

 <p>COLEGIO BILINGÜE NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL ROSARIO "Caminando en calidad hacia la excelencia"</p>		 <p>WORKSHOP</p>
SUBJECT: <b>Economics and politics</b>	GRADE: <b>Eleventh</b>	PERIOD: <b>III</b>
STUDENT:	GROUP:	DATE: <b>DD/MM/YYYY</b>
TEACHER: María Fernanda Huérzano		
BLR: Recognize multiple relationships between historical events: their causes, their consequences, and their impact on the lives of the different agents and groups involved.		
LEARNING COMPETENCIES: • I recognize complex social, political, economic, and cultural relationships in historical events.		

**Please read and answer:**

**THE ELN AND ITS PEACE PROCESSES IN COLOMBIA**

The National Liberation Army (ELN) emerged in 1964, influenced by the Cuban Revolution, Marxism, and liberation theology, which gave it a particular political-religious character. Unlike the FARC, the ELN adopted a collegiate leadership structure in which the Central Command (COCE) makes decisions. This has made negotiations more complex, since agreements depend on collective consensus rather than a single leader.

From its origins, the ELN has combined military action with practices such as kidnappings, attacks on oil infrastructure, and territorial control, aiming to pressure changes in Colombia's political and economic model. Its insistence on transforming state structures has set it apart from other guerrilla groups that prioritized political negotiation as a way out of conflict.

The Colombian state has attempted to negotiate with the ELN at different moments:

- 1989 (Barco administration): First contacts in Caracas and Mexico.
- 1991–1992 (Gaviria administration): Talks in Caracas and Tlaxcala alongside other groups, interrupted after armed attacks by the Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinating Board.
- 1998–2002 (Pastrana administration): Negotiations in Mainz (Germany), which failed due to lack of will from the ELN.
- 2005–2007 (Uribe administration): Exploratory talks in Cuba, frustrated by the ELN's refusal of a verifiable ceasefire.
- 2017 (Santos administration): Negotiations started in Quito, later moved to Havana after attacks in Bogotá.
- 2022–2023 (Petro administration): Formal reopening of talks in Mexico, Venezuela, and Cuba, with emphasis on social participation and partial humanitarian agreements.

Although these processes have shown partial progress, major obstacles persist: the internal fragmentation of the ELN, the continuation of armed actions during negotiations, and the tension between the group's structural demands and the State's security requirements. These factors explain why, for over six decades, the ELN has been the most difficult armed group to reach a definitive peace agreement with.

**1. Drag each peace process to the correct year and president. Be careful: there are options that do NOT correspond.**

• Caracas and Tlaxcala (1991–1992)	<b>Virgilio Barco</b>
• Mainz, Germany (1998–2002)	<b>César Gaviria</b>
• Exploratory talks in Cuba (2005–2007)	<b>Andrés Pastrana</b>
• Quito/Havana (2017)	<b>Álvaro Uribe</b>
• Caracas, Venezuela (1989)	<b>Juan Manuel Santos</b>
• Teatro Colón Agreement (2016)	<b>Gustavo Petro</b>

**2. Why were the Tlaxcala talks (1992) interrupted?**

- A. Because the ELN refused immediate demobilization.
- B. Because the Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinating Board carried out attacks during the process.
- C. Because the guarantor countries withdrew their support.
- D. Because the government demanded immediate constitutional reform.

**3. Under Uribe's administration (2005–2007), exploratory talks in Cuba failed mainly because:**

- A. The ELN refused to agree to a bilateral ceasefire.
- B. The guarantor countries withdrew their support.
- C. The Colombian state was militarily weakened.
- D. The ELN initially accepted demobilization but later failed to comply.

**4. Complete with the correct word.**

Unlike the FARC, the ELN has a \_\_\_\_\_ leadership structure in which decisions are made by the \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a single commander.

In 2017, negotiations began in \_\_\_\_\_ and were later moved to \_\_\_\_\_ after attacks.

**5. "The ELN argues that without changes in the economic and political model, there is no possibility of a definitive agreement. The State insists that a total cessation of hostilities must come first."**

What is the main dilemma reflected in this scenario?

- A. Lack of international support.
- B. Clash between the ELN's structural demands and the State's security requirements.
- C. Absence of civil society in the negotiations.
- D. Lack of a legitimate mediator.

**6. Evaluation of the current process (2022–2023), Select the most accurate statement.**

- A. The current process is identical to the one signed with the FARC, as it seeks immediate demobilization.
- B. Unlike previous processes, Petro prioritizes social participation and partial humanitarian agreements.
- C. This process depends exclusively on Cuban mediation.
- D. There are no risks of rupture because the ELN is militarily defeated.