

Country/entity	Algeria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Project de charte pour la paix et la réconciliation nationale
Date	14 Aug 2005
Agreement status	Unilateral document
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	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)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Algeria: Bouteflika Process
Parties	The Government of Algeria
Third parties	-
Description	The agreement first introduces some background about the history of struggles in Algeria. The more substantive parts of the agreement provides for I. a call for an homage to saviours of the democratic and popular republic of Algeria; II. measures designed to consolidate peace; III. measures designed to consolidate national reconciliation; IV. measures to support investigation of the tragic missing persons dossier; V. measures designed to strengthen national cohesion.

Agreement document [DZ_050814_Projet de charte pour la paix_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [DZ_050814_Projet de charte pour la paix et la réconciliation nationale_fr.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
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II. MEASURES DESIGNED TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE

- Firstly: A moratorium on legal proceedings against any individual who has reported to the authorities since January 13, 2000, date of debarment of the Civic Concord law.
- Secondly: A moratorium on legal proceedings against all individuals who cease fighting and turn in their weapons. This moratorium does not apply to any person involved in group killings, rape or attacks using explosives in public places.
- Thirdly: A moratorium on legal proceedings against any wanted individuals, in the country or abroad, who give themselves up voluntarily to the competent Algerian authorities. This moratorium does not apply to any person involved in group killings, rape or attacks using explosives in public places.
- Fourthly: A moratorium on legal proceedings against all individuals involved in terrorism support networks who decide to declare their activities to the competent Algerian authorities.
- Fifthly: A moratorium on legal proceedings against all individuals charged with contempt of court, other than those involved in group killings, rape or attacks using explosives in public places.
- Sixthly: Individuals charged and imprisoned for activities supporting terrorism to be pardoned.
- Seventhly; Individuals charged and imprisoned for acts of violence to be pardoned, other than those involved in group killings, rape or attacks using explosives in public places.
- Eighthly: Reduced and commuted sentences for all persons, whether wanted or definitively charged, not covered by the moratorium on legal proceedings described above.

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Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
