

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia Venezuela
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaración de Principios y Mecanismo de Cooperación entre Colombia y Venezuela
<b>Date</b>	10 Aug 2010
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

### **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 - )

### **Colombian-Venezuelan Diplomatic Conflict (2010)**

The two countries share a long border in rough terrain, which is difficult to maintain and control. The disputes over the area have been longstanding, as have the issues of movement of individuals, goods, and organized groups. In July 2010 the outgoing Colombian president, Alvaro Uribe, accused the Venezuelan government of providing a safe haven to the Colombian guerilla groups by allowing them to cross into Venezuelan territory and hide there. Venezuela rejected these claims, and the diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed as there was speculation concerning a potential armed conflict. However, the tensions eased in August 2010 with the election of Juan Manuel Santos as the new president of Colombia, and the subsequent agreement on cooperation and reestablishment of diplomatic relations. However, many of the cross-border problems remain unresolved in practice, resulting in a series of diplomatic disputes.

Close

Colombian-Venezuelan Diplomatic Conflict (2010)

**Stage** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Government

<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia V - Santos
<b>Parties</b>	President of the Republic of Colombia Juan Manuel Santos and the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Hugo Chávez Frías
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	An agreement relating to a diplomatic crises between Colombia and Venezuela, which also addressed guerilla groups operating within Colombia. The agreement provided for reestablishment of diplomatic relations and bilateral dialogue, special cooperation for the social and economic development of border regions, establishment of 5 working groups, cooperation mechanism at the level of the foreign ministers to develop a strategy to address the problems at the borders and to prevent the activities of groups at the margin of law.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_VE\\_100810\\_Declaración de Principios -tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CO VE\\_100810\\_Declaración de Principios.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## **Groups**

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

<b>Women, girls and gender</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Men and boys</b>	No specific mention.
<b>LGBTI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Family</b>	No specific mention.

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## **State definition**

<b>Nature of state (general)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State configuration</b>	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.

**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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **Rights related issues**

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## Security sector

<b>Security Guarantees</b>	<p>Page 2, Cooperation mechanism, The presidents of the Republic of Colombia and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, present in the city of Santa Marta, Colombia, have agreed to establish a cooperation mechanism at the level of their foreign affairs ministers for the design of a joint strategy to address social, economic and security issues in the border zone. The aims of the mechanism include preventing the presence or action of insurgent groups operating on the fringes of the law. The presidents also decided to coordinate the two countries' activities to increase the presence of both states in the border zone. The presidents instructed the chancellors to define the specific procedures required to ensure the mechanism is effective. The mechanism will be supported by the Secretary General of UNASUR.</p>
<b>Ceasefire</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Police</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Armed forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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