’s weapons. No civilians allowed to enter FARC camps, to guarantee rebel security

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS

■ Amnesty granted to FARC members whose only formal criminal charge is “rebellion”

■ Rebels who confess to serious crimes will be sentenced to up to eight years of “restriction of liberty” under special conditions

■ Denying involvement in war crimes, and being proved guilty, would lead to prison sentences of up to 20 years

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

■ Rebels will temporarily be allocated 10 seats in 268-member Congress for two legislative periods lasting until 2026

COST OF PEACE

■ Vocational training for former rebels, agrarian reform, road construction and other programmes included in deal would cost between \$40 billion and \$75bn over next decade

RATIFYING ACCORD

■ **Colombians will decide to approve or reject peace accord in nationwide plebiscite on October 2**