Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://test.pax.peaceagreements.org/

**Country/entity** Algeria

**Region** Middle East and North Africa

**Agreement name** Plate-forme pour une solution politique et pacifique de la crise algérienne (Plate-forme

de Rome)

**Date** 13 Jan 1995

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

**Interim** Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/intrastate conflict

level

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)

**Stage** Pre-negotiation/process

**Conflict nature** Government

**Peace process** Algeria: Bouteflika Process

Parties Pour la LADDH : Abdennour Ali Yahyia

Pour le FLN: Abdelhamid Mehri

Pour le FFS : Hocine Aït Ahmed ; Ahmed Djeddai Pour le FIS : Rabah Kebir ; Anwar Haddam

Pour le PT: Louisa Hanoune

Pour le MDA: Ahmed Ben Bella; Khaled Bensmain

Pour Ennahda : Abdallah Jaballah Pour le JMC : Ahmed Ben Mouhammed Third parties

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**Description** 

This agreement sets out the conditions for future talks among the parties. Issues covered include principles and values to be held as the foundation of the talks, measures which must precede the talks, reestablishment of peace, constitutional law, and popular sovereignty; and guarantees for the parties entering the talks.

Agreement document

DZ\_950113\_PlateformedeRome\_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Agreement

DZ\_950113\_PlatformedeRome-fr.pdf (opens in new tab)

document (original

language)

## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** No specific mention.

**Equality** Equality → Equality (general)

Page 2, A Framework: values and principles: The parties commit themselves to a national contract with the following principles. Negotiations will not be viable should these

principles not be accepted:

...the guarantee of individual and collective fundamental liberties regardless of race, sex,

religious denomination and language...

**Particular groups of** No specific mention.

women

International law International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL

Page 2, A Framework: values and principles: The parties commit themselves to a national contract with the following principles. Negotiations will not be viable should these

principles not be accepted:

...the guarantee of individual and collective fundamental liberties regardless of race, sex,

religious denomination and language...

**New institutions** No specific mention.

Violence against women

Violence against women→Other

Page 1, 1. The Algerian opposition parties, gathered in Rome near the Community of

Sant'Egidio on 13 January 1995 hereby declare:

...In this invisible war: kidnappings, disappearances, murder, systematic torture, mutilation and reprisals have become an everyday reality for the men and women of

Algeria.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.