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Colombia's Constitution of 1991 with Amendments through 2005

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- Source of constitutional authority
- Motives for writing constitution
- Preamble
- Regional group(s)

Preamble

The people of Colombia,

In the exercise of their sovereign power, represented by their delegates to the National Constituent Assembly, invoking the protection of God, and in order to strengthen the unity of the nation and ensure to its members life, peaceful coexistence, work, justice, equality, understanding, freedom, and peace within a legal, democratic, and participatory framework that may guarantee a just political, economic, and social order and committed to promote the integration of the Latin American community, decree, authorize, and promulgate the following:

TITLE I: Fundamental Principles

- Human dignity
- Reference to fraternity/solidarity
- Type of government envisioned

Article 1

Colombia is a social state under the rule of law, organized in the form of a unitary republic, decentralized, with autonomy of its territorial units, democratic, participatory, and pluralistic, based on the respect of human dignity, the work and solidarity of the individuals who belong to it, and the prevalence of the general interest.

- Right to culture

Article 2

The essential goals of the State are to serve the community, promote the general prosperity, and guarantee the effectiveness of the principles, rights, and duties stipulated by the Constitution; to facilitate participation by everyone in the decisions that affect them and in the economic, political, administrative, and cultural life of the nation; to defend national independence, maintain territorial integrity, and ensure peaceful coexistence and enforcement of a just order.

The authorities of the Republic are established in order to protect all individuals residing in Colombia, in their life, honor, property, beliefs, and other rights and freedoms, and in order to ensure the fulfillment of the social duties of the State and individuals.

Article 3

Sovereignty resides exclusively in the people from whom public power emanates. The people exercise it in direct form or through their representatives, within the limits established by the Constitution.

- Duty to obey the constitution

Article 4

The Constitution provides the norm of regulations. In all cases of incompatibility between the Constitution and the law or other legal regulations, the constitutional provisions will apply.

It is the duty of citizens and of aliens in Colombia to obey the Constitution and the laws, and to respect and obey the authorities.

Article 5

The State recognizes, without any discrimination whatsoever, the primacy of the inalienable rights of the individual and protects the family as the basic institution of society.

Article 6

Individuals are solely responsible before the authorities for violations of the Constitution and the laws. Public servants are held responsible for the same violations and the omissions or ultra vires acts committed in the exercise of their functions.

Article 7

The State recognizes and protects the ethnic and cultural diversity of the Colombian Nation.

Article 8

It is the obligation of the State and of individuals to protect the cultural and natural assets of the nation.

Article 9

The foreign relations of the State are based on national sovereignty, on respect for the self-determination of the people, and on the recognition of the principles of international law approved by Colombia.

In the same manner, the foreign policy of Colombia will be oriented toward the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Article 10

Spanish is the official language of Colombia. The languages and dialects of ethnic groups are also official in their territories. The education provided in communities with their own linguistic traditions will be bilingual.

TITLE II: Rights, Guarantees, and Duties

Chapter I: Fundamental Rights

Article 11

The right to life is inviolate. There will be no death penalty.

Article 12

No one will be subjected to forced sequestration, torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

- General guarantee of equality
- Equality regardless of gender
- Equality regardless of creed or belief
- Equality regardless of political party
- Equality regardless of nationality
- Equality regardless of origin
- Equality regardless of race
- Equality regardless of language
- Equality regardless of religion
- Provisions for wealth redistribution
- Mentions of social class

Article 13

All individuals are born free and equal before the law, will receive equal protection and treatment from the authorities, and will enjoy the same rights, freedoms, and opportunities without any discrimination on account of gender, race, national or family origin, language, religion, political opinion, or philosophy.

The State will promote the conditions so that equality may be real and effective and will adopt measures in favor of groups that are discriminated against or marginalized.

The State will especially protect those individuals who on account of their economic, physical, or mental condition are in obviously vulnerable circumstances and will sanction the abuses or ill-treatment perpetrated against them.

Article 14

Every individual has the right to have his/her legal identity recognized.

- Right to information
- Right to privacy

Article 15

All individuals have the right to personal and family privacy and to their good reputation, and the State has to respect them and to make others respect them. Similarly, individuals have the right to know, update, and rectify information collected about them in data banks and in the records of public and private entities.

Freedom and the other guarantees approved in the Constitution will be respected in the collection, processing, and circulation of data.

Correspondence and other forms of private communication may not be violated. They may only be intercepted or recorded on the basis of a court order in cases and following the formalities established by law.

For tax or legal purposes and for cases of inspection, the oversight and intervention of the State may demand making available accounting records and other private documents within the limits provided by law.

- Right to development of personality

Article 16

All individuals are entitled to the unrestricted development of their identity without limitations other than those imposed by the rights of others and the legal order.

- Prohibition of slavery

Article 17

Slavery, servitude, and the slave trade in all forms are prohibited.

- Freedom of opinion/thought/conscience

Article 18

Freedom of conscience is guaranteed. No one will be importuned on account of his/her convictions or beliefs or compelled to reveal them or obliged to act against his/her conscience.

- Freedom of religion

Article 19

Freedom of religion is guaranteed. Every individual has the right to freely profess his/her religion and to disseminate it individually or collectively. All religious faiths and churches are equally free before the law.

- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of opinion/thought/conscience
- Freedom of press

Article 20

Every individual is guaranteed the freedom to express and diffuse his/her thoughts and opinions, to transmit and receive information that is true and impartial, and to establish mass communications media.

The latter are free and have social responsibility. The right to make corrections under conditions of equity is guaranteed. There will be no censorship.

- Human dignity

Article 21

The right to dignity is guaranteed. The law will provide the manner in which it will be upheld.

Article 22

Peace is a right and a duty of which compliance is mandatory.

- Right of petition

Article 23

Every individual has the right to present respectful petitions to the authorities on account of general or private interest and to secure prompt resolution of same. The legislative body will be able to regulate its exercise by private organizations in order to guarantee fundamental rights.

- Freedom of movement

Article 24

Any Colombian citizen, except for the limitations established by law, has the right to move about freely across the national territory, to enter and exit the country, and to remain and reside in Colombia.

- Right to work
- Duty to work

Article 25

Work is a right and a social obligation and enjoys, in all its forms, the special protection of the State. Every individual is entitled to a job under dignified and equitable conditions.

- Right to choose occupation

Article 26

Every individual is free to choose a profession or occupation. The law may mandate certificates of competence. The competent authorities will inspect and oversee the exercise of the professions. Occupations, the arts, and work that does not require academic training are to be freely exercised, except for those which involve social risk.

Legally recognized professions may be organized into professional associations. The internal structure and operation of these must be democratic. The law may assign public functions to them and establish appropriate controls.

- Right to academic freedom

Article 27

The State guarantees freedom of teaching at the primary and secondary level, apprenticeship, research, and professorship.

• Rights of debtors

Article 28

Every individual is free. No one may be importuned in his/her person or family, sent to jail or arrested, nor may his/her home be searched except on the basis of a written order from a competent judicial authority, subject to the legal procedures and for reasons previously defined by law.

A person in preventive detention will be placed at the disposition of a competent judge within the subsequent thirty-six (36) hours so that the latter may make an appropriate determination within the limits established by law.

In no case may there be detention, a prison term, or arrest for debts, nor sanctions or security measures that are not prescribed.

Article 29

Due process will be applied in all cases of legal and administrative measures.

No one may be judged except in accordance with previously written laws, which will provide the basis of each decision before a competent judge or tribunal following all appropriate forms.

In criminal law, permissive or favorable law, even when ex post facto, will be applied in preference to restrictive or unfavorable alternatives.

Every individual is presumed innocent until he/she is proved to be legally guilty. Whoever is accused is entitled to defense and the assistance of counsel picked by the accused or assigned automatically during the investigation and trial; to an appropriate public trial without unreasonable delay; to present evidence and to refute evidence alleged against the accused; to challenge the condemnatory sentence; and not to be placed in double jeopardy for the same act.

Evidence obtained in violation of due process is null and void by right.

Article 30

Whoever is deprived of his/her freedom and believes to be so illegally is entitled to invoke habeas corpus before any legal authority, at any time, on his/her own or through a third party. Habeas corpus must be complied with within thirty-six (36) hours.

Article 31

Any judicial sentence may be appealed or adjudicated, but for exceptions provided by law.

When the accused is the sole appellant, the higher court may not impose a heavier penalty.

Article 32

The accused who is caught in flagrante delicto may be apprehended and taken before a judge by any individual. Should he/she be subject to hot pursuit by law enforcement agents and take refuge in his/her own home, the law enforcement agents may enter the domicile to apprehend the accused. Should the accused be caught in someone else's home, a request from the resident will have to be sought beforehand.

- Right to counsel
- Prohibition of double jeopardy
- Guarantee of due process
- Regulation of evidence collection
- Right to examine evidence/witnesses
- Protection from ex post facto laws
- Right to fair trial
- Presumption of innocence in trials
- Right to public trial
- Prohibition of slavery
- Right to speedy trial
- Principle of no punishment without law

• Protection from unjustified restraint

• Right to appeal judicial decisions

Article 33

No one may be forced to testify against himself/herself or his/her spouse, permanent companion, or kin to the fourth level of consanguinity, the second level of affinity [by marriage] or the first civil level.

Article 34

Punishments of exile, life imprisonment, and confiscation are prohibited.

However, a judicial sentence may nullify ownership of property when same is injurious to the public treasury (tesoro público) or seriously harmful to social morality.

Article 35

Extradition may be requested, granted or offered in accordance with public international treaties and, in their absence, with the law.

The extradition of Colombians by birth will also be granted for crimes committed abroad which are considered as such by the Colombian penal legislation, as regulated by law.

Extradition will not be granted for political crimes.

Extradition will not be granted for acts committed prior to the promulgation of the present provision.

Article 36

The right of asylum is recognized within the limits provided by law.

Article 37

Any group of individuals may gather and demonstrate publicly and peacefully. Only the law may specify those instances in which the exercise of this right may be limited.

Article 38

The right of free association for the promotion of various activities that individuals pursue in society is guaranteed.

Article 39

Workers and employers have the right to form trade unions or associations without interference by the State. Their legal recognition will occur by the simple registration of their constituent act.

The internal structure and functioning of trade unions and social or labor organizations will be subject to the legal order and to democratic principles.

The cancellation or suspension of legal identity may only occur through legal means.

Trade union representatives are provided jurisdiction and other guarantees necessary for the performance of their administration.

Members of the police force do not have the right to form associations.

Article 40

Any citizen has the right to participate in the establishment, exercise, and control of political power. To make this decree effective the citizen may:

1. Vote and be elected.
2. Participate in elections, plebiscites, referendums, popular consultations, and other forms of democratic participation.
3. Constitute parties, political movements, or groups without any limit whatsoever; freely participate in them and diffuse their ideas and programs.
4. Revoke the mandate of those elected in cases where it applies and in the form provided for by the Constitution and the law.
5. Take initiatives in public bodies.
6. Undertake public measures in defense of the Constitution and the law.
7. Agree to undertake public functions and responsibilities, except for those Colombian citizens, native-born or naturalized, who hold dual citizenship. The law will spell out this exception and will determine the cases where they apply.

The authorities will guarantee the adequate and effective participation of women in the decision-making ranks of the public administration.

Article 41

In all educational institutions, public or private, the study of the Constitution and civics will be mandatory. In this way, democratic practices for the teaching of principles and values of citizen participation will be promoted. The State will publicize the Constitution.

Chapter II: Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights

Article 42

The family is the basic nucleus of society. It is formed on the basis of natural or legal ties, through the free decision of a man and woman to contract matrimony or through the responsible resolve to comply with it.

The State and society guarantee the integral protection of the family. The law may determine the inalienable and unseizable family patrimony. The family's honor, dignity, and intimacy are inviolable.

Family relations are based on the equality of rights and duties of the couple and on the reciprocal respect of all its members. Any form of violence in the family is considered destructive of its harmony and unity, and will be sanctioned according to law.

• Referenda

• Rights of children
• Provision for civil marriage
• Human dignity
• Right to found a family
• Inalienable rights
• Regulation of marriage
• Provision for matrimonial equality

The children born of matrimony or outside it, adopted or conceived naturally or with scientific assistance, have equal rights and duties. The law will regulate responsibility to the offspring.

The couple has the right to decide freely and responsibly the number of their children and will have to support them and educate them while they are minors or non-self-supporting.

The forms of marriage, the age and qualifications to contract it, the duties and rights of the spouses, their separation and the dissolution of the marriage ties are determined by law.

Religious marriages will have civil effects within the limits established by law.

The civil effects of all marriages may be terminated by divorce in accordance with civil law.

Also having civil effects are decrees of annulment of religious marriages issued by the authorities of the respective faiths within the limits established by law.

The law will determine matters relating to the civil status of individuals and consequent rights and duties.

Article 43

Women and men have equal rights and opportunities. Women cannot be subjected to any type of discrimination. During their periods of pregnancy and following delivery, women will benefit from the special assistance and protection of the State and will receive from the latter food subsidies if they should thereafter find themselves unemployed or abandoned.

The State will support the female head of household in a special way.

Article 44

The following are basic rights of children: life, physical integrity, health and social security, a balanced diet, their name and citizenship, to have a family and not be separated from it, care and love, instruction and culture, recreation, and the free expression of their opinions. They will be protected against all forms of abandonment, physical or moral violence, sequestration, sale, sexual abuse, work or economic exploitation, and dangerous work. They will also enjoy other rights upheld in the Constitution, the laws, and international treaties ratified by Colombia.

The family, society, and the State have the obligation to assist and protect children in order to guarantee their harmonious and integral development and the full exercise of their rights. Any individual may request from the competent authority the enforcement of these rights and the sanctioning of those who violate them.

The rights of children take precedence over the rights of others.

Article 45

The adolescent is entitled to protection and integral development.

The State and society guarantee the active participation of adolescents in public and private organs that are responsible for the protection, education, and progress of the youth.

- State support for the disabled
- State support for children

- Rights of children
- Limits on employment of children
- Freedom of expression
- State support for the disabled
- State support for children
- Treaty ratification

Article 46

The State, society, and the family will all participate in protecting and assisting individuals in the third age bracket and will promote their integration into active and community life.

The State will guarantee to them services of integral social security and food subsidies in cases of indigence.

Article 47

The State will promote a policy of planning, rehabilitation, and social integration for those who are physically, emotionally, or psychologically handicapped and they will receive the specialized attention that they need.

Article 48

Social Security is a mandatory public service that will be delivered under the administration, coordination, and control of the State, subject to the principles of efficiency, universality, and solidarity within the limits established by law.

All inhabitants are guaranteed the irrevocable right to Social Security.

With the participation of individuals, the State will gradually extend the coverage of Social Security which will include the provision of services in the form determined by law.

Social Security may be provided by public or private entities, in accordance with the law.

It will not be possible to assign or use the resources of the Social Security organs for different purposes.

The law will define the means whereby the resources earmarked for retirement benefits may retain their constant purchasing power.

The State will guarantee the rights resulting from the Pensions Systems, its financial sustainability, that it will respect vested rights in accordance with the law and assume the payment of the pension debt for which it is responsible according to the law. The laws that are enacted on pension matters subsequent to the entry into force of this Legislative Act have to ensure the financial sustainability of the arrangements made by them.

The discounts, reductions and seizures of pensions decreed by the law notwithstanding, for no reason may the payment of the monthly pensions recognized by law be suspended or their value be frozen or reduced.

The provisions on infirmity and widower's pensions notwithstanding, it is necessary to comply with the requirements concerning age, time of service, length of contribution payments or required capital and other conditions defined by the law in order to obtain the right to a pension. The requirements for and the benefits resulting from obtaining the right to an infirmity or widower's pension will be established by the laws of the General Pensions System.

In pension matters all vested rights are respected.

Pension requirements and benefits for all persons, including those related to old age pensions for high risk activities, will be established by the laws of the General Pensions System. No provision may be issued and no contract invoked that would run contrary to the rules thereby enacted.

For the payment of the pensions only those factors are taken into account to which the contributions made by every person are related. No pension may be lower than

the existing monthly legal minimum wage. However, the law may determine the cases in which periodical economic benefits which are lower than the minimum wage are paid to people with limited resources who do not fulfill the conditions required for the right to a pension.

After the entry into force of the present Legislative Act, there will be no special or excepted regimes, those applicable to the public force (fuerza pública) and the President of the Republic and those defined by the paragraphs of the present article notwithstanding.

The persons whose right to a pension comes into existence after the entry into force of the present Legislative Act may not receive more than thirteen (13) monthly pension payments per year. It is understood that the pension comes into existence at the time when all requirements for obtaining it are met, even if it has not yet been [formally] recognized.

The law will establish speedy proceedings for the revision of pensions which have been awarded by an abuse of law or without fulfilling the requirements established by law or by valid agreements or arbitral awards.

Paragraph 1

After July 31, 2010 no pensions may come into existence at the expense of public resources that are higher than twenty-five (25) monthly legal minimum wages.

Paragraph 2

After the entry into force of the present Legislative Act, no pension requirements that differ from those established by the laws of the General Pensions System may be created by agreements, collective bargaining, arbitral awards or any other legal act.

Transitory Paragraph 1

The pension regime of the national, nationalized and territorial teaching staff linked to the official public education service is that which has been established for the teaching profession by the legal provisions that were in force prior to the entry into force of Law 812 of 2003, and by Article 81 of the latter. Teachers who have joined or join the service after the entry into force of the aforementioned law will have the right to a medium bonus (prima media) established by the laws of the General Pensions System, in the terms of Article 81 of Law 812 of 2003.

Transitory Paragraph 2

Vested rights, the regime applicable to the members of the public force and the President of the Republic and the provisions of the present article notwithstanding, the special and excepted pension regimes as well as any other [pension regime] that is different from the one established in a permanent manner by the laws of the General Pensions System will cease to have effect on July 31 of the year 2010.

Transitory Paragraph 3

The rules concerning pension matters contained in pacts, collective bargains, arbitral awards or validly concluded agreements that are in force on the date of entry into force of this Legislative Act will remain valid for the period initially established. In the pacts, agreements or awards that are made between the entry into force of this Legislative Act and July 31, 2010 no pension rules that are more favorable than those currently in force may be stipulated. In any case they will cease to have effect on July 31, 2010.

Transitory Paragraph 4

The transitory regime established by Law 100 of 1993 and the other rules which develop said regime may not extend beyond July 31, 2010, except for the workers who are subject to that regime and have paid contributions for at least 750 weeks or its equivalent in times of service on the entry into force of the present Legislative Act, to whom it will continue to apply until the year 2014.

The pension requirements and benefits for the persons covered by this regime will be those established by Article 36 of the Law 100 of 1993 and the other rules which develop said regime.

Transitory Paragraph 5

In accordance with the provisions of Article 140 of Law 100 of 1993 and of Decree 2090 of 2003, the high-risk regime contemplated by said decree will apply to the members of the National Prison and Penitentiary Guards Association, starting with the entry into force of the latter. To those who join at a later date the regime that had been in force previously for these people in view of the risks connected to their work will apply, i.e. the provisions contained to this effect in Law 32 of 1986, under which the corresponding contributions must have been paid.

Transitory Paragraph 6

Persons who receive a pension equal to or lower than three (3) monthly legal minimum wages or, if the pension comes into existence before July 31, 2011, who obtain fourteen (14) monthly pension payments per year are excepted from the provisions of paragraph 8 of the present Article.

Article 49

Public health and environmental protection are public services for which the State is responsible. All individuals are guaranteed access to services that promote, protect, and rehabilitate public health.

It is the responsibility of the State to organize, direct, and regulate the delivery of health services and environmental protection to the population in accordance with the principles of efficiency, universality, and solidarity; further, to establish policies for the provision of health services by private entities and to exercise oversight and control over them; and to establish the competences of the nation, territorial entities, and individuals, and to determine the shares of their responsibilities within the limits and under the conditions determined by law. Public health services will be organized in a decentralized manner broken down in accordance with levels of responsibility and with the participation of the community.

The law will determine the limits within which basic care for all the people will be free of charge and mandatory.

Every individual has the right to have access to the integral care of his/her health and that of his/her community.

Article 50

Any child under a year old who may not be covered by any type of protection or Social Security will be entitled to receive free care in all health entities that receive state subsidies, as regulated by law.

Article 51

All Colombian citizens are entitled to live in dignity. The State will determine the conditions necessary to give effect to this right and will promote plans for public housing, appropriate systems of long-term financing, and community plans for the execution of these housing programs.

Article 52

The practice of sports, its recreational, competitive and autochthonous manifestations have the function of fully developing the human personality, and to preserve and promote better health in human beings.

Sports and recreation are part of education and constitute public social expenditure.

The right of all persons to recreation, the practice of sports and the enjoyment of their free time are recognized.

The State will foster these activities and will inspect, look after and control sports and recreational organizations, whose structure and property must be democratic.

Article 53

The Congress will issue a labor statute. The appropriate law will take into account at least the following minimal fundamental principles:

Equality of opportunity for workers; minimum essential and flexible remuneration proportional to the amount and quality of work; stability in employment; irrevocability of minimum benefits established in labor regulations; options to negotiate about and reconcile uncertain and arguable rights; a situation more favorable to the worker in case of doubt in the application and interpretation of the formal bases of the law; the primacy of facts over established formalities in issues of labor relations; guarantees to social security, training, instruction, and necessary rest; special protection of women, mothers, and minor-age workers.

The State guarantees the right of suitable payment and the periodic adjustment of legal retirement benefits.

International labor agreements duly ratified are part of domestic legislation.

The law, contracts, agreements, and labor settlements may not infringe on the freedom, human dignity, or rights of workers.

Article 54

It is the obligation of the State and employers to offer training and professional and technical skills to whoever needs them. The State must promote the employment of individuals of working age and guarantee to the handicapped the right to employment appropriate to their physical condition.

- State support for the disabled
- State support for children

- Human dignity
- Right to shelter

- Limits on employment of children
- Human dignity
- State support for the disabled
- State support for children
- Right to rest and leisure
- Right to just remuneration
- Right to reasonable standard of living

Article 55

The right of collective bargaining to regulate labor relations, with the exceptions provided by law, is guaranteed.

It is the duty of the State to promote agreement and other measures for the peaceful solution of collective labor conflicts.

Article 56

The right to strike is guaranteed, except in the case of essential public services defined by the legislature.

The law will regulate this right.

A permanent commission composed of the government, the representatives of employers, and of workers will promote sound labor relations, contribute to the settlement of collective labor disputes, and coordinate wage and labor policies. The law will regulate their makeup and functioning.

Article 57

The law may establish the incentives and means so that workers may participate in the management of enterprises.

Article 58

Private property and the other rights acquired in accordance with civil laws are guaranteed and may neither be disregarded nor infringed by subsequent laws. When in the application of a law enacted for reasons of public utility or social interest a conflict between the rights of individuals and the interests recognized by the law arises, the private interest shall yield to the public or social interest.

Property has a social dimension which implies obligations. As such, an ecological dimension is inherent to it.

The State will protect and promote associative and joint forms of property.

Expropriation may be carried out for reasons of public utility or social interest defined by the legislature, subject to a judicial decision and prior compensation. The compensation will be determined by taking into account the interests of the community and of the individual concerned. In the cases determined by the legislator, the expropriation may take place by administrative action, subject to subsequent litigation before the administrative law courts, including with regard to the price.

Article 59

In case of war and exclusively to meet its requirements, the need for expropriation may be decreed by the national government without prior indemnification.

In the said case, real estate alone may be occupied temporarily to meet the requirements of war or to assign facilities to it.

The State will always be responsible for expropriations effected by the government on its own or through its agents.

Article 60

• Right to strike

• Protection from expropriation
• Right to own property

• Protection from expropriation

The State will promote access to property in accordance with the law.

When the State sells its interest in an enterprise, it will take measures promoting the democratization of the ownership of its shares and will offer its workers or the collective and workers' organizations special terms to make it possible for them to accede to the said proprietary shares, as regulated by law.

Article 61

The State will protect intellectual property for the period and using the means established by law.

Article 62

The fate of intervivos or testamentary donations, effected according to the law for social purposes, may not be altered or modified by the legislature, unless the purpose of the donation should no longer be applicable. In this case, the law will assign the property in question to a similar purpose.

The government will oversee the management and investment of such donations.

Article 63

Property in public use, natural parks, communal lands of ethnic groups, security zones, the archaeological resources of the nation, and other property determined by law are inalienable, imprescriptible, and not subject to seizure.

Article 64

It is the duty of the State to promote the gradual access of agricultural workers to landed property in individual or associational form and to services involving education, health, housing, social security, recreation, credit, communications, the marketing of products, technical and management assistance with the purpose of improving the incomes and quality of life of the peasants.

Article 65

The production of food crops will benefit from the special protection of the State. For that purpose, priority will be given to the integral development of agricultural, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry, and agroindustrial activities as well as to the building of physical infrastructural projects and to land improvement.

Similarly, the State will promote research and the transfer of technology for the production of food crops and primary resources of agricultural origin with the purpose of increasing productivity.

Article 66

The provisions enacted in the field of private or public credit may regulate the special conditions of agricultural credit, taking into account the cycles of harvests and prices as well as the risks inherent in farming activities and environmental disasters.

• Provisions for intellectual property

• Provisions for wealth redistribution
• Right to shelter

Article 67

Education is an individual right and a public service that has a social function. Through education individuals seek access to knowledge, science, technology, and the other benefits and values of knowledge.

Education will train the Colombian when it comes to respect for human rights, peace, and democracy, and in the practice of work and recreation for cultural, scientific, and technological improvement and for the protection of the environment.

The State, society, and the family are responsible for education, which will be mandatory between the ages of five (5) and fifteen (15) years and which will minimally include one (1) year of preschool instruction and nine years of basic instruction.

Education will be free of charge in the State institutions, without prejudice to those who can afford to defray the costs.

It is the responsibility of the State to perform the final inspection and supervision of education in order to oversee its quality, for fulfilling its purposes, and for the improved moral, intellectual, and physical training of those being educated; to guarantee an adequate supply of the service, and to guarantee for minors the conditions necessary for their access to and retention in the educational system.

The nation and the territorial entities will participate in the management, financing, and administration of state educational services within the limits provided for in the Constitution and the law.

Article 68

Individuals may create educational institutions. The law will establish the conditions for their creation and management.

The educational community will participate in managing educational institutions.

Education will be in the care of individuals of recognized ethical and pedagogical fitness. The law guarantees the professionalization and dignity of the teaching profession.

Parents have the right to select the type of education for their minor children. In state institutions, no individual may be obliged to receive religious instruction.

The members of ethnic groups will have the right to education that respects and develops their cultural identity.

The eradication of illiteracy and the education of individuals with physical or mental limitations or with exceptional capabilities are special obligations of the State.

Article 69

The autonomy of universities is guaranteed. The universities will be able to administer and govern themselves through their own by-laws, in accordance with the law.

The law will establish a special regime for state universities.

The State will strengthen scientific research in the public and private universities and will offer special conditions for their development.

The State will assist those financial arrangements that make possible the access of all individuals qualified for advanced education.

- Reference to art
- Right to culture
- Human dignity
- Reference to science

Article 70

The State has the obligation to promote and foster access to the culture of all Colombians equally by means of permanent education and scientific, technical, artistic, and professional instruction at all stages of the process of creating the national identity.

Culture in its diverse manifestations is the basis of nationality. The State recognizes the equality and dignity of all those who live together in the country. The State will promote research, science, development, and the diffusion of the nation's cultural values.

- Reference to art
- Reference to science

Article 71

The search for knowledge and artistic expression are free to be pursued. Plans of economic and social development will include the promotion of the sciences and of culture in general. The State will create incentives for individuals and institutions who develop and foster science and technology and other cultural manifestations and will offer special incentives to individuals and institutions who pursue these activities.

- Right to culture

Article 72

The nation's cultural heritage is under the protection of the State. The archaeological heritage and other cultural resources that shaped the national identity belong to the nation and are inalienable, not subject to seizure, and are imprescriptible. The law will establish the mechanisms to restore control over them when they are in the hands of individuals and will regulate the special rights that ethnic groups may enjoy when they occupy territories of archaeological wealth.

- Freedom of press

Article 73

Journalistic activity is protected to guarantee its freedom and professional independence.

- Inalienable rights
- Right to information

Article 74

Every person has the right of access to public documents except in cases established by law.

Professional secrets are inviolable.

- State operation of the media

Article 75

The electromagnetic spectrum is an inalienable and imprescriptible public resource subject to the management and control of the State. Equality of opportunity is guaranteed in the access to its use within the limits determined by law.

To guarantee genuine pluralism and competence, the State will intervene through the mandate of the law to avoid monopolistic practices in the use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

- Television

Article 76

State intervention in the electromagnetic spectrum used by the television services will be under the control of a public agency with a legal and administrative identity,

ownership rights and technical autonomy, subject to its own legal regime.

The aforementioned agency will develop and execute the State's plans and programs in the services referred to in the previous clause.

Article 77

The direction of the policy which, on the subject of television is determined by law and without diminishing the freedoms consecrated in this Constitution, will be the responsibility of the aforementioned agency.

Television will be regulated by an autonomous entity at the national level, subject to its own regime. The direction and execution of that entity's functions will be the responsibility of an Executive Board comprised of five (5) members, who will appoint its director. Members of the Executive Board will serve for a fixed period. The national government will appoint two (2) of them. Another member will be chosen from among the legal representatives of the regional television channels. The law will specify how the other members of the board are to be appointed and will regulate the organization and operation of the entity.

Paragraph

The stability and rights of the workers of Inravisión will be respected and guaranteed.

Chapter III: Collective Rights and the Environment

Article 78

The law will regulate the control of the quality of goods and services offered and provided to the community as well as the information that must be made available to the public in their marketing.

Those who in the production and marketing of goods and services may jeopardize the health, safety, and adequate supply to consumers and users will be held responsible in accordance with the law.

The State will guarantee the participation of the organizations of consumers and users in the study of the provisions that concern them. In order to enjoy this right the organizations must be of a representative nature and observe internal democratic procedures.

Article 79

Every individual has the right to enjoy a healthy environment. The law will guarantee the community's participation in the decisions that may affect it.

It is the duty of the State to protect the diversity and integrity of the environment, to conserve the areas of special ecological importance, and to foster education for the achievement of these ends.

Article 80

The State will plan the handling and use of natural resources in order to guarantee their sustainable development, conservation, restoration, or replacement.

Additionally, it will have to caution and control the factors of environmental deterioration, impose legal sanctions, and demand the repair of any damage caused.

In the same way, it will cooperate with other nations in the protection of the ecosystems located in the border areas.

Article 81

The manufacture, importation, possession, and use of chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons are prohibited as is the introduction into the national territory of nuclear and toxic wastes.

The State will regulate the entry into the country and the exit from it of genetic resources and their use, in accordance with the national interest.

Article 82

It is the duty of the State to watch over the protection of the integrity of public space and for its assignment to common use, which has priority over the individual interest.

Public entities will participate in the profits generated by their urban planning activities and will regulate the use of the soil and the urban air space in order to protect the common interest.

Chapter IV: The Protection and Application of Rights

Article 83

The activities of individuals and of public authorities will have to be performed in good faith, which will be presumed in all the measures that the former promote vis-à-vis the latter.

Article 84

When a right or an activity has been regulated in a general way, the public authorities may not establish or demand permits, licenses, or impose additional conditions for their exercise.

Article 85

The rights mentioned in Articles 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37 and 40 are applicable immediately.

Article 86

Every individual may claim legal protection before the judge, at any time or place, through a preferential and summary proceeding, for himself/herself or by whoever acts in his/her name, the immediate protection of his/her fundamental constitutional rights when the individual fears the latter may be jeopardized or threatened by the action or omission of any public authority.

The protection will consist of an order so that whoever solicits such protection may receive it by a judge enjoining others to act or refrain from acting. The order, which will have to be implemented immediately, may be challenged before the competent judge, and in any case the latter may send it to the Constitutional Court for possible revision.

This action will be followed only when the affected party does not have access to other means of judicial defense, except when the former is used as a temporary

device to avoid irreversible harm. In no case can more than ten (10) days elapse between the request for protection and its resolution.

The law will establish the cases in which the order of protection should apply to individuals entrusted with providing a public service or whose conduct may seriously and directly affect the collective interest or in respect of whom the applicant may find himself/herself in a state of subordination or vulnerability.

Article 87

Any individual may appear before the legal authority to effect the application of a law or administrative act. In case of a successful action, the sentence will order the delinquent authority to perform its mandated duty.

Article 88

The law will regulate popular actions for the protection of collective rights and interests related to the homeland, space, public safety and health, administrative morality, the environment, free economic competition, and other areas of similar nature defined in it.

It will also regulate the actions stemming from the harm caused to a large number of individuals, without barring appropriate individual action.

In the same way, it will define cases of responsibility of a civil nature for the damage caused to collective rights and interests.

Article 89

In addition to what is mentioned in the previous articles, the law will determine the other resources, actions, and procedures necessary to protect, through the integrity of the legal order, the individual rights of groups or collectives against the acts or omissions of public authorities.

Article 90

The State will answer materially for the extralegal damages for which it is responsible, caused by the acts or omissions of public authorities.

In the event that the State is ordered to make compensation for some damage or another, which may have been the consequence of the fraudulent or seriously criminal behavior of one of its agents, the former will have to claim restitution from the latter.

Article 91

In the case of a manifest violation of a constitutional precept which causes harm to another person, the fact that he/she acted on the order of a superior does not absolve the executing state agent from responsibility.

The military in active service are exempt from this provision. As far as they are concerned, responsibility will fall exclusively on the superior officer who gives the order.

Article 92

Every person or legal entity may solicit from the competent authority the application of penal or disciplinary sanctions stemming from the behavior of public authorities.

• Protection of environment

• Ultra-vires administrative actions

Article 93

International treaties and agreements ratified by Congress that recognize human rights and prohibit their limitation in states of emergency have domestic priority.

The rights and duties mentioned in this Charter will be interpreted in accordance with international treaties on human rights ratified by Colombia.

The Colombian State may recognize the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court in terms of the Rome Statute adopted on July 17, 1998 by the United Nations Plenipotentiary's Conference and, consequently, ratify said treaty in accordance with the procedure established by this Constitution.

The admission of a different treatment on substantial matters by the Rome Statute with respect to the guarantees contained in this Constitution will produce effects only within the scope of application of the latter.

Article 94

The enunciation of the rights and guarantees contained in the Constitution and in international agreements in effect should not be understood as a negation of others which, being inherent to the human being, are not expressly mentioned in them.

Chapter V: Duties and Obligations

Article 95

The quality of being Colombian enhances all members of the national community. Everyone has the duty to exalt and dignify it. The exercise of the rights and liberties recognized in this Constitution implies responsibilities.

Every individual is obliged to obey the Constitution and the laws.

The following are duties of the individual and of the citizen:

1. To respect others' rights and not to abuse one's own;
2. To strive in accordance with the principle of social solidarity, responding with humanitarian actions in the face of situations that endanger the life or the health of individuals;
3. To respect and support the democratic authorities legitimately constituted to maintain national independence and integrity;
4. To defend and propagate human rights as the foundation of peaceful coexistence;
5. To participate in the country's political, civic, and community life;
6. To strive toward achieving and maintaining peace;
7. To collaborate toward the good functioning of the administration of justice;

- Right to culture
- Protection of environment

8. To protect the country's cultural and natural resources and to keep watch that a healthy environment is being preserved;
9. To contribute to the financing of the State's expenditures and investments within the principles of justice and equity.

TITLE III: The Population and the Territory

Chapter I: Nationality

Article 96

The following are Colombian nationals:

1. By birth:
 - a. Colombian natives, upon one of two conditions: that the father or the mother have been Colombian natives or nationals or that, being children of aliens, either parent was domiciled in the Republic at the time of birth; and,
 - b. The children of a Colombian father or mother born abroad who have later established their domicile in the Colombian territory or registered in a consular office of the Republic.
2. By adoption:
 - a. Aliens who solicit and obtain a naturalization card, in accordance with the law, which will establish the cases in which Colombian nationality is lost through adoption;
 - b. People born in Latin America or the Caribbean who are domiciled in Colombia and who, with the government's authorization and in accordance with the law and the principle of reciprocity, request that they be registered as Colombians in the municipality where they reside; and,
 - c. Members of the indigenous peoples straddling border areas, in application of the principle of reciprocity according to public international treaties.

No Colombian by birth may be stripped of his/her nationality. Colombian nationality is not lost by virtue of acquiring another nationality. Nationals by adoption will not be obligated to renounce their nationality of origin or adoption.

Whoever has renounced his/her Colombian nationality may recover it in accordance with the law.

- Requirements for birthright citizenship
- Right to renounce citizenship
- Treaty ratification

- Requirements for naturalization

- Requirements for birthright citizenship
- Right to renounce citizenship
- Conditions for revoking citizenship

Article 97

A Colombian, who has renounced his/her nationality, will be tried and sentenced as a traitor if he/she acts in opposition to the country's interests when Colombia is involved in a foreign war.

Colombian nationals by adoption and aliens domiciled in Colombia cannot be obligated to take up arms against their country of origin; neither may Colombians who have been naturalized abroad take up arms against the country of their new nationality.

Chapter II: Citizenship

Article 98

Citizenship is effectively lost by the renunciation of nationality, and its exercise may be suspended by virtue of a judicial decision in the cases determined by law.

Those whose citizenship has been suspended may request its restoration.

Paragraph

Unless the law fixes another age, the exercise of citizenship starts at the age of 18.

- Requirements for birthright citizenship
- Right to renounce citizenship
- Conditions for revoking citizenship
- Restrictions on voting

Article 99

To be a citizen and to exercise this citizenship is a prior and indispensable condition for the exercise of the right to vote, to be elected, and to hold public office involving authority or jurisdiction.

- Requirements for birthright citizenship
- Restrictions on voting

Chapter III: Aliens

Article 100

Aliens in Colombia will enjoy the same civil rights as Colombian citizens. Nevertheless, for reasons of public order, the law may impose special conditions on or nullify the exercise of specific civil rights by aliens.

Similarly, aliens will enjoy, in the territory of the Republic, guarantees granted to citizens, except for the limitations established by the Constitution or the law.

Political rights are reserved to citizens, but the law may grant to aliens resident in Colombia the right to vote in elections and in popular consultations at the municipal or district level.

- Restrictions on voting

Chapter IV: Territory

Article 101

The borders of Colombia are those established in international treaties approved by Congress, duly ratified by the President of the Republic, and those defined by arbitration awards in which Colombia takes part.

The borders identified in the form provided for by this Constitution may be modified only by treaties approved by Congress and duly ratified by the President of the

- International law
- Treaty ratification

Republic.

Besides the continental territory, the archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, Santa Catalina, and Malpelo are part of Colombia in addition to the islands, islets, keys, headlands, and sand banks that belong to it.

Also part of Colombia is the subsoil, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf, the exclusive economic zone, the airspace, the segment of the geostationary orbit, the electromagnetic spectrum and the space where it applies, in accordance with international law or the laws of Colombia in the absence of international regulations.

Article 102

The territory, together with the public resources that are part of it, belong to the nation.

TITLE IV: Democratic Participation and Political Parties

Chapter I: Forms of Democratic Participation

Article 103

The following are the people's means of participating in the exercise of their sovereignty: the vote, the plebiscite, the referendum, the popular consultation, the open town council meeting, the legislative initiative, and the recall of officials. The law will regulate these matters.

The State will contribute to the organization, promotion, and guidance of professional, civic, trade union, community, youth, charitable, or nongovernmental public-purpose associations, without prejudicing their authority so that they may constitute democratic means of representation in the various organs of participation, agreement, control, and oversight of the public actions that they undertake.

Article 104

The President of the Republic, with the approval of the ministers and the prior approval of the Senate of the Republic, may consult the people on matters of great national importance. The people's decision will be binding. Such consultation may not coincide with another election.

Article 105

Upon the fulfillment of the requirements and formalities prescribed - and in the cases as determined - by the general statute of the territorial organization, the governors and mayors, as the case may be, will be entitled to hold popular consultations to decide issues falling under the jurisdiction of their respective department or municipality.

Article 106

Upon the fulfillment of the requirements prescribed by law, the people of the territorial entities may present bills concerning issues falling under the jurisdiction of the respective public entity, which is obliged to implement them; to decide on questions/issues (disposiciones) of interest to the community on the initiative of the authority or corresponding entity or by not less of ten percent (10%) of the citizens enrolled in the respective electoral roll; and to elect representatives to meetings of the public service entities within the respective territorial entity.

Chapter II: Parties and Political Movements

Article 107

All citizens are guaranteed the right to establish, organize, and promote parties and political movements and the freedom to become affiliated with them or to withdraw from them.

In no case will citizens be allowed to belong simultaneously to more than one political party or movement with legal personality.

The political parties and movements organize themselves democratically. In order to make decisions or to select candidates, they may hold popular or internal ballots that may or may not coincide with elections to public bodies, in accordance with their bylaws. In the case of popular ballots the rules relating to campaign financing and advertising and access to the state media which govern the ordinary elections apply. Those who participate in the ballot of a party or political movement may not register for another one in the same electoral process.

Social organizations are also guaranteed the right to demonstrate and to participate in political events.

Article 108

The National Electoral Council will award legal personality to parties and political movements and relevant groups of citizens. [The groups] may acquire legal personality by obtaining no less than two percent (2%) of the votes validly cast in the national territory in the elections of the Chamber of Representatives or Senate. They will lose it if they do not obtain this percentage in the elections to the same Public Bodies. This does not apply to the special regime enacted by law for the minority constituencies, in which it will suffice to have obtained representation in Congress.

The parties and political movements with recognized legal personality may register their candidates in the elections without additional requirements.

To this effect, the said registration must be guaranteed by the party's or political movement's respective legal representative or by the person delegated by the latter.

Social movements and relevant groups of citizens may also register candidates.

The law will establish the requirements guaranteeing the seriousness of the registration of candidates.

The by-laws of parties and political movements will regulate the issues pertaining to their internal disciplinary regime. The members of the Public Bodies elected for the same party, political movement or citizen movement will act within these bodies as a political group under the terms defined by the law and in accordance with the decisions democratically adopted by them.

• Restrictions on political parties
• Right to form political parties

• Restrictions on political parties

The internal by-laws of the parties and political movements will determine the ethical issues (asuntos de conciencia) to which this regime does not apply and may establish sanctions for disregarding these guidelines by members of the parliamentary groups comprising various degrees up to expulsion from the party and may include the loss of voting rights as a member of Congress, Deputy, Councilor or alderman/alderwoman (edil) for the remainder of the term for which the person concerned was elected.

Transitory Paragraph 1

Parties and political movements whose legal personality is currently recognized and which have a representation in Congress will retain their legal personality until the following congressional elections taking place after the promulgation of the present Legislative Act. The [election] results will determine if they retain [legal personality] in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

To participate in any of the elections that taking place from the entry into force of this Reform until the next congressional elections, the parties and political movements with representation in Congress may join together (agruparse) provided that they comply with the requirements of the present Reform on the number of votes necessary for the acquisition of legal personality for parties and political movements and obtain legal personality for the new grouping which will replace [the legal personality] of the political parties and movements previously separated. The new grouping will enjoy the benefits and comply with the duties provided by the Constitution for parties and political movements in electoral matters.

Transitory Paragraph 2

A plurality of Senators or Representatives of the Chamber, whose combined votes in the past congressional elections surpass two percent (2%) of the votes validly cast for the Senate of the Republic in the national territory, may request the recognition of their legal personality as a party or political movement. This provision will remain in force for three (3) months from its promulgation date.

Article 109

The State will contribute to the financing of parties and political movements with legal personality, in accordance with the law.

The election campaigns conducted by parties and political movements with legal personality and by relevant citizen groups which put candidates on the ballot will be financed by state resources through the system of reimbursement of campaign expenses based on the number of votes obtained.

The law will determine the percentage of votes necessary to qualify for the right to such financing.

The expenses which parties, movements or candidates may incur in election campaigns, and the maximum amount of private contributions may also be limited in accordance with the law.

In the campaigns for the election of the President of the Republic, the candidates of those parties, movements and relevant citizen groups whose electoral bids comply with the requirements of seriousness determined by the prescribed law will have access to a maximum of radio and television advertising and institutional space paid for by the State.

In the elections following the entry into force of this Legislative Act, violations of the campaign spending limits will, if duly proved, be sanctioned with the loss of the mandate or public office. The law will determine the other effects resulting from the

violation of this provision.

Parties, movements and candidates shall publicly account for the amount, the sources and the use of their funds.

Paragraph

The annual financing of parties and political movements with legal personality will rise, at a minimum, to two point seven (2.7) times that contributed in the year 2003, maintaining its value over time.

The amount of campaign financing of parties and political movements with legal personality will be, at the least, three (3) times that contributed in the 1999-2002 period in constant pesos of 2003. This includes the transportation costs on election day and the cost of postal franchises currently financed.

Internal or popular ballots of parties and movements that choose this mechanism will receive financing through the system of reimbursement on the basis of the number of votes obtained, maintaining for such purpose the value in constant pesos in force at the time of approval of the present Legislative Act.

Transitory Paragraph

Congress will regulate these matters. With respect to departmental and municipal elections, the legislation must be ready three (3) months before they take place, at the latest. If this is not the case, the National Government will issue a decree with the force of law before the closing of corresponding registrations.

Article 110

Those fulfilling public functions are prohibited from making any contribution whatsoever to the parties, movements, or candidates or to induce others to do so, with the exceptions established by law. Noncompliance with any of these prohibitions will be cause for dismissal from office or loss of mandate.

Article 111

The parties and political movements with legal personality have the right to use communications media of the electromagnetic spectrum at all times in accordance with the law. The [law] will also determine the conditions and the form[s] in which the duly registered parties, political movements and candidates have access to said media.

Chapter III: The Status of the Opposition

Article 112

The parties and political movements with legal personality that declare themselves to be in opposition to the government may freely formulate their critical stance towards the [government] and plan and develop alternative policies. For these purposes, they enjoy the following rights: access to official information and documentation, with the constitutional and legal restrictions; the use of the means of social communication of the State or of those that use the electromagnetic spectrum, in accordance with the representation obtained in the immediately preceding Congressional elections; and the right to reply in the same media.

Minority parties and movements with legal personality will have the right to participate in the executive committees of the collegiate bodies, in accordance with their representation in them.

A statutory law will regulate the matter in its entirety.

TITLE V: The Organization of the State

Chapter I: The Structure of the State

Article 113

The branches of government are the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary.

In addition to the organs that constitute them, there are others, autonomous and independent, for the execution of other functions of the State. The various organs of the State have separate functions, but cooperate harmoniously for the realization of their goals.

Article 114

It is the responsibility of the Congress of the Republic to amend the Constitution, pass laws, and exercise political control over the government and the public administration.

The Congress of the Republic will be composed of the Senate (Senado) and the Chamber of Representatives (Cámara de Representantes).

Article 115

The President of the Republic is the Chief of State, head of government, and supreme administrative authority.

The national government is composed of the President of the Republic, the Cabinet ministers, and the directors of administrative departments. The President and the minister or director of the appropriate department represent the government in any particular issue.

No act of the President, except the appointment and dismissal of ministers and directors of administrative departments and those decreed in his/her capacity as Head of State and supreme administrative authority, will have any value or force whatsoever if it is not countersigned and communicated by the minister of the respective office or by the director of the appropriate administrative department who, by virtue thereof, become responsible for same.

The governorates and mayoralties as well as the superintendencies (superintendencias), public establishments, and industrial or commercial enterprises of the State are part of the Executive Branch.

Article 116

The Constitutional Court (Corte Constitucional), the Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia), the Council of State (Consejo de Estado), the Superior Council of the Judicature (Consejo Superior de la Judicatura), the Office of Attorney General of the Nation (Fiscalía General de la Nación), the tribunals and the judges

• Name/structure of executive(s)

• Jury trials required

administer justice. So does the Military Criminal Justice System.

Congress will exercise specific judicial functions.

Exceptionally, the law may assign jurisdictional functions in specific subject areas to specified administrative authorities. However, they will not be allowed to hold summary proceedings or to judge crimes.

Individuals may be entrusted temporarily with the function of administering justice as jurors in criminal proceedings, as mediators or as arbitrators authorized by the parties to issue verdicts in law or in equity in the terms defined by the law.

Article 117

The Public Ministry (Ministerio Público) and the Office of the Controller General of the Republic (Contraloría General de la República) are control organs.

Article 118

The Public Ministry will be made up of the General Prosecutor of the Nation (Procurador General de la Nación), the Ombudsman (Defensor del Pueblo), the assigned public prosecutors, and the agents of the Public Ministry before the legal authorities, as well as by municipal representatives and other officials determined by the law. It is the responsibility of the Public Ministry to defend and promote human rights, to protect the public interest, and to oversee the official conduct of those who perform public functions.

Article 119

The Office of the Controller General of the Republic has the duty to oversee fiscal management and to control administrative performance.

Article 120

The electoral organization consists of the National Electoral Council (Consejo Nacional Electoral), the Office of the National Registrar of Civil Status (Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil), and of the other organs established by law. It is responsible for the organization of elections, their direction and oversight, as well as matters relating to personal identification.

Article 121

No authority of the State may exercise functions different from those assigned to it by the Constitution and the law.

Chapter II: The Civil Service

Article 122

Every public occupation will have its functions detailed by law or regulation; in order to fill the posts with remuneration it is necessary that they figure in the respective employment plan and that the salaries are provided in the corresponding budget.

No public servant will accede to his/her post without swearing an oath to defend and to abide by the Constitution and to fulfill the duties incumbent on him or her.

Before taking office, on resigning from it or when the competent authority requests it, the public servant will have to declare, under oath, the amount of his/her income and earnings.

This declaration may only be used for the purposes of applying the rules on public servants.

The other sanctions established by law notwithstanding, persons who have been sentenced for having committed offenses involving State treasures (patrimonio del Estado) may not be registered as candidates for popularly-elected office, nor be elected, nor be designated as public servants; nor may they, either personally or through [an] intermediary, conclude contracts with the State. The same applies to anybody who, by his/her intentional or grossly negligent conduct which has been qualified as such by enforceable judicial sentence, has caused the State to be sentenced to monetary compensation, unless he/she compensates [the State] for the amount of the damage by using his/her personal property.

Article 123

The members of public entities, employees, and workers of the State and their territorially decentralized branches and services are public servants.

Public servants are at the service of the State and of the community; they will perform their function in the form prescribed by the Constitution, the laws, and regulations.

The law will determine the regime applicable to individuals who fulfill public functions temporarily and will regulate their exercise.

Article 124

The law will determine [what are] and how to implement the responsibilities of public servants.

Article 125

The employments in the State institutions and bodies are career positions. Excepted are those subject to popular election, to free appointment and dismissal, those of official workers and others determined by law.

The officials whose system of appointment has not been determined by the Constitution or the laws will be appointed on the basis of a public competitive examination.

Entry to such career positions and promotion will be made after fulfilling the requirements and conditions to ascertain the merits and qualifications of the applicants as determined by the law.

Dismissal will occur for unsatisfactory performance on the job, for violation of the disciplinary code, and for other causes prescribed in the Constitution or the laws.

In no case may the political affiliation of citizens determine their appointment to a career position, their promotion, or their termination.

Paragraph

The terms of office established in the Political Constitution or by law for positions obtained pursuant to elections have an institutional character. Those appointed or elected to fill such positions in replacement of the office holder who is permanently prevented from performing the duties of office will do so for the remaining period for

which the latter was elected.

Article 126

Public servants may not appoint as employees individuals to whom they are kin to the fourth level of consanguinity, second level of affinity [by marriage] or first civil level, or with whom they are bound through marriage or permanent union. Neither may they designate individuals involved through the same ties with competent public servants to act on their behalf (intervenir en su designación).

Excepted from what is prescribed in this article are those appointments that are made in application of existing regulations relating to entry or promotion through merit.

Article 127

Public servants may not, personally or through an intermediary, or in representation of another person, conclude any contract with public entities or private individuals who manage or administer public funds, save when legal exceptions apply.

State employees working in judicial, electoral and control organs or security organisms are prohibited to take part in the activities of parties and movements and in political controversies, without prejudice to the free exercise of the right to vote. The members of the public force are subject to the limitations provided by Article 219 of the Constitution.

Employees not covered by this prohibition may participate in said activities and controversies under the conditions defined by the law. Using employment to put pressure on citizens to support a cause or political campaign constitutes [a] misdemeanor [offense].

When the President and the Vice President announce their candidacies, they may only take part in the election campaign from the moment of their registration. In any case such participation may not occur earlier than four (4) months before the date of the first round of the presidential election, and extends until the date of the second round in case a second round takes place. The statutory law will establish the terms and conditions in which, before this period, the President and the Vice President may take part in the democratic selection procedures of the candidates of the parties or political movements.

During the campaign, the President and the Vice President may not use property of the State or funds of the Public Treasury, other than those that are offered in equal conditions to all candidates. Excepted are those funds that are designed for the fulfillment of their official functions and their personal protection, in the terms provided for by statutory law.

Article 128

No one may hold more than one public position simultaneously or receive more than one salary originating from the Public Treasury, or from enterprises or institutions in which the State is a majority owner, except in cases expressly determined by the law.

By Public Treasury, [it] is meant that of the nation, that of the territorial entities, and that of the decentralized entities.

Article 129

Public servants will not be entitled to accept positions, honors, or compensations from foreign governments or international organizations or enter into contracts with

• International organizations

them without prior authorization from the government.

Article 130

There will be a National Civil Service Commission responsible for the administration and oversight of the careers of public servants, except for those in a special category.

Article 131

It is incumbent on the law to regulate the public service performed by notary publics and registrars, the definition of the labor regime for their employees, and matters regarding levies as special taxes of notary publics, to be used for the administration of justice.

The appointment of notaries will be effected by means of competitive examinations.

It is the responsibility of the Government to create, eliminate, and merge groups of notaries and registrars and to determine the number of notaries and registry offices.

TITLE VI: The Legislative Branch

Chapter I: Composition and Functions

Article 132

Senators and representatives will be elected for a period of four (4) years beginning on July 20 following the election.

Article 133

Members of collegial bodies that are directly elected represent the people and will have to act in a manner consonant with justice and the common good.

The popularly-elected member in any public body is responsible to society and to his/her voters for the execution of the obligations resulting from his/her mandate.

Article 134

Absolute or temporary incapacities of members of the Public Bodies will be replaced by the candidates who, according to their successive and descending order of registration, are on the same electoral list.

Article 135

Each chamber [of Congress] will have the following powers:

1. Elect its executive committees.
2. Elect its General Secretary (Secretario General) for periods of two (2) years starting from July 20 and who will have to have the same qualifications as those required to be a member of the respective chamber.

- Structure of legislative chamber(s)
- Term length for first chamber
- Term length of second chamber

- Replacement of legislators

- Leader of first chamber
- Leader of second chamber

3. Solicit from the government information that the chamber may need, except for what is provided in paragraph 2 of the following article [136].
4. Determine the holding of sessions reserved on a priority basis to [address] the oral questions formulated by the congressmen to the ministries and the answers thereof. Regulations will determine the subject matter.
5. Fill the positions established by law for the execution of its functions.
6. Strive to obtain from the government the cooperation of the organs of the public administration for the best execution of its responsibilities.
7. Organize its internal police.
8. Summon and require the ministers to attend the sessions. The summons will have to be made not less than five (5) days prior to a session and to take the form of a written questionnaire. In case that the ministers do not attend, without an excuse accepted by the respective chamber, the latter may propose a motion of censure. The ministers will have to be heard at the session for which they were summoned, without barring the discussion from continuing at subsequent sessions following a decision of the respective chamber. The discussion may not extend to issues outside the questionnaire and will have to head the session's agenda.
9. Propose a motion of censure with respect to ministers for matters related to functions for which they are responsible. Should it come to that, the motion of censure will have to be moved by at least one-tenth (1/10) of the members who make up the respective chamber. The vote will be taken between the third (3rd) and tenth (10th) day following the termination of the discussion, in plenary session, with the respective ministers attending. Approval of the motion will mandate an absolute majority of the members of each house. Once the motion is approved, the minister will be relieved of his/her position. If it is rejected, no other motion of censure may be proposed concerning the same issue unless justified by new facts.

Article 136

It is prohibited to Congress and each of its chambers:

1. To intervene by means of resolutions or laws in matters which fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of other authorities.
2. To demand from the government information regarding instructions in diplomatic matters or negotiations of a classified nature.
3. To take votes of approval of official acts.
4. To decree on behalf of individuals or entities contributions, bonuses, subsidies, indemnifications, pensions, or other levies that are not made to satisfy credits or recognized claims in accordance with prior law.

5. To decree proscriptive or persecutory measures against individuals or legal entities.
6. Authorize trips abroad with funds from the Public Treasury, except in the execution of special missions approved by at least three-quarters (3/4) of the membership of the respective chamber.

• Legislative oversight of the executive

Article 137

Any permanent committee [of Congress] may summon any individual or legal entity to a special session to provide oral or written statements, which may be mandated under oath, on matters directly related to investigations pursued by the committee.

If anyone so summoned provides an excuse for not attending and should the committee insist upon summoning the said individual or others, the Constitutional Court, after listening to them (oírlos), must resolve the issue definitively within ten (10) days.

The reluctance of those summoned to appear or to make the required statements will be sanctioned by the committee with the penalty as provided for by the regulations in effect for contempt of the authorities cases.

If in the course of the investigation there should be required for its conclusion, or for the prosecution of possible criminal infractions, the assistance of other authorities, they will be requested to provide what is necessary.

Chapter II: Legislative] Sessions and Activities

• Extraordinary legislative sessions
• Length of legislative sessions

Article 138

Of its own right, Congress will meet in ordinary sessions during two (2) periods a year, which will constitute one legislative term. The first period of sessions will begin on July 20 and conclude on December 16; the second session will begin on March 16 and conclude on June 20.

If, for any reason, no meetings are possible on the dates indicated, the sessions will be convened as soon as possible within the respective periods.

The Congress will also meet in special sessions by convocation of and for the period of time stipulated by the government.

During these special sessions, Congress will only be entitled to discuss the issues submitted for its consideration by the government, without prejudice to the function of political control that it enjoys and which it may exercise at all times.

Article 139

The sessions of Congress will be initiated and closed jointly and publicly by the President of the Republic, which ceremony at the first meeting being essential for Congress to exercise its functions legally.

Article 140

The Congress will have its seat in the capital of the Republic.

Following an agreement between them, the chambers may transfer their seat to some other location and, in the case of disruption of the public order, they may meet at the site designated by the President of the Senate.

Article 141

The Congress will meet as a single body exclusively for the initiation and closing of its sessions; to install the President of the Republic; to receive heads of state or government of other countries; to elect the Controller General of the Republic and the Vice President, should the people find it necessary to replace the elected official; as well as decide on a motion of censure in accordance with Article 135.

In such cases [when Congress meets as a single body, as stated above], the President of the Senate and of the Chamber of Representatives will be the President and Vice President of Congress, respectively.

Article 142

Each chamber will elect, for the respective constitutional period, permanent committees that will take action at the first reading of proposed legislative acts or laws.

The law will determine the number of permanent committees and members as well as the subject areas which each of them will have to handle.

When the permanent constitutional committees hold joint sessions, the decisive quorum will be that which is required by each of the committees considered individually.

Article 143

The Senate of the Republic and the Chamber of Representatives may decide that any of the permanent committees should hold meetings during the recess with the purpose of debating the issues that may have remained pending in the previous period, undertaking studies that the respective body may determine, and preparing the bills with which the chambers may entrust them.

Article 144

The sessions of the chambers and their permanent committees will be public, within the limits determined by their by-laws.

Article 145

The Congress as a whole, the chambers, or their committees may not open sessions or deliberate with fewer than a quarter (1/4) of their members present. Decisions may only be made by the majority of members of the respective body, unless the Constitution should determine a different quorum.

Article 146

In Congress as a whole, in the chambers and in their permanent committees, decisions will be made by the majority of votes of those attending, unless the Constitution should expressly prescribe a special majority.

• Joint meetings of legislative chambers

• Legislative committees

• Legislative committees

• Legislative committees
• Public or private sessions

• Legislative committees
• Quorum for legislative sessions

• Legislative committees
• Supermajority required for legislation

Article 147

The executive committees of the chambers and of their permanent committees will be rotated each year for the legislative session that commences on July 20, and none of its members may be reelected within the same constitutional four-year period.

Article 148

The provisions regarding the quorum and decisive majorities will also apply to the other popularly-elected public bodies.

Article 149

Any meeting of members of Congress which, with the purpose of exercising the functions proper to the legislative branch of government, is held outside the constitutionally-prescribed conditions will be invalid. Any decisions it may take will have no effect whatsoever, and whoever participates in such deliberations will be sanctioned according to the law.

Chapter III: The Laws

Article 150

It is the responsibility of Congress to enact laws. Through them, it exercises the following functions:

1. To interpret, amend, and repeal laws.
2. To draw up codes in all areas of legislation and to amend their provisions.
3. To approve the national development plan and public investments that must be undertaken or continued, with the determination of the resources and appropriations which are authorized for their execution and the measures necessary to promote their implementation.
4. To define the general division of the territory in accordance with what is prescribed in this Constitution; setting the bases and conditions for creating, eliminating, modifying, or merging territorial entities and for establishing their jurisdictions.
5. To confer special powers on the departmental assemblies.
6. To move the present seats of the higher national authorities, under extraordinary circumstances and for important reasons of public convenience.

7. To determine the structure of the national administration and create, eliminate, or merge ministries, administrative departments, superintendencies, public establishments, and other entities at a national level, as well as to specify their objectives and organic structure; to regulate the creation and operation of regional autonomous corporations within a system of autonomy; and, similarly, to create or authorize the creation of industrial and commercial enterprises of the State and mixed economic societies.
8. To issue regulations to which the Government will be subject in exercising the functions of inspection and oversight assigned to it by the Constitution.
9. To grant authorizations to the Government to enter into contracts, to negotiate loans, and to sell national assets. The Government will periodically inform Congress on the exercise of these authorizations.

• Head of state decree power

10. To vest, up to six months, in the President of the Republic, precise extraordinary powers to issue rules with the force of law when public necessity or advantage so requires (aconseje). Such powers must be requested expressly by the Government and approval requires the vote of an absolute majority of the members of both chambers.

At any time and at its own initiative, Congress may amend decree laws enacted by the Government for the use of its extraordinary powers.

These powers may not be conferred for issuing codes, legal statutes, organic laws, or anything referred to in paragraph 20 of this article, or for decreeing taxes.

11. To establish national revenues and to determine the expenditures of the administration.
12. To establish fiscal contributions and, exceptionally, parafiscal contributions as determined by law.
13. To determine the legal tender, its convertibility and the extent of its discretionary power pertaining thereto, and to regulate the system of weights and measures.
14. To approve or reject contracts or agreements which, for reasons of evident national necessity, the President of the Republic has entered with individuals, companies, or public entities without prior authorization.
15. To decree honors to citizens who have rendered services to the fatherland.
16. To approve or reject treaties that the Government makes with other states or entities in international law. By means of these treaties and on the bases of equity, reciprocity and national convenience, the State may partially transfer specified powers to international organizations, with the intent to promote or consolidate economic integration with other states.

• International law
• International organizations
• Treaty ratification

17. To grant, by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the members of both Chambers or for grave reasons of public convenience, amnesties or general commutations for political crimes. In cases where the grantees are exempted from civil liability with respect to private individuals, the State must be obligated to make the proper compensations.
18. To enact the regulations regarding the appropriation or adjudication and reclamation of uncultivated land.
19. To enact general rules that specify the objectives and criteria to which the Government must be subjected for the following purposes:
 - a. To organize public credit;
 - b. To regulate foreign trade and specify the international exchange system, in agreement with the functions which the Constitution assigns to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Republic;
 - c. To modify, for purposes of commercial policy, duties and other provisions concerning the customs system;
 - d. To regulate activities concerning finance, the stock market and insurance and any other activity connected with the management, use, and investment of resources received from the public;
 - e. To establish the system of wage and benefits concerning public servants, members of the National Congress, and the Police Force; [and]
 - f. To regulate the system of minimum social benefits for official workers.

These functions pertaining to social security services are not to be delegated to public territorial bodies and may not be claimed by them.

20. To create the administrative and technical services of the Chambers.
21. To issue laws concerning economic intervention provided for in Article 334, which must specify their purposes and scopes and the limits to economic freedom.
22. To issue laws concerning the Bank of the Republic and the functions that must be performed by its Board of Directors.
23. To issue laws which will regulate the exercise of public functions and the provision of public services.
24. To regulate the system of industrial property, patents and trademarks, and the other forms of intellectual property.

• Provisions for intellectual property

25. To unify regulations concerning traffic police throughout the entire territory of the Republic.

It is the responsibility of Congress to enact an organic statute on contracts concluded by the public administration and especially by the national administration.

Article 151

The Congress will issue organic laws regulating the exercise of legislative activity. Through them, the by-laws of Congress and of each chamber, regulations concerning the preparation, approval, and execution of the Budgetary Revenues and Appropriations Law, and the execution of the general development plan and those relative to the assignment of regulatory responsibilities to the territorial entities will be established. The organic laws will require, for their approval, an absolute majority of the votes of the members of both Chambers.

Article 152

By means of the statutory laws, the Congress of the Republic will regulate the following subject areas:

- a. Fundamental rights and duties of individuals and the proceedings and resources for their protection;
- b. Administration of justice;
- c. Organization and regulations of parties and political movements; the formal statute of the opposition and electoral functions;
- d. Institutions and machinery of citizen participation;
- e. States of exception.
- f. A System that guarantees the equal electoral treatment between candidates for the Presidency of the Republic.

Transitory Paragraph

The National Government or the members of Congress will present before March 1, 2005 the draft of a statutory law which implements letter f) of Article 152 of the Constitution and regulates, in addition, the following matters: guarantees for the opposition, the participation of public servants in politics, the right of equal access to communications media which make use of the electromagnetic spectrum, the predominantly state financing of presidential election campaigns, the right to reply in conditions of equality when the President of the Republic is a candidate, and rules about disabilities of presidential candidates.

The draft law will be accompanied by a declaration of urgency and may be subject to a declaration of insistence [by Congress with regard to its referral to the Constitutional Court]. The Congress of the Republic enacts the statutory law before June 20, 2005. The period for the exercise of the preventive control of constitutionality of the draft statutory law by the Constitutional Court is reduced by half.

If Congress does not enact the law within the period prescribed or if the draft law is declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court, the Council of State will regulate the matter provisionally within a period of two (2) months.

Article 153

The approval, amendment or repeal of statutory laws will require an absolute majority of the votes of the members of Congress and will have to be completed within a single legislative term.

Said procedure will include the prior review (revisión) by the Constitutional Court to make the proposal attainable. Any citizen may intervene to defend it or to oppose it.

Article 154

The laws may originate in either of the chambers at the proposal of their respective members, the national government, the entities stipulated in Article 156, or through popular initiative in the cases provided for by the Constitution.

However, the government may dictate or amend only those laws covered by paragraphs 3, 7, 9, 11, and 22 and by subparagraphs (a), (b), and (e) of paragraph 19 of Article 150; those which decree contributions to national revenues or transfers of same; those which authorize contributions or grants by the State to industrial or commercial enterprises; and those which decree exemptions from taxes, contributions, or national levies.

The chambers may introduce amendments to the bills presented by the government.

Legislative bills concerning taxes will be initiated in the Chamber of Representatives while those involving international relations will be initiated in the Senate.

Article 155

Legislative bills or those involving constitutional amendments may be introduced by a number of citizens equal to or greater than five percent (5%) of the existing electoral rolls at the respective date or by thirty percent (30%) of the councils or deputies of the country. The popular initiative will be executed by the Congress, in accordance with the provisions in Article 163 with respect to bills that have been the subject of a declaration of urgency.

The proposing citizens will have the right to designate a spokesman who will be heard by the chambers at all stages of the proceedings.

Article 156

The Constitutional Court, the Superior Council of the Judicature, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Council of State, the National Electoral Council, the General Prosecutor of the Nation, or the Controller General of the Republic have the right to introduce bills in subject areas related to their functions.

Article 157

No bill will become law without meeting the following requirements:

1. Being published officially by Congress before being sent to the respective committee.

2. Being approved at the first reading in the appropriate permanent committee of each chamber. The by-laws of Congress will determine the cases in which the first reading will be held in a joint session of the permanent committees of both chambers.
3. Being approved in each chamber at the second reading.
4. Securing the approval of the government.

• Approval of general legislation

Article 158

Every legislative bill must be the subject of a single issue and any provisions or amendments not pertaining thereto will be inadmissible. The chairman of the appropriate committee will reject the initiatives that are not in harmony with this principle, though his/her decisions will be subject to appeal before the same committee. The law, which may be the subject of partial modification, will be published as a single text incorporating the approved amendments.

Article 159

The legislative bill rejected at the initial reading may be considered by the respective chamber at the request of its author, a member of the chamber, the government, or the spokesman of its proponents in the case of a popular initiative.

• Division of labor between chambers

Article 160

Between the first and second readings, a period of no less than eight (8) days must have elapsed, and between the approval of the bill in either Chamber and the initiation of the debate in the other, at least 15 days must have elapsed.

During the second reading, each Chamber may introduce amendments, additions, and omissions that it deems necessary.

In the report to the plenary chamber for the second reading, the committee chairman will have to present all the proposals that were considered by the committee and the reasons why they were rejected.

Every draft law or draft legislative act must contain information on how it is to be dealt with by the respective committee competent to discuss it, and [the committees] must proceed accordingly.

No bill will be put to a vote in a session different from the one that had been previously announced. The announcement that a bill will be put to a vote will be made by the President of each chamber or committee in a session different from the one in which the vote takes place.

Article 161

When differences occur in the Chambers with respect to a bill, they will form conciliation committees composed of an equal number of Senators and Representatives who will meet in joint sessions to produce a compromise text and, failing that, decide by majority.

After having been published at least one (1) day in advance, the adopted text is submitted for discussion and approval by each Chamber in plenary session. If following the repetition of the second reading the differences persist, the bill will be considered as having been defeated.

Article 162

Legislative bills which failed to be passed in one legislative term and which will have been debated once in either Chamber will continue their course in the subsequent term in whatever state they may be. No bill may be considered in more than two legislative terms.

Article 163

The President of the Republic may solicit the urgent passage of any legislative bill. In such a case, the respective Chamber will have to decide on the [legislative bill] within a 30-day limit. Even within this deadline, a declaration of urgency may be reiterated at all constitutional stages of the bill. Should the President insist on the urgency, the bill will have priority in the day's agenda excluding the consideration of any other matter until the appropriate Chamber or committee reaches a decision about it.

If the legislative bill to which the message of urgency refers is under study by a permanent committee, the committee, at the request of the government, will deliberate jointly with the corresponding committee of the other Chamber in order to complete the first reading.

Article 164

The Congress will give priority to the passage of legislative bills that approve treaties involving human rights and which may be submitted for consideration by the government.

Article 165

Once a legislative bill is approved by both Chambers, it will be transmitted to the government for its approval. Should the government see no objections, it will approve the bill's promulgation as law; if it objects to it, the bill will be returned to the chamber in which it originated.

Article 166

The government has a six-day (6) deadline to return with its objections any bill that does not include over twenty (20) articles; ten (10) days for bills having 21 to 50 articles; and up to twenty (20) days for bills with over 50 articles.

Once the stipulated deadlines are reached and the government has not returned a bill with its objections, the President must approve and promulgate it. If the Chambers should begin a recess within the stated deadlines, the President will be obliged to publish the approved or disapproved bills within the above-mentioned deadlines.

Article 167

The bill objected to totally or in part by the government will be returned to the Chambers for a second debate.

• Approval of general legislation

• Approval of general legislation

• Approval of general legislation
• Veto override procedure
• Constitutionality of legislation

The President must sign without the ability to present objections the bill which, after reconsideration, is approved by the absolute majority of both Chambers.

Excepted is the case in which the bill has been opposed as unconstitutional. In such an event, should the chambers insist, the bill will be sent to the Constitutional Court which, within the six (6) following days, will decide about its constitutionality. The decision of the Court obliges the President to approve the law. If the Court declares the bill unconstitutional, it will be filed away (archivaré).

If the Court decides that the bill is unconstitutional in part, it will so indicate to the Chamber where the bill originated so that, once the minister in charge has been heard, the chamber may redraft the bill and integrate the provisions concerned in terms consonant with the ruling of the Court. Once this is done, the Chamber will transmit the bill to the Court for its definitive ruling.

Article 168

If the President fails to fulfill his/her duty to approve the bills within the deadlines and according to the conditions established by the Constitution, the President of Congress will approve and promulgate them.

Article 169

The title of the laws must correspond precisely with their content, and the following caption will precede the text:

“The Congress of Colombia
DECREES”

Article 170

A group of citizens corresponding to one-tenth (1/10) of the electoral rolls may request from the electoral organization the holding of a referendum for the repeal of a law.

This law will be repealed if half plus one of the voters who participate in the referendum so decide as long as a quarter (1/4) of the citizens making up the electoral rolls participate in said referendum.

There can be no referendum with respect to laws approving international treaties or the budget or laws relating to fiscal or tax matters.

Chapter IV: The Senate

Article 171

The Senate of the Republic will be composed of one hundred (100) members elected in one nationwide constituency.

There will be an additional two (2) senators elected in a special national constituency for indigenous communities.

Colombian citizens who happen to be or reside abroad may vote in elections for the Senate of the Republic.

The system of electoral quotient will apply to the special constituency for the election of senators by indigenous communities.

• Approval of general legislation

• Referenda

• Right to culture
• Structure of legislative chamber(s)
• Indigenous right to vote
• Indigenous right to representation
• Indigenous right to self governance
• Second chamber representation quotas
• Size of second chamber
• Second chamber selection

The representatives of the indigenous communities who aspire to become members of the Senate of the Republic must have exercised a position of traditional authority in their respective community or have been leaders of an indigenous organization, which qualification will be verified by a certificate from the respective organization, endorsed by the Minister of the Government.

Article 172

In order to be elected senator, the candidate must be a Colombian citizen at birth, a citizen in good standing, and be over 30 years of age on the date of the election.

Article 173

The following are the powers of the Senate:

1. To approve or reject the resignation from office by the President of the Republic or the Vice President.
2. To approve or disapprove military promotions granted by the government from general officers and flag officers of the public force up to the highest rank.
3. To grant permission to the President of the Republic to take temporary leave from his/her office outside of sickness and to decide about the qualifications of the Vice President to serve as President of the Republic.
4. To allow the movement (tránsito) of foreign troops across the territory of the Republic.
5. To authorize the government to declare war on another state.
6. To elect the judges of the Constitutional Court.
7. To elect the General Prosecutor of the Nation.

Article 174

It is the responsibility of the Senate to take cognizance of the charges brought by the Chamber of Representatives against the President of the Republic or whoever replaces him/her; against the judges of the Supreme Court of Justice, of the Council of State and the Constitutional Court; against the members of the Superior Council of the Judicature, and against the Attorney General of the Nation, even though they may have ceased to exercise their functions. In this case, the Senate will determine the validity of the charges concerning actions or omissions that have occurred in the discharge of their duties.

Article 175

The following rules will be observed in the decisions made by the Senate:

1. The accused is automatically suspended from his/her office whenever he/she admits publicly to a charge.

2. If the charge refers to crimes committed in the exercise of his/her functions or that he/she becomes unworthy to serve because of a misdemeanor, the Senate may only impose the sanction of discharge from office or the temporary or absolute suspension of political rights. However, the accused will be brought to trial before the Supreme Court of Justice if the evidence demonstrates that the individual to be responsible for an infraction deserves other penalties.
3. If the charge refers to common crimes, the Senate will confine itself to declare whether or not there are grounds for further measures, and if so, it will place the accused at the disposal of the Supreme Court.
4. The Senate may commission a task force from among its own ranks for investigation, reserving for itself the decision and definitive sanction to be pronounced in a public session by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the votes of the Senators present.

Chapter V: The Chamber of Representatives

Article 176

The Chamber of Representatives will be elected in territorial and special constituencies.

There will be two (2) representatives for each territorial constituency and one (1) more for every two hundred fifty thousand (250,000) inhabitants or fraction larger than one hundred twenty-five thousand (125,000) over and above the initial two hundred fifty thousand (250,000).

For the election of representatives to the Chamber, each department and the Capital District of Bogotá will constitute a territorial constituency.

The law may establish a special constituency to ensure the participation in the Chamber of Representatives of ethnic groups and political minorities and Colombians residing abroad. Up to five (5) representatives may be elected for this constituency.

Article 177

To be elected representative, one must be a citizen in good standing and be older than 25 years of age on the date of the election.

Article 178

The Chamber of Representatives will have the following special powers:

1. To elect the Ombudsman (Defensor del Pueblo).
2. To examine and finalize the general budgetary and treasury account presented to it by the Controller General of the Republic.

- Structure of legislative chamber(s)
- First chamber representation quotas
- First chamber selection

- Eligibility for cabinet
- Minimum age for first chamber
- Eligibility for first chamber

- Head of state removal
- First chamber reserved policy areas

- Ombudsman

• Supreme/ordinary court judge removal

3. To charge before the Senate, when constitutional reasons may exist, the President of the Republic or whoever replaces him/her, the judges of the Constitutional Court, the judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Council of State and the Attorney General of the Nation.
4. To take cognizance of denunciations and complaints presented before it by the Attorney General of the Nation or by individuals against specific officials and, if valid, to bring charges on that basis before the Senate.
5. To request the assistance of other authorities for the conduct of investigations for which the Chamber is competent, and to commission the collection of evidence when the Chamber considers it appropriate.

Chapter VI: The Members of Congress

Article 179

• Eligibility for cabinet
• Eligibility for first chamber
• Eligibility for second chamber

The following are not qualified to be members of Congress:

1. Those who have been sentenced at any time by judicial decision to a prison term, with the exception of political or similar crimes.
2. Those who have exercised, as public employees, jurisdiction or political, civil, administrative, or military authority within the twelve (12) months prior to the date of the election.
3. Those who have participated in business transactions of public entities, or have concluded contracts with them in their own interest or that of third parties, or have been the legal representatives of entities which administer taxes or quasi-fiscal levies within six (6) months prior to the date of the election.
4. Those who have lost their mandate as a member of Congress.
5. Those who are connected through marriage or permanent union or by kinship to the third (3rd) level of consanguinity, first (1st) level of affinity, or by merely civil ties with officials who exercise civil or political authority.
6. Those who are connected among themselves through marriage or permanent union or by kinship to the third (3rd) level of consanguinity, second (2nd) level of affinity, or first (1st) civil level, and register for the same party, movement or political group for elections to public office or of members of public bodies that must be held on the same date.
7. Those who hold dual nationality, with the exception of Colombians by birth.
8. No one may be elected to more than one public body or office nor to one public body and one public office if the respective terms of office overlap, even partially. The renunciation of one of them does not eliminate the restriction (inhabilidad).

Transitory Paragraph

The provision in subparagraph 8 of the present article will not apply to those who have renounced [their mandate or office] prior to the coming into force of the present Legislative Act.

Article 180

Members of Congress are prohibited from engaging in the following activities:

1. Hold public or private office or employment.
2. Manage, in their own name or that of somebody else, of public authorities or individuals that administer taxes, or being invested with powers with them or to conclude contracts, on their own or through an intermediary, with them. The law will establish the exceptions to this provision.
3. Be a member of boards or executive committees of decentralized official entities of whatever level or institutions that administer taxes.
4. Conclude contracts or make arrangements with individuals or private legal entities that administer, manage, or invest public funds or are contractors of or received subsidies from the State. Excepted are [contracts for] the acquisition of goods or services that are offered to citizens in conditions of equality.

Paragraph 1

The profession of university teacher is excepted from the regime of prohibited activities (régimen de incompatibilidades).

Paragraph 2

The official who, in violation of the present article, appoints a member of Congress to a post or office or concludes a contract with him/her or accepts that he/she should act as business representative in his/her own name or that of a third party, will be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Article 181

The prohibitions (incompatibilidades) of the congressmen (congresistas) will be in effect during the applicable constitutional term (período). In case of resignation, [the restrictions] will continue to apply during the year following acceptance [of said resignation] if the time that remains before the expiration of the term is greater than the time elapsed.

Whoever is to be called to occupy the position will be subject to the same system of restrictions (inhabilidades) and incompatibilities beginning with their taking office.

Article 182

Members of Congress will have to inform their respective Chamber of the moral or economic situation that prevents them from participating in the discussion of the matters submitted for their consideration. The law will determine the rules governing conflicts of interest and objections.

Article 183

Members of Congress lose their mandate for the following reasons:

1. For violating the rules on restrictions (inhabilidades) and incompatibilities or the rules on conflict of interest.
2. For their absence, in the same term of sessions, from six (6) plenary meetings at which legislative acts, bills, or motions of censure are voted upon.
3. For not taking their seat within eight (8) days following the constitution of the respective body or the date on which they were summoned to take their seat.
4. For the improper payment of public funds.
5. For duly-proven influence trafficking.

Paragraph

Subparagraphs 2 and 3 will not apply in cases of force majeure.

Article 184

The loss of investiture will be decreed by the Council of State in accordance with the law and within no more than twenty (20) working days, beginning with the date of the request made by the executive committee of the appropriate Chamber or by any citizen.

Article 185

Members of Congress enjoy immunity for their opinions and the votes that they cast in the exercise of their office, without prejudice to the disciplinary rules included in the respective by-laws.

Article 186

For the offenses that members of Congress may commit, the Supreme Court of Justice is the sole authority that may order their detention. In case of flagrante delicto, members of Congress must be apprehended and placed immediately at the disposal of said court.

Article 187

The remuneration of the members of Congress will be adjusted each year in proportion equal to the weighted average of the adjustments made in the remuneration of the public servants of the central administration on the basis of a certification that the Controller General of the Republic will issue for that purpose.

TITLE VII: The Executive Branch

Chapter I: The President of the Republic

Article 188

The President of the Republic symbolizes the national unity and, on taking the oath of office to abide by the Constitution and the laws, he/she pledges to guarantee the rights and freedoms of all Colombians.

Article 189

It is the responsibility of the President of the Republic, as the chief of state, head of the government, and supreme administrative authority to do the following:

1. Appoint and dismiss freely Cabinet ministers and directors of administrative departments.
2. Direct international relations; appoint the members of the diplomatic and consular corps; receive the corresponding foreign officials; and make international treaties or agreements with other states and international bodies to be submitted to the approval of Congress.
3. Direct the public force and its disposition as supreme commander of the armed forces of the Republic.
4. Conserve the public order throughout the territory and restore it where it has been disturbed.
5. Direct military operations when he/she deems it appropriate.
6. Provide for the external security of the Republic; defend the independence and honor of the nation and the inviolability of its territory; declare war with the approval of the Senate or without such authorization to repel foreign aggression; and agree to and ratify peace treaties, regarding all of which matters the President will give an immediate account to Congress.
7. Authorize, during a recess of the Senate and with the prior opinion of the Council of State, the movement (tránsito) of foreign troops across the territory of the Republic.

8. Commence (instalar) and close the sessions of Congress in each legislative term.

9. Approve the laws.

10. Promulgate the laws, obey them, and oversee their strict execution.

11. Exercise the power to regulate - through the issuing of necessary decrees, resolutions, and orders - the execution of the laws.

12. Present a report to Congress at the beginning of each legislative term regarding the measures of the administration, regarding the execution of the plans and programs of economic and social development, and regarding the bills which the government proposes to move forward during the new legislative term.

13. Appoint the presidents, directors, or managers of national public institutions and individuals who must occupy national office, positions not to be filled through competitive examinations or which are not covered by other officials or bodies, according to the Constitution or the law.

In any case, the Government retains the ability (tiene la facultad) to freely name and remove its agents.

14. Create, merge, or dissolve, according to the law, positions required by the central administration, define their special functions, and determine their benefits and emoluments. The government may not create, at Treasury expense, obligations that exceed the total amount allocated for the respective service in the initial appropriations law.

15. Eliminate or merge national administrative entities or organs in accordance with the law.

16. Modify the structure of the ministries, administrative departments, and other national administrative entities or organs, according to the principles and general regulations defined by the law.

17. Assign work according to its nature among ministries, administrative departments, and public institutions.

18. Grant permission to national public employees who may request it to accept, on a temporary basis, responsibilities or benefits from foreign governments.

19. Confer ranks to the members of the public force and submit for the approval of the Senate those that fall under Article 173.

20. Oversee the strict collection and administration of public revenues and credits and decree their investment in accordance with the laws.

• Head of state decree power

• Legislative oversight of the executive

21. Effect the inspection and oversight of education in accordance with the law.
22. Effect the inspection and oversight of the provision of public services.
23. Make contracts falling under his/her jurisdiction in accordance with the Constitution and the law.
24. Effect, in accordance with the law, the inspection, oversight, and control of individuals who undertake financial, stock market, insurance, and any other activities connected with the management, use, or investment of resources collected from the public. Similarly, [to do the same with] those involving cooperative entities and commercial companies.
25. Organize the public credit; determine the national debt and arrange for its servicing; amend the customs duties, tariffs, and other provisions concerning customs; regulate foreign trade; and effect intervention in financial, stock exchange, insurance, and any other activities connected with the management, use, and investment of resources originating from the saving of third parties in accordance with the law.
26. Effect the inspection and oversight of institutions of public necessity so that their revenues may be protected and be properly applied and so that everything that is essential should be implemented according to the wishes of the founders.
27. Grant temporary patents to inventors of useful improvements in accordance with the law.
28. Issue naturalization certificates, in accordance with the law.

• Provisions for intellectual property

Article 190

The President of the Republic will be elected for a period of four (4) years by [a majority of] one-half plus one of the ballots which, in a secret and direct manner, the citizens will cast on the date and following the procedures determined by the law. If no candidate should secure the said majority, a runoff election will be held three (3) weeks later when only those two (2) candidates who received the most votes in the first round of balloting will participate. The candidate with the larger number of votes will be declared President.

In the case of the death or permanent physical incapacity of either of the two (2) candidates receiving the majority of votes, his/her party or political movement may enter a new candidate for the runoff election. If the party or movement fails to do so or if the vacancy stems from another reason, that candidate will be replaced by whoever won third place in the first round and so on in successive and descending order.

Should the vacancy occur less than two (2) weeks before the second round of balloting, the second round will be postponed by 15 days.

Article 191

• Secret ballot
• Head of state selection
• Head of state term length

• Minimum age of head of state
• Eligibility for head of state

In order to be President of the Republic, an individual must be Colombian by birth, a citizen in good standing, and over 30 years of age.

Article 192

- God or other deities
- Oaths to abide by constitution

The President of the Republic will assume his/her office before Congress and will take the following oath: "I swear to God and promise to the people to faithfully execute the Constitution and the laws of Colombia."

If, for any reason, the President should be unable to assume his/her office before Congress, he/she will do so before the Supreme Court of Justice or, failing that, before two (2) witnesses.

Article 193

It is the responsibility of the Senate to grant its approval to the President of the Republic to be temporarily relieved of his/her duties.

On account of sickness, the President of the Republic may be relieved of his/her duties, for the necessary period, following the advice of the Senate or, if it is in recess, the Supreme Court of Justice.

Article 194

- Head of state removal

A permanent vacancy in the office of the President of the Republic occurs at his/her death; his/her accepted resignation; his/her removal from office decreed as a judgment; and finally, permanent physical incapacity and relinquishment of duties, these last two being declared by the Senate. A temporary vacancy in the office occurs following permission for leave of absence and sickness, in accordance with the previous article, and suspension in the President's exercise of responsibility decreed by the Senate or a prior public admission by the President of a charge in cases anticipated in Article 175, paragraph 1.

Article 195

The acting chief executive will have the same privileges and the same powers as the President whom he/she replaces.

Article 196

The President of the Republic, or whoever replaces him/her, may not travel (trasladarse) abroad during the exercises of his/her office without prior notification sent to the Senate or, if it is in recess, the Supreme Court of Justice.

A violation of this provision implies relinquishment of his/her office.

The President of the Republic, or whichever official has occupied the presidency, will not be entitled to leave the country during the year following the date when he/she stopped exercising his/her functions without the prior permission of the Senate.

When the President of the Republic travels abroad as part of his/her duties, the appropriate minister, according to the order of legal precedence, will exercise under his/her own responsibility the constitutional functions that the President should delegate to him/her, both those which pertain to the minister as well as those that he/she exercises in the capacity of head of government. The delegated minister will belong to the same party or political movement as the President.

- Eligibility for head of state
- Head of state term limits

Article 197

No one may be elected to occupy the post of President of the Republic for more than two (2) terms of office.

Nobody may be elected President or Vice President of the Republic who has fulfilled any of the causes of disability provided in paragraphs 1, 4, and 7 of Article 179, nor may any citizen be elected who has held one of the following posts in the year preceding the election:

Minister; Director of Administrative Department; Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice, of the Constitutional Court, of the Council of State, of the Superior Council of Judicature, or of the National Electoral Council; General Prosecutor of the Nation; Ombudsman; Controller General of the Republic; Attorney General of the Nation; National Registrar of Civil Status; Commanders of the Armed Forces; Director General of the Police; Departmental Governor; or Mayor.

- Transitional provisions

Transitory Paragraph

A person who exercises or has exercised the Presidency of the Republic before the entry into force of the present Legislative Act may only be elected for one (1) further presidential term.

Article 198

The President of the Republic or whoever replaces him/her will be responsible for his/her acts of commission or omission that violate the Constitution or the laws.

- Head of state removal
- Head of state immunity

Article 199

The President of the Republic, during the period for which he/she is elected or whoever is entrusted with the presidency, may not be prosecuted or tried for crimes except following an indictment by the Chamber of Representatives and upon the declaration by the Senate that there are sufficient grounds for indictment/bill of particulars (formación de causa).

Chapter II: The Government

- Establishment of cabinet/ministers
- Powers of cabinet

Article 200

In its relations with Congress, the Government has the following duties:

1. Help draft the laws, present bills through ministers, exercise the right of objecting to them, and approve them in accordance with the Constitution.
2. Convoke Congress to special sessions.
3. Present the national development and public investment plan, in accordance with the provisions in Article 150.
4. Send to the Chamber of Representatives the budget bill of revenues and expenditures.

5. Provide the Chambers reports that they solicited on issues that do not call for secrecy.
6. Effectively support the Chambers upon their request, even making available the public force, if necessary.

Article 201

It is the duty of the Government to do the following in relation with the Judiciary Branch:

1. Provide the judicial officials the necessary assistance to make their decisions effective, in accordance with the laws.
2. Grant pardons, reprieves, or amnesties for political crimes, in accordance with the law, and inform Congress about the exercise of this power. These exonerations may, in no case, affect the responsibility the grantees have with respect to private individuals.

Chapter III: The Vice President

Article 202

The Vice President of the Republic will be elected by popular vote on the same day and in the same manner as the President of the Republic.

The candidates for the runoff election, if there should be one, will in each case be those who participated in the general election.

The Vice President will hold office for the same period as the President and will replace the President in case of temporary or permanent presidential vacancy, even if such a vacancy should occur before the assumption by the President of his/her office.

In case of a temporary vacancy in the position of President of the Republic, it will be sufficient that the Vice President should take possession of the President's position as soon as possible so that he/she may exercise it whenever necessary. In case of a permanent vacancy in the position of the President of the Republic, the Vice President will assume the office until the end of the term.

The President of the Republic will be able to entrust to the Vice President missions or special duties and to assign to him/her any responsibility of the Executive Branch. The Vice President may not assume the functions of Minister-Delegate.

Article 203

When there is a vacancy in the position of Vice President due to his/her assumption of the powers of the Presidency, the office [of Vice President] will be assumed by a minister in the order of precedence established by law. The individual who, in accordance with this article, replaces the President will belong to the same party or movement and will exercise the Presidency until such time as Congress, in its own right and within the thirty (30) days following the date when the presidential vacancy occurs, elects the Vice President who will assume the Presidency of the Republic.

- Deputy executive

Article 204

In order to be elected Vice President the same qualifications are required which are needed to be President of the Republic.

The Vice President may be reelected for the following term if he/she joins the ticket of the incumbent President.

The Vice President may be elected President of the Republic for the following term if the incumbent President does not present himself/herself as candidate.

- Deputy executive

Article 205

In case of a permanent vacancy in the position of Vice President, Congress will meet in its own right or on convocation by the President of the Republic in order to elect [the person] who will fill the office for the rest of the term. A permanent vacancy in the position of Vice President is created by his/her death, his/her accepted resignation, or permanent physical disability recognized by Congress.

Chapter IV: The Ministers and Directors of Administrative Departments

- Establishment of cabinet/ministers

Article 206

The number, designation, and order of precedence of the ministries and administrative departments will be determined by law.

- Establishment of cabinet/ministers
- Eligibility for cabinet

Article 207

In order to be a minister or director of an administrative department, the same qualifications are mandated as for representative in the Chamber [of Congress].

- Establishment of cabinet/ministers
- Powers of cabinet

Article 208

The ministers and directors of administrative departments are the heads of public administration within their respective offices (dependencia). Under the direction of the President of the Republic, it is their responsibility to formulate policies pertaining to their portfolio, direct the administrative operations, and execute the law.

The ministers, in relation with the Congress, are spokesmen of the Government, present government bills to the Chambers, respond to the requests made to them by the Chambers, and take part in debates directly or through deputy ministers.

The ministers and directors of administrative departments will present to the Congress, within the first fifteen (15) days of each legislative term, a report on the state of affairs assigned to their ministry or administrative department and on the reforms that they consider appropriate.

The Chambers may request the assistance of the ministers, the permanent committees, the deputy ministers, directors of administrative departments, the manager of the Bank of the Republic, the presidents, directors, or managers of the decentralized entities at the national level, and that of other functionaries of the Executive Branch of government.

Chapter V: The Administrative Function

Article 209

The administrative function is at the service of the general interest and is developed on the basis of the principles of equality, morality, efficiency, economy, speed, impartiality, and publicity through the decentralization, delegation, and deconcentration of functions.

The administrative authorities must coordinate their actions for the appropriate fulfillment of the purposes of the State. At all levels, the public administration will have an internal control that will be exercised within the limits stipulated by the law.

Article 210

The entities of the decentralized national services may only be created by law or through its authorization, based on the principles that guide administrative activity. Individuals may carry out administrative functions under the conditions stipulated by the law.

The law will establish the juridical regime of the decentralized entities and the responsibilities of their chairmen, directors, or managers.

Article 211

The law will stipulate the functions that the President of the Republic may delegate to the ministers, directors of administrative departments, legal representatives of decentralized entities, superintendents, governors, mayors, and agencies of the State which the same law determines. Similarly, it will determine the conditions under which the administrative authorities may delegate responsibilities to their subsidiaries or other authorities.

The delegation exempts the delegator from responsibility, which will fall exclusively on the one being delegated with authority and whose actions or resolutions may always be amended or revoked by the delegator, who would then reassume the consequent responsibility.

The law will establish what recourse is available against the actions of those holding delegated authority.

Chapter VI: States of Exception

Article 212

The President of the Republic, with the signature of all the ministers, may declare a state of foreign war. On the basis of such a declaration, the government will have the strictly necessary powers (*facultades estrictamente necesarias*) to repel the aggression, defend the country's sovereignty, meet the requirements of the war, and bring about the restoration to normal conditions.

The declaration of a state of foreign war is made only when the Senate approves the declaration of war, except when in the judgment of the President, it was necessary to repel the aggression.

While the state of war continues, Congress will [continue to] meet [and use] all its constitutional and legal powers and the Government will report to it, giving reasons periodically for the decrees that it has issued and the evolution of events.

- Emergency provisions
- Head of state decree power

The legislative decrees issued by the Government that suspend laws incompatible with the state of war are in force during the time as stipulated by the decrees, and will no longer be in effect as soon as normal conditions are declared to have been restored. At any time, Congress may amend or repeal the decrees through a favorable vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members of each Chamber.

Article 213

In the case of a serious disruption of the public order imminently threatening the institutional stability and security of the State, or the peaceful coexistence of the citizenry—and which cannot be met by the use of ordinary powers of the police authorities—the President of the Republic, with the approval of all the ministers, may declare a state of internal disturbance (estado de conmoción interior) throughout the Republic or part of it for a period no longer than ninety (90) days, extendable for two (2) similar periods, the second of which requires the prior and favorable vote of the Senate of the Republic.

By means of such a declaration, the government will have the strictly necessary abilities (facultades estrictamente necesarias) to deal with the causes of the disruption and prevent the spread of its effects.

The legislative decrees issued by the Government can suspend the laws incompatible with the state of disturbance and will no longer be in effect as soon as public order is declared to have been restored. The Government may extend application [of those decrees for] up to ninety (90) more days.

Within the three (3) days following the declaration or extension of the state of disturbance, Congress will meet in its own right, with all its constitutional and legal powers. The President will submit to it an immediate report concerning the reasons motivating the said declaration.

In no case may civilians be questioned or tried by the penal military system.

Article 214

The states of exception (estados de excepción) referred to in the previous articles will be subject to the following provisions:

1. The legislative decrees will be accompanied by the signature of the President of the Republic and all his/her ministers and may refer only to matters that have direct and specific connection with the situation as determined by the declaration of the state of exception.
2. Neither human rights nor fundamental freedoms may be suspended. In all cases, the rules of international humanitarian law will be observed. A statutory law will regulate the powers of the Government during the states of exception and will establish the legal controls and guaranties to protect rights, in accordance with international treaties. The measures that are adopted must be proportionate to the gravity of the events.
3. The normal functioning of the branches of government or state organs will not be interrupted.
4. As soon as the foreign war or the causes that gave rise to the state of internal disturbance comes to an end, the government will declare the public order to have been restored and will lift the state of exception.

5. The President and the ministers will be responsible when they declare states of exception without the occurrence of a foreign war or internal disturbance, and they will also be responsible, as will other officials, for any abuse that they commit in the exercise of the powers referred to in the earlier articles.
6. The Government will send to the Constitutional Court on the day following their promulgation the legislative decrees issued under the powers mentioned in the above articles so that the Court may decide definitively on their constitutionality. Should the government not comply with the duty of transmitting the decrees, the Constitutional Court will take its office and immediately render its opinion [of the decrees].

Article 215

When events different from those provided for in Articles 212 and 213 occur that disrupt or threaten to disrupt in serious or imminent manner the economic, social, or ecological order of the country or which constitute a grave public calamity, the President, with the signature of all the ministers, may declare a state of emergency for periods up to thirty (30) days in each case which, in all, may not exceed ninety (90) days in a calendar year.

By means of such a declaration, which will have to be validated (*motivada*), the President may, with the signature of all the ministers, issue decrees with the force of law, slated exclusively to check the crisis and halt the extension of its effects.

These decrees may refer to matters that have direct and specific connection with the state of emergency and may, in a provisional manner, establish new taxes or amend existing ones. In these latter cases, the measures will stop being in effect at the end of the subsequent fiscal year, except when Congress, during the subsequent year, should grant them permanent character.

In the decree declaring the state of emergency, the government will stipulate the deadline within which it would use its extraordinary powers in situations referred to in this article and will convene Congress if the latter should not be met within the 10 days following the expiration of the said deadline.

The Congress will examine for a period of up to thirty (30) days, extendable by agreement of the both chambers, the report with explanations presented to it by the Government on the causes justifying the state of emergency and the measures adopted and will make an express pronouncement on the convenience and appropriateness of same.

During the year subsequent to the declaration of emergency, Congress may repeal, amend, or add to the decrees to which this article refers in areas that ordinarily fall under the Government's jurisdiction. In connection with those that fall under the jurisdiction of its members, Congress may exercise said powers at all times.

If it is not convened, Congress will meet in its own right under the conditions and for the purposes provided for in this article.

The President of the Republic and the ministers will be responsible when they declare a state of emergency without there being present any of the circumstances provided for in the first paragraph and will also be responsible for any abuse committed in the exercise of the powers which the Constitution assigns to the Government during an emergency.

The Government may not infringe on the social rights of workers through the decrees mentioned in this article.

- Emergency provisions
- Head of state decree power

Paragraph

The Government will send to the Constitutional Court on the day following their promulgation the legislative decrees issued under the powers mentioned in this article so that the Court may determine their constitutionality. Should the Government fail to fulfill its obligation to transmit them, the Constitutional Court will take its office and immediately render its opinion [of the decrees].

Chapter VII: The Public Force

Article 216

The public force will consist of the Armed Forces and the National Police, exclusively.

All Colombian citizens are obliged to take up arms when the public need mandates it in order to defend national independence and the public institutions.

The law will determine the conditions which at all times qualify an individual for exemption from military service and the benefits for service in them.

Article 217

The nation will maintain for its defense the permanent Armed Forces made up of the army, navy, and air force.

The Armed Forces will have as their primary purpose the defense of the sovereignty, independence, and integrity of the national territory and of the constitutional order.

The law will determine the system of replacements in the Armed Forces as well as the promotions, rights, and obligations of its members and the special career, benefits, and disciplinary regime that pertain to them.

Article 218

The law will determine the organization of the Police corps.

The National Police is a permanent armed body of a civilian nature responsible to the national community and whose primary purpose is the maintenance of the conditions necessary for the exercise of public rights and freedoms and to insure that the inhabitants of Colombia may live together in peace.

The law will determine the career, benefits, and disciplinary regime that pertain to it.

Article 219

The public force is not deliberative: it will not be able to assemble except by order of the legitimate authority nor direct petitions except on matters connected with the service and morale of the respective corps and in accordance with the law.

The members of the public force may not exercise their right to vote while they are on active service nor take part in activities or debates of parties or political movements.

Article 220

The members of the public force may not be deprived of their ranks, awards, or pensions except in the cases and in the manner determined by the law.

Article 221

The Courts Martial or Military Tribunals will have jurisdiction over offenses committed by the members of the public force on active service and in relation to their service, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Military Penal Code. These Courts and Tribunals will be composed of members of the public force on active duty or in retirement.

Article 222

The law will determine the system of professional, cultural, and social development of the members of the public force. During their training, the members will be taught the fundamentals of democracy and human rights.

Article 223

The Government alone may manufacture and make available weapons, ammunition, and explosives. No one may possess them or carry them without permission from the competent authority. This permit does not apply to cases of contests at political rallies, elections, or sessions of public groups or assemblies, whether individuals are participants or [merely] attendants.

The members of the national security organs and other official armed bodies of a permanent character created or authorized by the law may carry arms under the control of the Government, in accordance with the principles and procedures that the former stipulates.

Chapter VIII: International Relations

Article 224

In order to be valid, treaties must be approved by Congress. However, the President of the Republic may give temporary effect to treaties of an economic or commercial nature agreed upon in the context of international organizations, which so provide. In such a case, as soon as a treaty enters into force provisionally, it must be sent to Congress for its approval. If Congress does not approve the treaty, its application will be suspended.

Article 225

The Advisory Committee on Foreign Relations (Comisión Asesora de Relaciones Exteriores), whose makeup will be determined by law, is a consultative body of the President of the Republic.

Article 226

The State will promote the internationalization of political, economic, social, and ecological relations on the basis of fairness, reciprocity, and the national interest.

• Regional group(s)

Article 227

The State will promote economic, social, and political integration with other nations and especially with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean by means of treaties which, on the basis of fairness, equality, and reciprocity, create supranational organizations even to the point of constituting a Latin American community of nations. The law may call for direct elections for the formation of the Andean Parliament and the Latin American Parliament.

TITLE VIII: The Judicial Branch

Chapter I: General Provisions

• Judicial independence

Article 228

The administration of justice is a public function. Its decisions are independent. Its proceedings will be public and permanent with the exceptions established by law, and through it substantive rights will prevail. Legal limits will be diligently observed and failure to apply them will be sanctioned. The functioning of the judiciary will be decentralized and autonomous.

Article 229

The right of any individual to have access to the administration of justice is guaranteed. The law will stipulate in which cases this may be done without the representation of counsel.

Article 230

In their decisions, the judges are bound exclusively by the rule of law.

Fairness, jurisprudence, and the general principles of law and doctrine are the auxiliary criteria of judicial proceedings.

• Administrative court selection
• Supreme court selection

Article 231

The judges of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State will be appointed by the appropriate body from lists drawn up by the Superior Council of the Judicature.

• Eligibility for administrative judges
• Attorney general
• Eligibility for const court judges
• Eligibility for supreme court judges

Article 232

In order to be a judge of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Justice, or the Council of State, the following requirements must be met:

1. To be Colombian by birth and a citizen in good standing.
2. To be a lawyer.

3. Not to have been convicted (condenado) by a court sentence to imprisonment, except for political or similar crimes.
4. To have filled, for 10 years, positions in the Judicial Branch or the Public Ministry, or to have exercised honorably for a like period the profession of lawyer or university teaching faculty in the juridical disciplines in officially-recognized institutions.

Paragraph

In order to be a judge of these courts it will not be necessary to be engaged in a legal career.

Article 233

The judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Justice, and of the Council of State will be elected for a period of eight (8) years. They cannot be reelected and will remain in office as long as they display good behavior, perform satisfactorily and have not reached the age of mandatory retirement.

Chapter II: The Ordinary Jurisdiction

Article 234

The Supreme Court of Justice is the highest court of ordinary jurisdiction and will comprise an uneven number of judges determined by the law. The law will divide the Court into chambers, assign to each of them their respective and distinct jurisdictions, and determine those matters that must be heard by the entire bench.

Article 235

The Supreme Court of Justice has the following powers:

1. To act as a court of cassation.
2. To judge the President of the Republic or whoever replaces him/her and the senior officials covered by Article 174 for any punishable deed imputed to them, in accordance with Article 175, paragraphs 2 and 3.
3. To investigate and try members of the Congress.
4. To try, following charges brought by the Attorney General of the Nation, ministers of the Cabinet, the Public Prosecutor, the Ombudsman, the agents of the Public Ministry before the Court, before the Council of State, and before the tribunals; the directors of the administrative departments, the Controller General of the Republic, the ambassadors and chiefs of diplomatic or consular mission, the governors, the judges of tribunals, and the generals and admirals of the public force for punishable deeds with which they are charged.

• International law

5. To take cognizance of all contentious issues of diplomatic personnel accredited before the national government in cases provided by international law.
6. To draft its own rules of procedure.
7. To exercise other powers stipulated by the law.

Paragraph

When the officials mentioned above have ceased to hold office, these provisions will apply only for punishable offenses related to the functions that they exercised [while in office].

Chapter III: The Contentious Administrative Jurisdiction

• Establishment of administrative courts
• Establishment of constitutional court
• Establishment of military courts

Article 236

The Council of State will be composed of an uneven number of judges determined by law. The Council will be broken down into chambers and sections to separate its jurisdictional functions from the others assigned to it by the Constitution and the law.

The law will stipulate the functions of each of the chambers and sections, the number of judges that comprises them, and their internal organization.

Article 237

The powers of the Council of State are as follows:

1. To exercise the functions of supreme contentious administrative court in accordance with the rules stipulated by the law.
2. To take cognizance of invalid decrees issued by the national government and held unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court.
3. To act as the supreme consultative body of the Government in matters of administration, whose opinion must mandatorily be heard in all cases determined by the Constitution and the laws.

In cases of the transit of foreign troops across Colombia's national territory, the stationing or transit of foreign warships or aircraft in the waters or territory or airspace of the nation, the Government must first seek the opinion of the Council of State.

4. To prepare and present proposals amending the Constitution and other bills.
5. To take cognizance of cases regarding the loss of the investiture of congressmen in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

6. To make its own by-laws and exercise other functions determined by the law.

Article 238

The jurisdiction of the contentious administrative apparatus may temporarily be suspended for the causes, and following the requirements, established by law because of the effects of administrative measures that may be subject to challenge by the judiciary.

Chapter IV: The Constitutional Jurisdiction

Article 239

The Constitutional Court will be composed of an uneven number of members determined by law. The makeup of the Court will take into account the need to select judges belonging to various specialties of the law.

The judges of the Constitutional Court will be elected by the Senate of the Republic for single terms of eight (8) years from lists presented to it by the President of the Republic, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Council of State.

The judges of the Constitutional Court are not eligible for reelection.

Article 240

Those who, during the year previous to the election, had exercised the functions of Cabinet minister or judges of the Supreme Court of Justice or of the Council of State are not eligible for election.

Article 241

The safeguarding of the integrity and supremacy of the Constitution is entrusted to the Constitutional Court in the strict and precise terms of this article. For such a purpose, it will fulfill the following functions:

1. Decide on the petitions of unconstitutionality brought by citizens against measures amending the Constitution, no matter what their origin, exclusively for errors of procedure in their formation.
2. Decide, prior to a popular expression of opinion, on the constitutionality of the call for a referendum or a constituent assembly to amend the Constitution, exclusively for errors of procedure in their formation.
3. Decide on the constitutionality of referendums about laws and popular consultations and plebiscites of a national scope, in case of these last ones exclusively for errors of procedure in their convocation and implementation.
4. Decide on the petitions of unconstitutionality brought by citizens against the laws, both for their substantive content as well as for errors of procedure in their formation.

- Constitutional court term limits
- Constitutional court selection
- Constitutional court term length
- Establishment of administrative courts
- Establishment of constitutional court
- Establishment of military courts

- Constitutional court powers
- Constitutional interpretation
- Constitutionality of legislation

- Referenda

- Referenda

5. Decide on the petitions of unconstitutionality brought by citizens against decrees with the force of law issued by the government on the basis of Article 150, paragraph 10, and Article 341 of the Constitution for their substantive content as well as for errors of procedure in their formation.
6. Decide on the exceptions provided for in Article 137 of the Constitution.
7. Decide definitively on the constitutionality of the legislative decrees issued by the government on the basis of Articles 212, 213, and 215 of the Constitution.
8. Decide definitively on the constitutionality of the bills opposed by the government as unconstitutional and of proposed statutory bills, both on account of their substantive content as well as for errors of procedure in their formation.
9. Revise, in the form determined by law, the judicial decisions connected with the protection of constitutional rights.
10. Decide definitively on the feasibility of international treaties and the laws approving them. With such a purpose, the government will submit them [(the treaties)] to the Court within six (6) days following the sanction of the law. Any citizen may intervene to defend or challenge their constitutionality. If the Court declares them constitutional, the Government may exchange said notes; in the contrary case the laws will not be ratified. When one or several provisions of a multilateral treaty are declared invalid by the Constitutional Court, the President of the Republic alone may declare consent, prescribing the pertinent exception.
11. Draft its own by-laws.

Paragraph

When the Court finds an amendable error in the procedures of formation subject to its control, it will order their return to the authority which issued them so that, if possible, that authority should correct the observed flaw. Once the error is corrected, [the Court] will proceed to decide on the validity of the measure.

Article 242

The processes brought before the Constitutional Court pursuant to matters referred to on this title will be regulated by the law in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Any citizen may implement the public actions provided for in the preceding article and intervene as challenger or defender of the provisions submitted to review (a control) in processes promoted by others as well as in those cases where no public action has occurred.
2. The General Prosecutor of the Nation must intervene in all the processes.

3. Actions to correct errors in form lapse within a (1) year starting from the publication of the said act.
4. Ordinarily, the Court will have sixty (60) days to decide, and the General Prosecutor of the Nation thirty (30) days within which to give his/her opinion.
5. In the processes referred to in paragraph 7 of the previous article, the ordinary deadlines will be reduced to one-third (1/3) and the nonfulfillment [of the deadline] will be the cause of a misdemeanor to be sanctioned according to law.

Article 243

The decisions of the Court in exercising legal checks bars double jeopardy.

No authority may reproduce the substance of a juridical measure declared invalid for fundamental reasons (razones de fondo) while the provisions that served to challenge the ordinary provision and the Constitution remain.

Article 244

The Constitutional Court will notify the President of the Republic or the President of Congress, depending on the case, of the initiation of any process seeking to examine the constitutionality of provisions stipulated by them, respectively. Such notification will not delay the deadlines of the process.

Article 245

The government may not provide employment to the judges of the Constitutional Court during the period that they exercise their function or in the year following their retirement.

Chapter V: Special Jurisdictions

Article 246

The authorities of the indigenous [Indian] peoples may exercise their jurisdictional functions within their territorial jurisdiction in accordance with their own laws and procedures as long as these are not contrary to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. The law will establish the forms of coordination of this special jurisdiction with the national judicial system.

Article 247

The law may create justices of the peace entrusted with the equitable resolution of individual and community conflicts. The law may also order that they be popularly elected.

Article 248

- Right to culture
- Indigenous right to vote
- Indigenous right to representation
- Indigenous right to self governance
- Establishment of administrative courts
- Establishment of constitutional court
- Establishment of military courts

Only sentences handed down definitively in judicial trials qualify as a criminal record or a violation in all legal terms (órdenes legales).

Chapter VI: The Office of Attorney General of the Nation

Article 249

The Office of the Attorney General of the Nation will consist of the Attorney General, his/her assistant attorneys, and other officials as determined by the law.

The Attorney General of the Nation will be elected for a period of four (4) years - by the Supreme Court of Justice from a list originating with the President of the Republic - and is not eligible for reelection. The candidate must possess the same qualities required for a judge of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Office of the Attorney General of the Nation is part of the Judicial Branch and will have administrative and budgetary autonomy.

Article 250

It is the responsibility of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, in the discharge of its duties or following a denunciation, special petition or dispute, to bring criminal charges and to conduct the investigation of the facts that may constitute offenses, if there are sufficient reasons to assume the commission of an offense. Excepted are the crimes committed by members of the public force while on active duty and in relation to their service.

In exercising its responsibilities (funciones), the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation must do the following:

1. Request that the judge responsible for the [constitutional] guarantees take measures that ensure the appearance of the accused (imputados al proceso penal) at trial, the conservation of evidence and the protection of the community, and in particular of the victims.

The judge responsible for the guarantees may be in no case the judge competent to try the matter.

Exceptionally, the law may authorize the Office of Attorney General of the Nation to carry out administrative detentions. In these cases, the judge responsible for respecting the [constitutional] guarantees exercises his/her control, at the latest, within thirty-six (36) hours following the detention.

2. Conduct searches, house visits, seizures and interceptions of communications. In such cases, the judge responsible for the control of guarantees carries out his/her subsequent control, at the latest, within thirty-six (36) hours.
3. Take possession of the material elements of evidence, keeping them in custody while they are being refuted [by the accused]. When additional measures that imply the infringement of fundamental rights are required, the corresponding authorization must be obtained from the judge responsible for the control of guarantees in order to proceed.

4. Present the indictment before a competent judge with a view of initiating a public, oral, adversarial trial with immediacy of the evidence and all other guarantees.

5. Request the preclusion of investigations before a competent judge when there are no merits to the case.

6. Request before a competent judge the necessary judicial measures to assist the victims and order the restoration of the law and the integral redress of those affected with the crime.

7. To oversee the protection of victims, juries, witnesses, and all other intervening parties in the criminal procedure. The law will determine the manner in which the victims may intervene in the criminal procedure and mechanisms of restorative justice.

8. Manage and coordinate the functions of the Judicial Police (Policía Judicial) that are permanently carried out by the National Police (Policía Nacional) and other organs that the law establishes.

9. Comply with all other functions determined by the law.

The Attorney General and his/her deputies have competence in all the national territory.

In the event an indictment is brought, the Attorney General or his/her deputies shall provide, through a competent judge, all the elements of proof and information he/she is aware of, including those favorable to the defendant.

Paragraph

The Office of the General Prosecutor of the Nation will continue to perform, in the new system of inquiry, investigation and criminal judgment, the functions of Article 277 of the National Constitution.

Article 251

The following are special functions of the Attorney General of the Nation:

1. To investigate and bring charges, if there are sufficient grounds, against senior officials who are subject to a trial determined by the Constitution, with the exceptions provided in the Constitution.

2. To appoint and remove from office, in accordance with the law, employees under his/her authority (dependencia).

3. To take charge directly of investigations and procedures, whatever their stage may be, and freely assign and move his/her officials in the investigations and trials. Likewise, by virtue of the principles of unitary management and hierarchy, to determine the position and views that the Office of Attorney General should adopt, without prejudice to the position of the deputy prosecutors in terms and conditions defined by the law.

4. To participate in the planning of state policy in criminal matters and to present draft laws in that respect.
5. To grant temporary powers to public entities that may accomplish functions of the Judicial Police under the responsibility and functional dependence of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation.
6. To provide the Government with information about investigations that are being conducted when these are necessary for the preservation of the public order.

Article 252

Even during states of exception pursuant to Article 212 and 213 of the Constitution, the Government is barred from eliminating or modifying either the organizations or the basic functions of indictment and trial.

Article 253

The law will determine matters relative to the structure and functioning of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation at entry and retirement from the service for those who are unqualified or have incompatibilities with respect to appointment, qualifications, compensation, social benefits, and discipline of the officials and workers under his/her authority.

Chapter VII: The Superior Council of the Judicature

Article 254

The Superior Council of the Judicature will be divided into two chambers:

1. The Administrative Chamber, made up of six (6) judges elected for a period of eight (8) years, [will be] as follows: two (2) by the Supreme Court of Justice, one (1) by the Constitutional Court, and three (3) by the Council of State.
2. The Jurisdictional Disciplinary Chamber [will be] made up of seven (7) judges elected for a period of eight (8) years by the National Congress from lists originating with the Government. Sectional councils of the judicature may also be established as stipulated by law.

Article 255

In order to be a member of the Superior Council of the Judicature the candidate must be Colombian by birth, a citizen in good standing, and over thirty-five (35) years of age; he/she must hold the title of lawyer and have exercised this profession creditably for ten (10) years. The members of the Council may not be selected from among the judges of the same petitioning bodies.

Article 256

The Superior Council of the Judicature or the sectional councils, depending on the case and according to law, will have the powers to do the following:

1. Administer the legal career.
2. Draw up lists of candidates for the appointment of judicial officials and send them to the corresponding responsible entity. Excepted is the penal military jurisdiction, which is to be guided by special regulations.
3. Examine the behavior and sanction the errors of officials of the Judicial Branch as well as those of lawyers practicing their profession in those cases stipulated by law.
4. Oversee the productivity of judicial bodies and offices.
5. Draft the budgetary bill of the Judicial Branch to be transmitted to the Government and implemented in accordance with the approval of Congress.
6. Settle jurisdictional conflicts between different organs.
7. Other matters stipulated by law.

Article 257

In accordance with the law, the Superior Council of the Judicature will exercise the following functions:

1. Determine the division of the territory for judicial purposes and locate or relocate judicial offices.
2. Establish, eliminate, merge, or transfer responsibilities in the administration of justice. In the exercise of this power, the Superior Council of the Judicature may not commit itself to obligations payable by the Treasury that exceed the total amount allocated for the respective service in the law of initial appropriations.
3. Dictate the necessary regulations for the effective functioning of the administration of justice, matters connected with the organization, and internal functions assigned to the various offices, and the regulations of judicial and administrative measures taken in the judicial offices in aspects not provided by the legislative.
4. Propose bills concerning the administration of justice and substantive and procedural codes.
5. Other matters stipulated by law.

TITLE IX: Elections and the Electoral System

Chapter I: Suffrage and Elections

Article 258

Voting is both a right and a duty of citizens. The State will make sure that it is exercised without any type of coercion and in a secret manner in individual booths installed in every polling station, the use of electronic and computerized means of voting notwithstanding. In the elections of candidates, ballot cards, which are numbered and printed on a paper offering sufficient security guarantees, will be used and will be distributed officially. The Electoral Organization will also provide the voters with ballot papers on which the political movements and parties with legal personality and the candidates shall appear clearly identified and in equal conditions. The law will establish voting mechanisms that provide additional and better guarantees for the free exercise of this right of the citizens.

Paragraph 1

The voting process for the election of members of a public body, governor, mayor, or the first round of the presidential election must be repeated one single time when the blank votes constitute the absolute majority in relation to the valid votes. In elections in which a single candidate is to be elected, the candidates of the first ballot may not run again, whereas in elections to public bodies the lists that have not reached the necessary threshold of votes may not be submitted again.

Paragraph 2

The electronic vote may be introduced in order to achieve flexibility and transparency in all voting processes.

Article 259

Those who elect governors and mayors mandate on the elected official the program that he/she presented on registering as a candidate. The law will regulate the exercise of the programmatic vote.

Article 260

The citizens elect in a direct manner the President and Vice President of the Republic, senators, representatives, governors, deputies, mayors, municipal and district councilors, members of the local administrative boards and, when necessary, the members of the Constituent Assembly and the other authorities or officials stipulated by law.

Article 261

Absolute or temporary incapacities will be supplanted by the candidates who, according to their successive descending order of registration, correspond to the same electoral list.

• Secret ballot

• First chamber selection
• Municipal government
• Subsidiary unit government
• Second chamber selection

Absolute incapacities are: in addition to those established by the law; those which are caused by: Death; renunciation motivated and accepted by the plenary of the respective Corporation; loss of investiture; permanent physical incapacity and firm condemnatory sentence issued by a competent judicial authority.

Temporary incapacities are those caused by: the suspension of the exercise of popular investiture, by virtue of a firm judicial decision; leave without remuneration; leave due to incapacity certified by a medical official; a duly proven domestic calamity; and force majeure.

Leave without remuneration cannot be less than three (3) months.

The cases of incapacity, domestic calamity, and leave without remuneration must be approved by the executive committee of the respective body.

Paragraph

The inabilities and incompatibilities specified in the National Constitution and the laws will extend in equal form to those who assume the functions of those who are temporarily incapacitated during the period of their service.

Article 262

The election of the President and Vice President may not overlap other elections. Congressional elections will be carried out on a date separate from the election of departmental and municipal officials.

Article 263

For every popular election process the political parties and movements will submit integrated lists and single candidates, whose number may not exceed the number of seats or offices to be filled in the respective election.

In order to guarantee the equitable representation of the political parties and movements of the relevant citizen groups, the seats in public bodies will be distributed in accordance with the system of the distributing number between the lists of candidates who have crossed a minimum threshold of votes which may not be less than two percent (2%) of the votes cast in the case of the Senate of the Republic or to fifty percent (50%) of the electoral quotient in the case of the other public bodies, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law.

If no lists of candidates cross the threshold, the seats will be distributed in accordance with the system of distributing number.

The law will determine the other aspects of this matter.

Transitory Paragraph

The exercise of the competences of the Congress of the Republic notwithstanding, the National Electoral Council is authorized to regulate the matter for the elections of the authorities of the territorial entities following the entry into force of the present Legislative Act within one (1) month of its promulgation.

In electoral constituencies where two (2) seats must be filled, the system of the electoral quotient applies, subject to a threshold of thirty percent (30%) of the electoral quotient.

- First chamber selection
- Second chamber selection

Article 263-A

The distribution of seats between the members of the respective public body will be made by application of the system of the distributing number. This number is obtained by dividing successively by one, two, three, or more the number of votes received by each list and placing the results in a descending order until the total number of results obtained corresponds to the number of seats to be filled.

The lowest resulting number is called the distributing number (*cifra repartidora*). Each list will obtain the number of seats that corresponds to the number of times the distributing number is contained in the total number of its votes.

Each political party or movement may choose the system of preferential vote. In this case the voter may mark the candidate of his/her preference from the list of names shown on the ballot card. The list will be reorganized according to the number of votes obtained by each candidate. The distribution of seats will take place in descending order, beginning with the candidate who obtained the highest number of preferential votes.

In the case of the political parties and movements that have chosen the system of preferential vote, the votes for the party or movement that have not been given by the voter to any candidate in particular will be counted for the respective list for the purpose of the application of the laws concerning the threshold and the distributing number, but they will not be counted for the reorganization of the list. When the voter votes simultaneously for the political party or movement and for the candidate of his/her preference within the respective list, the vote will be valid and will be counted in favor of the candidate.

Chapter II: The Electoral Authorities

- Electoral commission

Article 264

The National Electoral Council will be composed of nine (9) members elected by the Congress of the Republic in plenary session for an institutional period of four (4) years, in accordance with the system of the distributing number and on the basis of proposals submitted by the political parties or movements with legal personality or by coalitions formed between them. Its members will be public servants exclusively dedicated to the duties of their office; will have the same qualifications, disabilities, incompatibilities, and rights as the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice; and may be reelected one (1) time.

Paragraph

The contentious administrative jurisdiction will decide [any] action of electoral nullity within a maximum period of one (1) year.

If there is only one [such] instance, in accordance with the law, the period for the decision may not exceed six (6) months.

- Electoral commission

Article 265

The National Electoral Council will have the following special powers in accordance with the law:

1. To execute the supreme control and oversight of the electoral organization.

2. To elect and remove the National Registrar of the Civil Status.
3. To have jurisdiction over (conocer) and decide definitively the recourses that are proposed against the decisions of its delegates on the general scrutiny of electoral votes and in such cases to declare the results of the elections and issue the corresponding certifications.
4. To serve the consultative body of the Government in the areas of its competence, to propose government and legislative bills, and to recommend draft decrees.
5. To oversee the execution of the laws concerning parties and political movements and of provisions regarding publicity and political opinion polls; the rights of the opposition and minorities; and the development of the electoral processes under conditions of full guaranties.
6. To apportion the subsidies which the law stipulates for the financing of electoral campaigns and to insure the right of political participation of the citizens.
7. To effect the general scrutiny of all national elections, to declare the results of the election, and to issue the certifications as appropriate.
8. To take cognizance of the juridical identity of the parties and political movements.
9. To regulate the participation of the parties and political movements in the public mass communications media.
10. To cooperate in the realization of internal polls of the parties and movements for the selection of their candidates.
11. To draft its own rules of procedure.
12. Other matters that the law may confer upon it.

Article 266

The National Registrar of the Civil Status will be chosen by the Presidents of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Council of State in a merit- based contest organized in accordance with the law. The term of office will be four (4) years. The Registrar must possess the same qualities that the Political Constitution requires in the case of the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, and must not have exercised functions in the executive committees of political parties or movements in the year immediately preceding his/her election.

He/She may be reelected one time and will exercise the functions determined by the law, including the direction and organization of the elections, the civil registry and the identification of persons, and will conclude contracts in the name of the Nation in the cases provided by law.

The National Registry Office will be staffed by public servants pursuing a special administrative career which may be entered only by means of a merit-based contest and which provides for a flexible retirement in accordance with service needs. In all cases, positions involving administrative or electoral responsibilities are subject to the principle of free removal, in accordance with the law.

Transitory paragraph

The term of the current members of the National Electoral Council and the National Registrar of Civil Status will continue until the year 2006. The following election for any of these positions will take place in accordance with the provisions of the present Legislative Act.

TITLE X: The Control Organisms

Chapter I: The Office of Controller General of the Republic

Article 267

Fiscal control is a public function to be exercised by the Office of the Controller General of the Republic, which oversees the fiscal management of the administration and of individuals or entities that manage funds or assets of the Nation.

Control will be exercised in subsequent and selective form according to the procedures, systems, and principles established by law. However, the law may authorize that, in special cases, oversight be performed by Colombian private enterprises selected on the basis of public competition according to merit and contracted in accordance with the opinion of the Council of State.

Oversight of the fiscal management of the State includes exercising financial control, management, and performance, based on efficiency, economy, equality, and appraising the environmental costs. In exceptional cases as specified by law, the Office of the Controller General may exercise subsequent control over the accounts of any territorial entity.

The Office of the Controller is an entity of a technical nature with administrative and budgetary autonomy. It does not have administrative functions other than those inherent in its own organization.

The Controller will be elected - by the plenum of the Congress in the first month of its sessions for a term equal to that of the President of the Republic - from a list of three (3) [persons] consisting of one (1) candidate each presented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Council of State, and he/she may not be reelected for the following period or continue to exercise his/her functions upon the expiration of said term. Any person who has held this office may not fill any public office at a national level, except for teaching, nor try to win a popularly-elected position until one (1) year after his/her term has lapsed.

Only Congress can accept resignations of the Controller and fill permanent vacancies in the position; temporary absences will be provided for by the Council of State.

To be elected Controller General of the Republic, it is required that one be Colombian by birth and hold active citizenship, be more than 35 years of age; and have a university degree or have been a university professor for at least five (5) years; and to demonstrate additional qualities required by law.

A person may not be elected Controller General if he/she is or has been a member of Congress or has occupied any public office at a national level, except for teaching, during the year immediately preceding the election. Neither may he/she be elected if he/she has been sentenced to imprisonment for common offenses.

In no case may anyone intervene in the vetting of candidates or the election of Controller General who is kin to the candidates to the fourth (4th) level of consanguinity, the second (2nd) level of affinity or the first (1st) civil or legal level.

Article 268

The Controller General of the Republic has the following powers:

1. To prescribe the methods and form for those responsible for managing funds or assets of the nation to render accounts; to establish criteria for financial and operational evaluation and the results that must be deduced (seguirse).
2. To review and close the accounts that must be kept by those responsible for public funds and to determine how efficiently, effectively, and economically they have worked.
3. To keep a record of the public debt of the Nation and of its territorial entities.
4. To require reports on their fiscal management from official employees at any level and from any person or public or private entity that administers the funds or assets of the Nation.
5. To establish responsibility derived from fiscal management, to impose financial sanctions as the case may be, to collect their sum, and to exercise coercive jurisdiction over the balances deducted therefrom.
6. To establish the quality and efficiency of internal fiscal control of the entities and organs of the State.
7. To present to the Congress of the Republic an annual report on the state of natural resources and of the environment.
8. To initiate before the competent authorities, providing respective evidence, penal or disciplinary investigations against anyone who has harmed the patrimonial interests of the State. Under its responsibility, the Office of the Controller may demand, having learned the truth and acted in good faith, the immediate suspension of officials while investigations or appropriate penal or disciplinary proceedings are being completed.
9. To present government bills concerning the system of fiscal control and the organization and functioning of the Office of the Controller General.

• Protection of environment

10. To fill jobs on his/her staff that have been created by the law, through public competition. The law will establish a special system of administrative careers through the selection, promotion and retirement of officials of the Office of the Controller. Those who form part of the bodies that are involved in the application and election of the Controller are prohibited from providing personal and political recommendations for jobs in his/her office.
11. To present information to Congress and to the President of the Republic concerning the carrying out of his/her functions and certification concerning the situation of the finances of the State, in accordance with the law.
12. To issue general rules for harmonizing the systems of fiscal control of all public entities at national and territorial levels.
13. Other matters as specified by law.

To present to the Chamber of Representatives the General Audit of the Budget and of the Treasury and to certify the balance in the public Exchequer presented to Congress by the Controller General.

Article 269

In the public entities, the appropriate authorities are obliged to plan and implement projects, depending on the nature of their functions, methods, and procedures of internal control, in accordance with the provisions of the law that can stipulate exceptions and authorize the contracting for said services with private Colombian enterprises.

Article 270

The law will organize the forms and systems of citizen participation making it possible to oversee the public management completed at the various administrative levels and their results.

Article 271

The results of the preliminary inquiries undertaken by the Office of the Controller will have probatory value before the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation and the competent judge.

Article 272

The oversight of the fiscal administration of the departments, districts, and municipalities where there exist controller's offices are the jurisdiction thereof and will be exercised in subsequent and selective form.

The oversight of municipalities is incumbent on the departmental controller's offices, except for what the law stipulates concerning the municipal controller's offices.

It is the responsibility of the assemblies and of the district and municipal councils to organize the respective controller's offices as technical entities endowed with administrative and budgetary autonomy.

Similarly, they are responsible for electing a controller for a period overlapping that of the governor or mayor, depending on the case, from lists made up of two (2) candidates as presented by the Superior Court of Judicial District and by the appropriate Tribunal of Contentious and Administrative Matters.

No controller may be reelected for the period immediately following his/her term.

Departmental, district, and municipal controllers will exercise, within the scope of their jurisdiction, the functions assigned to the Controller General of the Republic in Article 268 and may, based on authorization by law, contract with private Colombian enterprises for the exercise of fiscal oversight.

In order to be elected departmental, district, or municipal controller, the candidate must be Colombian by birth, a citizen in good standing, be over 25 years old, hold a university degree, and have the other qualifications stipulated by law.

An individual, who in the previous year was a member of the assembly or council responsible for electing the controller, is not eligible for election, nor is an individual who has held public office at the departmental, district, or municipal level, except for teaching faculty.

Whoever has occupied the position of departmental, district, or municipal controller may not hold any official position in the same department, district, or municipality, nor be registered as a candidate for popularly-elected office except a year after termination of his/her previous functions.

Article 273

At the request of any of the proponents, the Controller General of the Republic and other competent authorities of fiscal control will order that any award of a bid be conferred in public.

The cases in which the mechanism of public awards are made and the manner in which the proposals and the conditions under which they are realized will be stipulated by law.

Article 274

The oversight of the fiscal management of the Office of the Controller of the Republic will be exercised by an auditor elected for terms of two (2) years by the Council of State from a list originating from the Supreme Court of Justice.

The law will determine the manner of exercising said oversight at the departmental, district, and municipal level.

Chapter II: The Public Ministry

Article 275

The General Prosecutor of the Nation (Procurador General de la Nación) is the supreme director of the Public Ministry.

Article 276

The General Prosecutor of the Republic will be elected by the Senate for a period of four (4) years from a list made up of candidates selected by the President of the Republic, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Council of State.

Article 277

The General Prosecutor of the Nation, by himself/herself or through his/her delegates and agents, will have the following functions:

1. To oversee the execution of the Constitution, the laws, judicial decisions, and administrative decrees.
2. To protect human rights and insure their effectiveness, with the assistance of the Ombudsman.
3. To defend the interests of society.
4. To defend the collective interests, especially the environment.
5. To oversee the diligent and efficient exercise of administrative functions.
6. To oversee at the highest level the official conduct of those who hold public office, including those popularly elected; exercise on a preferential basis the disciplinary authority; initiate the appropriate investigations and impose the appropriate sanctions in accordance with the law.
7. To intervene in the processes and before the judicial or administrative authorities when it becomes necessary to defend the legal order, the public domain, or fundamental rights and guaranties.
8. To provide an annual report of his/her administration to Congress.
9. To demand from public officials and individuals the information that he/she considers necessary.
10. Other matters stipulated by law.

For the exercise of its functions, the Office of the Public Prosecutor will have powers of judicial policy and will be authorized to take the measures that it considers necessary.

Article 278

The General Prosecutor of the Nation will exercise the following functions directly:

1. Discharge from office, following a hearing and on the basis of justified reasons, any public officials who are guilty of any of the following deficiencies: violating the Constitution or the laws in an obvious manner; deriving obvious and profitable material advantage from the exercise of their duties or functions; impeding in serious manner investigations carried out by the Office of the Public Prosecutor or by an administrative or juridical authority; performing with obvious carelessness the investigation and sanctioning of the disciplinary deficiencies of employees under their authority or in the denunciation of punishable occurrences that they have cognizance of by virtue of exercising their office.

2. Issue proposals in the disciplinary processes pressed against officials subject to special statutes.
3. Present government bills relating to matters under his/her jurisdiction.
4. Exhort Congress to pass laws that insure the promotion, exercise, and protection of human rights and demand their execution from the competent authorities.
5. Make proposals concerning the processes of constitutional control.
6. Appoint and remove, in accordance with the law, officials and employees under his/her jurisdiction.

Article 279

The law will determine matters relative to the structure and functioning of the Office of the General Prosecutor of the Nation; regulate matters relating to the employment of, competitive examinations for, and retirement from the service; and to disabilities and incompatibilities, designation, qualifications, compensation, and the disciplinary regime of all the officials and employees of said organization.

Article 280

The agents of the Public Ministry will have the same qualifications, classification, compensation, rights, and benefits as the magistrates and judges of the hierarchy before whom they exercise their responsibility.

Article 281

The Ombudsman will be part of the Public Ministry and will exercise his/her functions under the supreme direction of the General Prosecutor of the Nation. He/She will be elected for a term of four (4) years on a proposal drawn up by the President of the Republic.

Article 282

The Ombudsman will oversee the promotion, exercise, and publicizing of human rights for which purpose he/she will exercise the following functions:

1. Guiding and instructing the inhabitants of the national territory and Colombians abroad in the exercise and defense of their rights before the competent authorities or private entities.
2. Publicizing human rights and recommending policies for making them known.
3. Invoking the right of habeas corpus and engaging in protective action without prejudice to the right of interested parties.

• Ombudsman

• Ombudsman

• Protection from unjustified restraint

4. Organizing and directing the public defense counsel in the conditions stipulated by law.
5. Mediating popular measures in matters falling under his/her jurisdiction.
6. Presenting proposed bills on matters falling under his/her jurisdiction.
7. Making reports to Congress on the exercise of his/her functions.
8. Other matters stipulated by law.

Article 283

The law will determine matters relating to the organization and functioning of the Office of the Ombudsman.

Article 284

Except in the cases provided in the Constitution and the law, the General Prosecutor of the Nation and Ombudsman will be able to request from the authorities the information necessary for the exercise of their functions without any objection possible on any grounds.

TITLE XI: The Territorial Organization

Chapter I: General Provisions

Article 285

Outside of the general division of the territory, there will be divisions determined by law for the exercise of the functions and services for which the State is responsible.

Article 286

Departments, districts, municipalities, and indigenous reservations are territorial entities.

The law may grant the status of territorial entities to the regions and provinces that are formed under the terms of the Constitution and the law.

Article 287

Territorial entities enjoy autonomy for the management of their interests within the limits of the Constitution and the law. By virtue of this they will have the following rights:

1. To govern themselves under their own authorities.

2. To exercise the jurisdictions appropriate to them.
3. To administer their resources and establish the taxes necessary for the exercise of their functions.
4. To participate in national revenues.

Article 288

The Organic Law on Territorial Organization will establish the distribution of powers between the Nation and the territorial entities.

The powers assigned to the various territorial levels will be exercised in accordance with the principles of coordination, competition, and subsidiarity under the terms stipulated by law.

Article 289

Under the authority of the law, the departments and municipalities located in border areas may promote directly with the territorial entity bordering on the neighboring country on a level of equality, cooperation, and integration, programs whose purpose is to promote community development, the lending of public services, and the protection of the environment.

Article 290

With the execution of the requirements and formalities stipulated by law, and in the cases determined therefrom, the periodic review of the borders of territorial entities will be effected and the official map of the Republic will be published.

Article 291

The members of the public associations of territorial entities may not accept any position in the public administration if doing so would make them lose their investiture.

The controllers and agents may be involved in the joint administrative boards and councils within which they operate in the respective territorial entities only when they are expressly invited for specific purposes.

Article 292

The deputies and councilors and their kin up to the degree stipulated by law are prohibited from participating in executive boards of the decentralized entities of the respective department, district, or municipality.

Spouses or permanent companions of the deputies and councilors may not be designated officials of corresponding territorial entity if they are kin to the second level of consanguinity, first of affinity or merely civil.

Article 293

Without prejudice to what is established in the Constitution, the law will determine the qualifications, disabilities, incompatibilities, date of possession, durations of sessions, absolute or temporary disqualifications, causes of expulsion, and forms of filling the vacancies of the citizens who may be elected by popular vote for the implementation of the public functions in the territorial entities. The law will also stipulate the other necessary provisions for their election and performance of their functions.

Article 294

The law may not concede exemptions nor preferential treatment in relation to the property taxes of the territorial entities. Nor may it impose surtaxes on top of taxes except as stipulated in Article 317.

Article 295

The territorial entities may issue public notes and bonds of public debt, subject to the conditions of the financial market, and also to contract foreign credit, all of this in accordance with the law regulating the matter.

Article 296

For the preservation of the public order or for its restoration where it has been disturbed, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic will be applied forthwith and preferentially over measures decreed by the governors; the decrees and orders of governors will be applied in similar manner and with the same effects in relation to the measures of mayors.

Chapter II: The Departmental Regime

Article 297

The National Congress may decree the formation of new departments as long as the requirements mandated in the Organic Law of Territorial Planning are completed and once the procedures, studies, and popular consultation are verified.

Article 298

The departments enjoy autonomy for the administration of sectional matters as well as the planning and promotion of economic and social development within their territory and within the limits established by the Constitution.

The departments exercise administrative functions of coordination, dovetailing with municipal action, intermediation between the nation and the municipalities, and the lending of the services determined by the Constitution and the laws.

The law will regulate matters connected with the exercise of the powers which the Constitution grants the departments.

Article 299

In each department there will be a popularly elected administrative body known as departmental assembly, which will be composed of no fewer than eleven (11) nor more than thirty-one (31) members. This body will enjoy administrative autonomy and have its own budget.

The regime of disabilities and incompatibilities of the deputies will be determined by law. It may not be less strict than the one provided for members of Congress in the corresponding matters. The term of the deputies will be four (4) years, and they will have the status of public servants.

In order to be elected deputy it is required to be a citizen of full capacity, not have been sentenced to imprisonment, except for political offenses or misdemeanors, and to have resided in the respective electoral district during the immediate previous year to the date of the election.

The members of the Departmental Assembly will have the right to a remuneration during the corresponding sessions, and will be protected by a regime of benefits and social security, as determined in the law.

Article 300

The departmental assemblies, by means of ordinances, exercise the following powers:

1. Regulate the exercise of the functions and the provision of services for which the department is responsible.
2. Enact the regulations connected with the planning, economic and social development, financial support of and borrowing to the municipalities, tourism, transportation, the environment, public works, means of communication, and development of their border areas.
3. Adopt, in accordance with the law, the plans and programs of economic and social development and public works, with the determination of investments and means that are considered necessary to promote their execution and to secure their completion.
4. Decree, in accordance with the law, the taxes and levies necessary for the execution of the departmental functions.
5. Enact the organic rules on the departmental budget and the annual budget of revenues and expenditures.
6. Create and eliminate, subject to the requirements stipulated by law, municipalities, segregate or aggregate municipal territories, and organize provinces.
7. Determine the structure of the departmental administration, the functions of their dependencies, the scales of remuneration appropriate to the various categories of employment; create the public institutions and industrial or commercial enterprises of the department, and authorize the formation of mixed [public-private] companies.

8. Issue policy directives on any matter that is not regulated by law.
9. Authorize the Governor of the Department to make contracts, negotiate loans, transfer goods and exercise, temporarily, specific functions of those which correspond to the Departmental Assemblies.
10. To regulate, concurrently with the municipality, the areas of sports, education, and public health within the limits determined by law.
11. To request reports on the exercise of their respective functions from the Controller General of the Department, the Cabinet Secretary, the chiefs of the administrative departments and the directors of the decentralized entities at the departmental level.
12. To fulfill the other functions assigned to them by the Constitution and the law.

The plans and programs of development and public works will be coordinated and integrated with the municipal, regional, and national plans and programs.

The ordinances referred to in subparagraphs 3, 5, and 7 of this article, those which decree investments, shares, or the transfer of departmental revenues and property, and those that create services for which the department is responsible or from whom the responsibility is transferred to may be enacted or amended only upon the initiative of the Governor.

Article 301

The law will stipulate the cases and the specific functions which the assemblies may delegate in the municipal councils. At any moment, the assemblies may reassume the exercise of the delegated functions.

Article 302

The law may establish for one or several departments various qualifications and jurisdictions of administrative and fiscal management different from those stipulated for them in the Constitution, with attention to the need of improving the administration or lending of public services in accordance with their population, economic and natural resources, and social, cultural, and ecological circumstances.

In order to elaborate on the above, the law may delegate to one or several departments the powers pertaining to national public organs or entities.

Article 303

In each of the departments there will be a governor who will be the head of the sectional administration and legal representative of the department; the governor will be the agent of the President of the Republic for the maintenance of the public order and for the execution of the general economic policy as well as for those matters which, through agreements, the nation agrees to delegate to the department. The governors will be elected for periods of four (4) years and may not be reelected for the subsequent term.

The law will determine the qualifications, requirements, disabilities, and incompatibilities of the governors; regulate their election; determine the cases in

• Subsidiary unit government

which they are permanently or temporarily prevented from discharging of their official duties; and regulate the manner in which the vacancy resulting in these cases is filled; and will stipulate the other provisions necessary for the normal execution of their responsibilities.

Provided that the governor is permanently prevented from discharging the duties of his/her office for more than eighteen (18) months before the end of his/her term, a governor will be elected for the remaining period. In case the end of the term is less than eighteen (18) months away, the President of the Republic will appoint a governor for the rest of the term, who must belong to the party, political group or coalition for which the elected governor had been registered.

Article 304

The President of the Republic, in the restricted cases stipulated by the law, may suspend or remove governors from office.

The regime of disabilities and incompatibilities applying to them will be no less strict than that established for the President of the Republic.

Article 305

The Governor exercises the following powers:

1. Execute and enforce the Constitution as well as the laws, government decrees, and ordinances of the departmental assemblies.
2. Direct and coordinate the department's administrative actions and to act in its name as manager and promoter of the complete development of its territory, in accordance with the Constitution and laws.
3. Direct and coordinate national services as delegated to the governor by the President of the Republic.
4. Present to the departmental assembly in a timely manner proposals for ordinances regarding plans and programs of economic and social development, public works, and the annual budget of revenues and expenditures.
5. Appoint and to remove freely managers or directors of public institutions and of industrial or commercial enterprises of the department. The representatives of the department on the executive boards of such entities and the corresponding directors or managers are agents of the Governor.
6. In accordance with general plans and programs, encourage enterprises, industries, and activities which correspond to the cultural, social and economic development of the department and which do not fall under the responsibility of the Nation or the municipalities.
7. Create, eliminate, and merge positions in the department's dependencies, to define their special functions and to fix their remuneration subject to the law and to respective ordinances. He/she may not create obligations at the expense of the departmental treasury that exceed the global amount specified for the respective service in the budget as initially approved.

8. Eliminate or merge departmental entities in accordance with ordinances.
9. Veto - on grounds of unconstitutionality, illegality, or unsuitability - proposed ordinances, or approve and promulgate them.
10. Examine the acts of municipal councils and mayors and, on grounds of unconstitutionality or illegality, submit them to the competent Tribunal so that it may decide on their validity.
11. See to the accurate collection of departmental revenues, revenues of the decentralized entities, and those which may be the object of transfers by the nation.
12. Convene the departmental assembly for special sessions in which it will only consider the issues and matters for which it was summoned.
13. Select from the lists submitted by the respective national head of administration the managers or sectional heads of public institutions at the national level which operate in the department, in accordance with the law.
14. Exercise administrative functions that the President of the Republic may delegate.
15. Other powers specified by the Constitution, laws, and ordinances.

Article 306

Two (2) or more departments may organize themselves as administrative and planning regions with legal personality, autonomy, and their own resources. Their principal purpose will be the economic and social development of the respective territory.

Article 307

The respective organic law, subject to the prior plan of the Committee of Territorial Planning, will establish the conditions to solicit the conversion of the region into a territorial entity. The decision taken by Congress will be submitted in each case to a referendum by the citizens of the departments concerned.

The same law will establish the powers, organs of administration, and resources of the regions and their participation in the handling of revenues originating from the National Endowment Fund. It will also define the principles for the adoption of the special statute of each region.

Article 308

The law may limit the departmental appropriations earmarked for the honoraria of deputies and the operating expenses of the assemblies and departmental controllers' offices.

Article 309

It will be necessary to transform into a department the districts of Arauca, Casanare, Putumayo, the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina and the police districts (comisaría) of Amazonas, Guaviare, Guainia, Vaupés, and Vichada. The assets and rights which used to belong to the intendencies (intendencias) and police stations on any account will continue being the property of the respective departments.

Article 310

The department of San Andrés Archipelago, Providencia, and Santa Catalina will be regulated, in addition to the provision in the Constitution and the laws for the other departments, by special provisions which in administrative, immigration, fiscal, foreign trade, exchange, financial, and economic development matters will be established by the legislative.

By means of a law approved by the majority of the members of each chamber, it will be possible to limit the exercise of the rights of movement and residence, establish controls on the density of population, regulate the use of the land, and submit to special conditions the transfer of immovable property in order to protect the cultural identity of the native [Indian] communities and preserve the environment and natural resources of the archipelago.

Through the creation of the municipalities that may occur, the departmental assembly will guarantee the institutional expression of the original communities of San Andrés. The municipality of Providencia will have a share of no less than twenty percent (20%) of the total value of said departmental revenues.

Chapter III: The Municipal Regime

Article 311

As the fundamental entity of the political-administrative division of the State, it is the responsibility of the municipality to lend those public services determined by the law, to build the projects required for local progress, to arrange for the development of its territory, to promote community participation, the social and cultural betterment of its inhabitants, and to execute the other functions assigned to it by the Constitution and the laws.

Article 312

In each municipality there will be an administrative body popularly elected for periods of four (4) years which will be known as [the] municipal council. It will be composed by no fewer than seven (7) and no more than twenty-one (21) members, in accordance with the determination made by the law based on the respective population.

The law will determine the qualifications, disabilities, and incompatibilities of the councilors and the schedule of the ordinary sessions of the councils. The councilors will not have the status of public employees.

The law may determine the cases in which the councilors will be entitled to allowances for their attendance at sessions.

The acceptance of any public employment means that the respective councilor is prevented permanently from the discharge of his/her duties.

• Municipal government

Article 313

The councils have the following competences:

1. To regulate the functions and efficient delivery of the services for which the municipality is responsible.
2. To adopt the appropriate plans and programs of economic and social development and of public works.
3. To authorize the mayor to make contracts and exercise temporarily specific functions among those for which the council is responsible.
4. To vote for taxes and local expenditures in accordance with the Constitution and the law.
5. To dictate the organic budgetary regulations and issue annually the budget of revenues and expenditures.
6. To determine the structure of the municipal administration and the functions of their dependencies; the scales of remuneration appropriate to the various categories of employees; create at the initiative of the mayor public institutions and industrial or commercial enterprises and authorize the formation of mixed [public-private] companies.
7. To regulate the uses of the land and, within the limits determined by law, oversee and control the activities connected with the construction and sale of housing slated for residences.
8. To elect a representative for the period determined by law and the other functionaries that the latter stipulates.
9. To dictate the regulations necessary for the control, preservation, and defense of the ecological and cultural patrimony of the municipality.
10. Others which the Constitution and the law assign them.

• Municipal government

Article 314

In each municipality there will be a mayor, [the] head of the local administration and legal representative of the municipality, who will be popularly-elected for institutional periods of four (4) years and may not be reelected for the subsequent period.

When the mayor is permanently prevented from discharging the duties of his/her office for more than eighteen (18) months before the end of his/her term, a mayor will be elected for the remaining period. In case the end of the term is less than eighteen (18) months away, the Governor will appoint a mayor for the rest of the term, who must belong to the party, political group or coalition for which the elected mayor had been registered.

The President [of the Republic] and the governors, in the restricted cases stipulated by the law, may suspend mayors or remove them from office.

The law will establish the sanctions that apply for the improper exercise of that power.

Article 315

The following are powers of the mayor:

1. To execute and cause to be executed the Constitution, the law, the decrees of the government, the ordinances, and the resolutions of the council.
2. To protect the public order in the municipality, in accordance with the law and the instructions and orders that the mayor may receive from the President of the Republic and the respective governor. The mayor is the highest police authority of the municipality. The National Police will promptly and diligently execute the orders given to it by the mayor through the channel of the respective commander.
3. To direct the administration of the municipality; secure the execution of the functions and the delivery of services for which the mayor is responsible; represent it in a judicial and extrajudicial capacity; and appoint and remove the officials under his/her jurisdiction as well as the managers or directors of the public institutions and the industrial or commercial enterprises of a local character, in accordance with the pertinent provisions.
4. To eliminate or merge municipal entities and dependencies, in accordance with the respective resolutions.
5. To present in timely manner to the Council proposals concerning the plans and programs of economic and social development, public works, the annual budget of revenues and expenditures, and other measures that the mayor may find appropriate for the effective operation of the municipality.
6. To sanction and promulgate the resolutions which the Council may have approved and to veto those that he/she considers inappropriate or contrary to the legal regulations.
7. To create, eliminate, or merge positions under the mayor's jurisdiction, to stipulate the special functions and determine their emoluments in accordance with the relevant resolutions. The mayor may not create obligations that exceed the total amount allocated for personnel expenditures in the initially approved budget.
8. To cooperate with the Council for the effective execution of its functions, present to it general reports on his/her administration, and convoke it to special sessions in which only those issues and matters for which it was summoned may be examined.
9. To manage municipal expenditures in accordance with the investment plan and the budget.
10. Other matters which the Constitution and the law stipulate.

Article 316

In the balloting held for the election of local authorities and for the decision of matters of like nature, only citizens residing in the respective municipality may participate.

Article 317

Only municipalities may tax real estate. This does not bar other entities from imposing appraisal levies.

The law will allocate a percentage of these taxes, which may not exceed the average of existing tax surcharges, to the entities entrusted with the protection and conservation of the environment and the renewable natural resources, in accordance with the development plans of the municipalities of the area under their jurisdiction.

Article 318

With the purpose of improving the provision of services and securing the participation of the citizenry in the handling of public affairs of a local character, the councils may divide their municipalities into communes when urban areas are involved, and into jurisdictions in the case of rural zones.

In each of the communes or jurisdictions, there will be a popularly-elected local administrative board made up of a number of members determined by law and which will have the following functions:

1. To participate in the elaboration of municipal plans and programs of economic and social development and public works.
2. To oversee and control the provision of municipal services in its commune or jurisdiction and the investments realized with public funds.
3. To formulate investment proposals before the national, departmental, and municipal authorities entrusted with the elaboration of the respective investment plans.
4. To distribute the overall share allocated to it by the municipal budget.
5. To exercise the functions delegated to it by the council and other local authorities.

The departmental assemblies may organize administrative boards for the execution of the functions stipulated for them by the act of their establishment in the territory which the latter itself determines.

Article 319

When two (2) or more municipalities have economic, social, and fiscal relations which give to the whole characteristics of a metropolitan area, they may organize themselves as an administrative entity entrusted with programming and coordinating the harmonious and integrated development of the territory placed under their authority; rationalize the provision of public services for those who are responsible for it, and, if such is the case, jointly provide some of them; and execute

projects of metropolitan interest.

The law of territorial planning will adopt for the metropolitan areas an administrative and fiscal regime of special character; will guarantee that in their organs of administration the respective municipal authorities may enjoy adequate participation; and will stipulate the form of convoking and holding the popular consultations which the municipalities involved may decide upon.

Once the popular consultation is held, the respective mayors and municipal councilors will record in a protocol the configuration of the area and will define its powers, financing, and authorities, in accordance with the law.

The metropolitan areas may convert themselves into districts in accordance with the law.

Article 320

The law may establish categories of municipalities in accordance with their population, fiscal resources, economic importance, and geographic situation, and stipulate a specific regime for their organization, government, and administration.

Article 321

The provinces are made up of municipalities or adjacent indigenous territories belonging to the same department.

The law will stipulate the basic statute and determine the administrative regime of the provinces that may be organized for the execution of the functions delegated to them by national or departmental entities and which the law assigns to them and to the municipalities that make them up.

The provinces will be created by ordinance, at the initiative of the governor, the mayors of the respective municipalities, or the number of citizens determined by law.

For admission to an already constituted province, a popular consultation must be held in the municipalities involved.

The department and municipalities will bring to the provinces the percentage of their current revenues that the assembly and respective councils will determine.

Chapter IV: The Special Regime

Article 322

Bogotá, Capital of the Republic and of the Department of Cundinamarca, is organized as District Capital.

Its political, fiscal, and administrative regime are determined by the Constitution, the special laws that are enacted for this purpose, and the provisions applicable to the municipalities.

Based on the general rules established by the law, the council will, at the initiative of the mayor, divide the territory of the district into localities, in accordance with the social characteristics of its inhabitants, and will make the corresponding allocation of powers and administrative functions.

It will be the responsibility of the district authorities to guarantee the harmonious and integrated development of the city and the efficient provision of the services for which the district is responsible; the management of matters proper to their territory will be the responsibility of the local authorities.

• National capital

Article 323

The district council will consist of one (1) councilor for every one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) inhabitants or a fraction higher than seventy-five thousand (75,000) inhabitants that its territory may have.

In each of the localities there will be an administrative board, popularly elected for periods of four (4) years, which will be composed of no fewer than seven (7) aldermen/alderwomen, in accordance with the determination of the District Council made on the basis of the respective population.

The election of the senior mayor, the district councilors, and the aldermen/alderwomen will be held on the same day for periods of four (4) years; the mayor may not be reelected for the following term.

When the senior mayor is permanently prevented from discharging the duties of his/her office more than eighteen (18) months before the end of his/her term, a senior mayor will be elected for the remaining period. In case the end of the term is less than eighteen (18) months away, the President of the Republic will appoint a senior mayor for the rest of the term, who must belong to the party, political group or coalition for which the elected mayor had been registered.

The local mayors will be designated by the senior mayor from a list submitted by the competent administrative board.

In the restricted cases stipulated by the law, the President of the Republic may suspend or remove the senior mayor from office.

The councilors and aldermen/alderwomen may not form part of the executive boards of the decentralized entities.

Article 324

The local administrative boards will apportion and appropriate the aggregates which are allocated to the localities in the annual budget of the district, taking into account the basic unsatisfied needs of their population.

Concerning the departmental revenues that are produced in Santa Fe de Bogotá, the law will determine the share appropriate to the capital of the Republic. Such share may not be superior to that established at the date this Constitution goes into effect.

Article 325

With the purpose of guaranteeing the execution of the plans and programs of integral development and the timely and efficient provision of the services for which it is responsible, within the terms set by the Constitution and the law, the Capital District may form a metropolitan area with the adjacent municipalities and a region with other territorial entities of departmental character.

Article 326

The adjacent municipalities may become incorporated into the Capital District if this is what the citizens who reside in them determine by means of a vote that will be held when the District Council has expressed its approval of such incorporation. If the latter occurs, the constitutional and legal provisions in force will be applied to the old municipality for the other localities that make up the Capital District.

Article 327

In the elections of governor and deputies to the Departmental Assembly of Cundinamarca, the citizens registered in the electoral rolls of the Capital District will not participate.

Article 328

The Tourist and Cultural District of Cartagena de Indias and the Touristic, Cultural, and Historic District of Santa Marta will retain their regime and character.

Article 329

The configuration of the indigenous [Indian] territorial entities will be drawn subject to the provisions of the Organic Law of Territorial Planning, and their delimitation will be effected by the national government with the participation of the representatives of the indigenous communities following the plan of the Commission of Territorial Planning.

The safeguards that apply relate to collective property which may not be sold.

The law will define the relations and coordination of these entities with those of which they form a part.

Paragraph

In the case of an indigenous [Indian] territory that may include the territory of two (2) or more departments, its administration will be implemented by indigenous councils in coordination with the governors of the respective departments. In case that such territory should decide to constitute itself as a territorial entity, this will be done in compliance with the requirements established by the first clause of this article.

Article 330

In accordance with the Constitution and the laws, the indigenous territories will be governed by the councils formed and regulated according to the uses and customs of their communities and will exercise the following functions:

1. Oversee the application of the legal regulations concerning the uses of the land and settlement of their territories.
2. Design the policies, plans and programs of economic and social development within their territory, in accordance with the National Development Plan.
3. Promote public investments in their territories and oversee their appropriate implementation.
4. Collect and distribute their funds.
5. Oversee the conservation of natural resources.

6. Coordinate the programs and projects promoted by the different communities in their territory.
7. Cooperate with the maintenance of the public order within their territory in accordance with the instructions and provisions of the national government.
8. Represent the territories before the national government and the other entities in which they are integrated; and
9. Other matters stipulated by the Constitution and the law.

Paragraph

The exploitation of the natural resources in the indigenous territories will be done without impairing the cultural, social, and economic integrity of the indigenous communities. In the decisions adopted with respect to said exploitation, the Government will encourage the participation of the representatives of the respective communities.

Article 331

The Autonomous Regional Corporation of the Río Grande de la Magdalena entrusted with the improvement of navigation, port activity, the improvement and conservation of land, the generation and distribution of energy, and the use and conservation of the environment, fishing resources, and other renewable natural resources will be established.

The law will determine its organization and sources of financing and will define in favor of the riparian municipalities special treatment in the assignment of benefits and in their share of current national revenues.

TITLE XII: The Economic and Public Finance Regime

Chapter I: General Provisions

Article 332

The State is the owner of the subsoil and of the natural, non-renewable resources without prejudice to the rights acquired and fulfilled in accordance with prior laws.

Article 333

Economic activity and private initiative must not be impeded within the limits of the public good. For their exercise, no one may demand prior permission or licenses without authorization of the law.

Free economic competition is a right of everyone, entailing responsibilities.

The enterprise, as a basis of development, has a social function that implies obligations. The state will strengthen the joint organizations and stimulate enterprise development.

The State, mandated by the law, will check the impediments to or restrictions of economic freedom and will avoid or control any abuse that individuals or enterprises may create thanks to their dominant position in the national marketplace.

The law will delimit the scope of economic freedom when the social interest, the environment, and the cultural patrimony of the nation demand it.

Article 334

The general management of the economy is the responsibility of the State. By mandate of the law, the State will intervene in the exploitation of natural resources, land use, the production, distribution, use, and consumption of goods, and in the public and private services in order to rationalize the economy with the purpose of achieving an improved quality of life of its inhabitants, the equitable distribution of opportunities, and the benefits of development and conservation of a healthy environment.

In a special manner, the State will intervene for the sake of the full employment of the human resources and to ascertain that all individuals, especially those of low income, may have effective access to basic goods and services. And also, to promote productivity and competitiveness and the harmonious development of the regions.

Article 335

The financial, stock exchange, insurance, and any other activities related to the handling, exploitation, and investment of the resources referred to in Article 150, paragraph 19(d) are of public interest and may only be exercised following the prior authorization of the State, in accordance with the law, which will regulate the government's form of intervention in these areas and promote the equitable generalization of credit.

Article 336

No monopoly may be established except through the free play of the marketplace and to promote the public or social interest and in accordance with the law.

The law which establishes a monopoly may not be applied before those individuals, who by virtue of it must relinquish the pursuit of a legal economic activity, are fully indemnified.

The organization, administration, control, and exploitation of financial monopolies will be subjected to a specific regime, determined by the law of government initiative.

Revenues obtained in the exercise of the monopolies of games of chance will be earmarked exclusively to the public health services.

Revenues obtained in the exercise of the liquor monopoly will be earmarked on a preferential basis to the health and educational services.

Tax evasion with respect to revenues originating from financial monopolies will be sanctioned as a crime within the limits established by law.

The government will sell or liquidate the monopolistic enterprises of the State and transfer to third parties the exploitation of their operation when the requirements of efficiency are not met within the limits established by law.

In all cases the rights acquired by the workers will be respected.

Article 337

The law may establish for the border regions, whether on land or sea, special regulations in economic and social matters tending to promote their development.

Article 338

In peacetime, only Congress, departmental assemblies, and district and municipal councils may levy fiscal or fiscal-like dues. The laws, ordinances, and resolutions must determine directly active and passive earnings, the events and bases that are taxable, and the rates of the levies.

The laws, ordinances, and resolutions may permit that the authorities determine the rate of taxes and levies that are collected from taxpayers to offset the costs of the services which the authorities provide or participation in the benefits that pertain to them; but the system and the method to define such costs and benefits and the manner of allocating them must be determined by the law, ordinances, or resolutions.

The laws, ordinances, or resolutions that regulate levies based on the result of taxable events occurring during a specific period may not be reapplied except from the date following the entering into effect of the respective law, ordinance, or resolution.

Chapter II: The Development Plans

Article 339

There will be a National Development Plan consisting of a general part and a plan of investments of the national public entities. In the general part the long-term national purposes and objectives and the strategies and general orientations of economic, environmental and social policy, in particular the governmental strategies in the fight against poverty, will be laid down. The public investment plan will contain the multi-year budgets of the principal programs, strategies and projects and the specification of the financial resources required for their execution.

The territorial entities will elaborate and adopt, in a concerted manner between them and the National Government, development plans with the purpose of ensuring the efficient use of their resources, the development of strategies in the fight against poverty and the adequate execution of the functions assigned to them by the Constitution and the law. The plans of the territorial entities will consist of a strategic plan and a plan for short and long term investments.

Article 340

There will be a National Planning Council made up of the representatives of the territorial entities and of the economic, social, ecological, community, and cultural sectors. The Council will have a consultative character and will serve as a forum for the discussion of the National Development Plan.

The members of the National Council will be designated by the President of the Republic from lists presented to him/her by the authorities and organizations of the entities and sectors referred to in the previous clause and who will have to be or to have been involved in said activities. Their term will be eight (8) years, and every four (4) years the Council will be renovated in part in the form established by law.

There will also be planning councils in the territorial entities, in accordance with the law.

• Economic plans

The National Council and the territorial planning councils constitute the National Planning System.

Article 341

The Government will elaborate the National Development Plan with the active participation of the planning authorities, of the territorial entities and the Superior Council of Judicature and will submit the draft plan to the National Planning Council for its views. After receiving the opinion of the Council, it will proceed to effect those amendments that it considers appropriate and will present the plan to the consideration of Congress within six (6) months following the initiation of the respective presidential term.

Based on the report that the joint committees of economic affairs draw up, each chamber will discuss and evaluate the plan in plenary session. Disagreements about the content of the general part, if there were any, will not prevent the government from executing the proposed policies in matters falling under its jurisdiction. However, should the government decide to amend the general part of the plan, it will have to follow the procedure indicated in the following article.

The National Investment Plan will be enacted by means of a law which will have priority over the other laws; consequently, its mandates will constitute suitable means for its execution and will supplement existing ones without the need for issuing subsequent laws. Nevertheless, in the annual budgetary laws it will be possible to increase or decrease the shares and resources approved in the planning law. If Congress does not approve the National Public Investment Plan within three (3) months following its presentation, the Government may put it into effect through a decree having the force of law.

Congress may modify the Public Investment Plan as long as the financial balance is maintained. Any increase of borrowing authorizations requested in the governmental draft plan or the inclusion of investment plans not considered by the [investment plans] will require the approval of the national Government.

Article 342

The appropriate organic law will regulate everything concerned with the procedures of the drafting, approval, and execution of the development plans and will use the assigned mechanisms for their harmonization and for the alignment of the official budgets with them.

It will also determine the organization and functions of the National Planning Council and of the territorial councils as well as the procedures in accordance with which citizens' participation will be effective in the discussion of the development plans and the appropriate modifications, in accordance with what is established in the Constitution.

Article 343

The national planning entity stipulated by the law will be responsible for the planning and organization of the systems of evaluation of the management and performance of the public administration, both with regard to investment policies and investment plans under the terms that it defines.

Article 344

The departmental planning organs will make the evaluation of management and performance concerning the planning, development, and investment programs of the departments and municipalities and will participate in the preparation of the budgets of the latter in the limits stipulated by the law.

In each case, the national planning organ may, in selective manner, carry out said evaluation of any territorial entity.

Chapter III: The Budget

Article 345

In peacetime, it is not permitted to collect levies or taxes that are not included in the revenues of the budget or to make payments from Treasury funds which are not included in the budgetary expenditures.

Nor may any public expenditure be incurred that has not been decreed by Congress, the departmental assemblies, or the district or municipal councils, or any credit transferred which is not projected in the respective budget.

Article 346

The Government will formulate annually the Revenues Budget and Appropriations Law which must correspond to the National Development Plan and the annual objectives of the primary balance of the non-financial public sector and will present it to Congress within the first ten (10) days of each legislature.

In the Appropriations Law, no part whatsoever may be included that does not correspond to a legally-recognized credit or an expenditure decreed in accordance with an earlier law or a budget for the Government to duly serve the functioning of the branches of government, the servicing of the debt, or earmarked to implement the National Development Plan.

The economic committees of the two chambers will deliberate jointly to give the first reading to the proposed Revenues Budget and Appropriations Law.

Article 347

The appropriations bill must include the totality of the expenditure which the State plans to implement during the respective fiscal period. If the legally-authorized revenues are not sufficient to cover the projected expenditure, the Government will propose separately, before the same committees that are considering the budget bill, the creation of new revenues or the modification of existing ones to finance the amount of contemplated expenditure.

The budget may be approved without the completion of the bill raising additional revenues which progress may continue in the subsequent legislative term.

• Transitional provisions

Transitory paragraph

During the years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 the total amount of the appropriations authorized by the annual budget law for general expenditures, other than those earmarked for the payment of pensions, health [costs], defense expenditure, personal services, of the General System of Shares and for other transfers determined by the law, may not be increased from one year to another by a percentage superior to the inflation rate resulting for each of them, plus one point five percent (1.5%).

The limitation of the amount of appropriations will not apply to those [appropriations] necessary to meet the expenditure decreed by using the powers under a State of Exception.

• Budget bills

Article 348

If Congress does not issue the budget, the one presented by the government will apply within the limits of the preceding article; should the budget not be presented by the same deadline, [the budget] of the previous year will apply, but the government may reduce expenditures and consequently eliminate or reshuffle jobs when the computations of the revenues of the new fiscal year so mandate.

• Budget bills

Article 349

During the first three (3) months of each legislature and strictly in accordance with the rules of the Organic Law, Congress will discuss and issue the General Revenues Budget and Appropriations Law.

Estimates of the revenues, credit resources, and proceeds of the Treasury balance may not be increased by Congress except following the prior opinion and favorable endorsement of the appropriate minister.

Article 350

The Appropriations Law must have a component entitled public social expenditure that will consolidate the parts of such a nature according to a definition made by the respective organic law. Except in case of foreign war or for reasons of national security, public social expenditure will have priority over any other allocation.

In the territorial distribution of the public social expenditures, account will be taken of the number of individuals with unsatisfied basic needs, the population, and fiscal administrative efficiency, according to the regulations mandated by the law.

The investment budget may not be reduced percentage-wise compared to the earlier year with respect to the total expenditure of the corresponding Appropriations Law.

• Budget bills

Article 351

The Congress may not increase any of the sections of the estimated budgetary expenditures proposed by the Government or include a new section except with the written consent of the appropriate minister.

The Congress may eliminate or reduce parts of the expenditures proposed by the government with the exception of those needed for the servicing of the public debt, the other contractual obligations of the State, integral funding of the ordinary services of the administration, and the investments authorized in the plans and programs referred to in Article 341.

Should the computation of revenues increase or should some of the parts of the respective estimate be eliminated, the amounts made available in this manner, without exceeding their aggregate, may be applied to other investments or authorized outlays in accordance with what is prescribed in the final clause of Article 349 of the Constitution.

Article 352

In addition to what is mentioned in this Constitution, the Organic Law of the Budget will regulate matters corresponding to the programming, approval, modification, and execution of the budgets of the nation, of the territorial entities, and those decentralized entities of any administrative level and their coordination with the National Development Plan as well as the capacity of the organs and state entities to enter into contracts.

Article 353

The principles and provisions established in this title will apply, as far as they are pertinent, to the territorial entities for the elaboration, approval, and execution of their budget.

Article 354

There is a General Accountant, an official of the Executive Branch, who will be responsible for the general accounting of the nation and will consolidate the territories or services of the nation with that of its decentralized entities, no matter what the level to which they may belong, except for the execution of the budget, over which the Office of the Controller has jurisdiction.

The functions of streamlining, centralizing, and consolidating the public accounting system, elaborating on the general balance, and determining the accounting principles that must apply in the country, in accordance with the law, are the responsibility of the General Accountant.

Paragraph

Six (6) months following the close of the fiscal year, the national government will send to Congress the budgetary balance, audited by the Office of the Controller General of the Republic, for its information and analysis.

Article 355

None of the branches or organs of government may decree subsidies or donations in favor of individuals or legal entities in the private sector.

At the national, departmental, district, and municipal levels, the government may, with the resources of the respective budgets, sign contracts with non-profit private entities and of recognized capability in order to promote programs and activities of public interest, in accordance with the National Plan and the sectional development plans. The National Government will regulate the matter.

Chapter IV: The Distribution of Resources and Jurisdictions

Article 356

Except for what the Constitution provides, the law will determine, at the initiative of the Government, the services for which the Nation and the Departments, Districts, and Municipalities are responsible. In order to take care of the services for which they are responsible and to supply the resources for their adequate provision, the General System of Shares of the Departments, Districts, and Municipalities is hereby established.

The Districts will have the same competences as the municipalities and departments for the purposes of distribution of the General System of Shares that the law establishes.

For these purposes, the indigenous territorial entities, will be beneficiaries, once they are constituted. Likewise, the law will designate the indigenous reservations as beneficiaries, provided that they have not constituted themselves as indigenous territorial entities.

The resources of the General System of Shares of the departments, districts and municipalities will be earmarked for the financing of the services for which they are responsible, according priority to the health service and the services of pre-school, primary, secondary and intermediate education, ensuring the provision of the services and the extension of coverage.

Taking into account the principles of solidarity, complementarity and subsidiarity, the law will establish the cases in which the Nation may contribute to the financing of the expenditure of those services which, in accordance with the determination may be the law, fall within the competence of the departments, districts and municipalities.

The law will regulate the criteria of distribution of the General System of Shares of the Departments, Districts and Municipalities, in accordance with the competences which it assigns to each of these entities; it will contain the provisions necessary for the implementation of the General System of Shares, incorporating principles of distribution which take into account the following criteria:

- a. In the education and health sector: the population that has been taken care of and the population that will have to be taken care of, the distribution of the urban and rural population, administrative and fiscal efficiency, and equity;
- b. In other sectors: population, the distribution of the urban and rural population, administrative and fiscal efficiency, and relative poverty.

Competences may not be decentralized without the previous allocation of sufficient fiscal resources for their discharge.

The distribution of the resources of the General System of Shares of the Departments, Districts and Municipalities will take place by sectors defined by the law.

The amount of the resources that are assigned to the sectors of health and education may not be lower than the amount transferred to each of these sectors on the enactment of the present Legislative Act.

• Transitional provisions

Transitory Paragraph

The Government must present a bill regulating the organization and functioning of the General System of Shares of the Departments, Districts and Municipalities, on the first month of sessions of the forthcoming legislative period, at the latest.

Article 357

The amount of the General System of Shares of the Departments, Districts and Municipalities will be increased annually by a percentage equal to the average percentage variation experience by the current revenue of the Nation during the preceding four (4) years, including the one corresponding to the estimate for the budget in execution.

For the purpose of calculating the variation of the current revenues of the Nation referred to in the preceding subparagraph, the taxes resulting from State of Exception measures are excluded, unless Congress makes them permanent in the following year.

The municipalities classified in the fourth, fifth and sixth categories in accordance with the rules in force may freely allocate up to twenty-eight percent (28%) of the resources they receive from the General System of Shares of the Departments, Districts and Municipalities for investment and other expenditure inherent to the functioning of the municipal administration, with the exception of the resources earmarked for education and health.

• Transitional provisions

Transitory Paragraph 1

The General System of Shares of the Departments, Districts, and Municipalities will have as its initial base the amount of resources transferred by the Nation to the territorial entities before the entry into force of the present Legislative Act, from fiscal funds, participation of the municipalities in the current revenue of the Nation, and the complementary transfer to the fiscal fund for education which, for the year 2001, constitute an estimated sum of ten point nine hundred and sixty-two (10.962) billion pesos.

In the case of education, the initial base includes the costs for the teaching and administrative staff paid for with fiscal funds and the education compensation fund, the costs for the teaching staff and other education expenditure at the level of districts and municipalities financed with the participations in the current revenue of the Nation, and the costs for the teaching staff, the administrative staff of the education facilities and the school principals at the departmental and municipal level paid for with their own resources, all of them [as arising] on November 1, 2000. From January 1, 2002, this inclusion will be automatic.

• Transitional provisions

Transitory Paragraph 2

During the years between 2002 and 2008, the amount of the General System of Shares will grow by a percentage equal to the resulting inflation rate, plus an additional growth which will increase by stages in the following manner: for the years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005, the increase will be two percent (2%); for the years 2006, 2007, and 2008 the increase will be two point five percent (2.5%).

If, during the transition period the real growth of the economy (gross domestic product) certified by the DANE in May of the following year is higher than four percent (4%), the additional growth of the General System of Shares referred to in this paragraph will increase in a proportion equivalent to the growth exceeding four percent (4%), after discount of the percentages which the Nation may have had to assume when the real growth of the economy was not sufficient to finance the additional two percent (2%) during the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, and the additional two point five percent (2.5%) for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008.

• Transitional provisions

Transitory Paragraph 3

At the end of the transition period, the percentage of the current revenue of the Nation earmarked for the General System of Shares will be, at a minimum, the percentage constitutionally transferred in the year 2001. The law will establish, at the initiative of the Government, the grading of the increase authorized by this paragraph.

In any case, after the transition period, Congress may, increase on its own initiative and by law the percentage every five (5) years.

The Congress of the Republic may likewise, during the existence of the General System of Shares of the Departments, Districts and Municipalities, revise on its own initiative the liquidity base every five (5) years.

Article 358

For the consequences contemplated in the two (2) previous articles, current revenues are to be understood as those constituted by tax and non-tax revenues with the exception of capital revenues.

Article 359

No national revenues will be specifically earmarked. Excepted are the following:

1. The shares provided in the Constitution for the benefit of Departments, Districts, and Municipalities.
2. Those earmarked for social investment.
3. Those which, based on the earlier laws, the nation assigns to social forecasting entities and the former intendencies and police districts.

• Ownership of natural resources

Article 360

The law will determine the conditions for the exploitation of as well as the rights of the territorial entities over non-renewable natural resources.

The exploitation of a non-renewable natural resource will produce in favor of the State an economic offset by way of privileges without prejudice to any other right or compensation that may be contracted.

The departments and municipalities in whose territory will be exploited non-renewable natural resources, as well as the maritime and river ports through which said derived resources or products are shipped will be entitled to participate in the grants and compensations.

Article 361

With the revenue accruing from the sovereign rights that are not assigned to the departments and municipalities, a National Endowment Fund will be created of which resources will be earmarked for the territorial entities within the limits stipulated by the law. These funds will be applied to the promotion of mining, the preservation of the environment, and to financing regional projects of investment defined as having priority in the development plans of the respective territorial entities.

Article 362

The assets and revenues originating from taxes or other sources relating to the exploitation of monopolies of the territorial entities are their exclusive property and enjoy the same guaranties as the property and income of individuals.

Departmental and municipal taxes enjoy constitutional protection and, consequently, the law may not transfer them to the nation, except temporarily in the case of a foreign war.

Article 363

The tax system is based on the principles of equity, efficiency, and progressivity.

The tax laws will not be applied retroactively.

Article 364

The domestic and foreign indebtedness of the nation and the territorial entities may not exceed their capacity for repayment. The law will regulate this matter.

Chapter V: The Social Purpose of the State and of the Public Services

Article 365

The public services are inherent in the social purpose of the State. It is the duty of the State to insure the efficient provision thereof to all the inhabitants of the national territory.

The public services will be subjected to the juridical regime determined by the law, [and] may be provided by the State directly or indirectly, by organized communities, or by individuals. In any case, the State will maintain the regulation, control, and application of said services. If, for reasons of sovereignty or social interest, the State, by means of the law approved by the majority of the members of both Chambers [and] upon the initiative of the Government, should decide to earmark for itself specific strategic or public service activities, it must indemnify, beforehand and fully, those individuals who by virtue of the said law are deprived of the exercise of a lawful activity.

Article 366

The general well-being and improvement of the population's quality of life are social purposes of the State. A basic objective of [the State's] activity will be to address the unfulfilled public health, educational, environmental, and drinking water needs of

• Right to reasonable standard of living

those affected.

For such an outcome, in the plans and budgets of the nation and of the territorial entities, public social expenditures will have priority over any other allocation.

• Reference to fraternity/solidarity

Article 367

The law will determine the relative jurisdictions and responsibilities for the provision of domestic public services, their coverage, quality, and financing, and the schedule of rates taken into account in addition to the cost criteria, those of solidarity, and of redistribution of revenues.

Home public services will be provided directly by each municipality when the technical and economic characteristics of the service and the general benefits permit them and make them advisable, and the departments will execute functions of support and coordination.

The law will determine the competent entities that will determine rates.

Article 368

The nation, departments, districts, municipalities, and decentralized entities may grant subsidies in their respective budgets so that low-income individuals may pay the costs (tarifas) of home public services that cover their basic necessities.

Article 369

The law will determine the duties and rights of users (usuarios) [of home public services], the regime of their protection, and their forms of participation in the management and funding of the State enterprises that provide the service. Similarly, the law will define the participation of the municipalities or their representatives in the entities and enterprises that provide the home public services.

Article 370

It is the responsibility of the President of the Republic to stipulate, subject to the law, the general policies of administration and efficiency control of the home public services and to exercise through the Office of the Superintendent of Home Public Services the control, inspection, and oversight of the entities that provide them.

Chapter VI: The Central Bank

• Central bank

Article 371

The Bank of the Republic exercises the functions of a central bank. It is organized as a legal public entity with administrative, patrimonial, and technical autonomy, subject to its own legal regime.

The following are the basic functions of the Bank of the Republic: to regulate the money supply, international exchanges, and credit; to issue legal tender; to administer the international reserves; to be the lender of last resort and banker of the credit institutions; and to serve as the government's fiscal agent. All these functions will be exercised in coordination with the general economic policy.

The Bank submits a report to Congress on the execution of the policies for which it is responsible and on other matters [Congress] requested of it.

• Central bank

Article 372

The executive board of the Bank of the Republic will be the monetary, exchange, and credit authority, in accordance with the functions assigned to it by law. It will be responsible for managing and executing the functions of the Bank and will be made up of seven (7) members, among them the Minister of Finance, who will chair it. The Director of the Bank will be elected by the executive board and will be one of its members. The five (5) other members, who can hold no other employment, will be appointed by the President of the Republic for renewable terms of four (4) years, replacing two (2) of the members every four (4) years. The members of the executive board will represent the interest of the nation exclusively.

The Congress will stipulate the law which will regulate the Bank of the Republic for the exercise of its functions and the regulations under which the Government will issue the statutes of the Bank. These will determine, among other things, the form of its organization, its legal regime, the functioning of its executive board and its board of directors, the term of the director, the rules for the constitution of its reserves, among them, those of exchange and monetary stabilization, and the future application of its earnings.

The President of the Republic will perform the inspection, oversight, and control of the Bank within the terms stipulated by law.

• Central bank

Article 373

The State, through the intermediary of the Bank of the Republic, will oversee the maintenance of the purchasing power of the currency. The Bank may not establish credit quotas or give guaranties for the benefit of individuals except when the intermediation of foreign credit is involved for its distribution through the credit institutions or of temporary support of said liquidity. Financing operations for the benefit of the State will mandate the unanimous approval of the executive board unless open market operations are involved. In no case may the legislature mandate credit quotas for the benefit of the State or individuals.

TITLE XIII: Constitutional Reform

• Constitution amendment procedure

Article 374

The Political Constitution may be reformed by Congress, a Constituent Assembly, or by the people through a referendum.

• Constitution amendment procedure

Article 375

The Government, ten (10) members of the Congress, twenty percent (20%) of councilors or deputies, or citizens totaling at least five percent (5%) of the electoral rolls in force may introduce legislative bills.

The bill will be discussed in two (2) ordinary and consecutive session periods. After having been approved in the first period by a majority of those present, the bill will be published by the Government. In the second period, the approval will require the vote of the majority of the members of each Chamber.

In this second period only initiatives presented in the first period may be discussed.

Article 376

By means of a law approved by the members of both chambers, Congress may direct that the voters participating in the popular balloting decide if a Constituent Assembly should be called with the jurisdiction, term, and makeup as set forth by said law.

It is understood that the people will convoke the Assembly, if they approve it by at least one-third (1/3) of the electoral rolls.

The Assembly must be elected by the direct vote of the citizens in separate ballots (en acto electoral que no podrá coincidir con otro). With the start of the [Constituent Assembly] election and while the Constitution is being amended, the ordinary powers of Congress will remain suspended during the term stipulated so that the Assembly may fulfill its functions. The Assembly will adopt its own by-laws.

Article 377

The constitutional reforms must be submitted to a referendum approved by Congress when referring to the rights recognized in Chapter I of Title II and to their guaranties, to the procedures of popular participation, or to Congress, if so requested, within the six (6) months following the promulgation of the legislative act, by five percent (5%) of the citizens who make up the electoral rolls. The reform will be understood to be defeated by a negative vote of the majority of the voters as long as at least one-fourth (1/4) of those on the electoral rolls participate in the balloting.

Article 378

Upon the initiative of the government or the citizens under the terms of Article 155, Congress, through the law which mandates the approval of the majority of the members of both Chambers, may submit to a referendum a bill of constitutional reform which the same Congress would include in the law. The referendum will be presented in such a manner that the voters may freely select from the agenda of the various items which they vote positively and which they vote negatively.

The approval of constitutional reforms by means of a referendum mandates the affirmative vote of over one-half (1/2) of the voters and that the number of these should exceed one-fourth (1/4) of the total number of citizens included in the electoral rolls.

Article 379

The legislative acts, the convocation to the referendum, the popular consultation, or the act of convocation of the Constituent Assembly may be declared unconstitutional only when the requirements established in this title are violated.

Public measures against these acts may be taken only within one (1) year following their promulgation with due regard to the provisions in Article 241, paragraph 2.

Article 380

The Constitution, as amended and in force until this time, is hereby repealed.

This present Constitution is effective from the day of its promulgation.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Chapter I

Transitory Article 1

General elections for the Congress of the Republic must be called for October 27, 1991.

The Congress thus elected will have a term that concludes on July 19, 1994.

The [National] Registrar of Civil Status will open a registration period of citizen rolls.

Transitory Article 2

Full-fledged delegates of the Constituent Assembly or present Cabinet ministers may not be candidates in said election.

Neither may officials of the Executive Branch who did not resign their position before June 14, 1991.

Transitory Article 3

Pending the installation on December 1, 1991, of the new Congress, the present Congress and its committees will take a recess and may not exercise any of their powers either through their own initiative or through convocation by the President of the Republic.

Transitory Article 4

The Congress elected on October 27, 1991, will hold ordinary sessions as follows:

From December 1 to 20, 1991, and from January 14 to June 26, 1992. Beginning on July 20, 1992, its schedule of sessions will be the one prescribed in this Constitution.

Transitory Article 5

The President of the Republic is endowed with specific extraordinary powers in order to do the following:

- a. Issue the regulations that organize the office of the Attorney General and the regulations of criminal procedures;
- b. Uphold the right of citizens to protection;
- c. Take the necessary administrative measures for the functioning of the Constitutional Court and the Superior Council of the Judicature;
- d. Issue the general national budget to be in effect in 1992;
- e. Issue temporary regulations to relieve the judicial agencies.

Transitory Article 6

There will be established a Special Commission of 36 members elected using the electoral quotient of the National Constituent Assembly, half of whom may be delegates, that will meet between July 15 and October 4, 1991, and between November 18, 1991, and the day of the installation of the new Congress. The election is to be held at a session convoked for this purpose on July 4, 1991.

This Special Commission will have the following powers:

- a. Veto, by a majority of its members, totally or in part, the proposed bills which the national government - in exercising its extraordinary powers conferred to it by the President of the Republic in the above article and other provisions of the present Constitutional Act, with the exception of those relating to appointments - may request.

The vetoed articles may not be decreed by the Government.

- b. Prepare proposed bills which it considers appropriate to be implemented in the Constitution. The Special Commission may present said bills so that they may be debated and approved by the Congress of the Republic.
- c. Regulate its [own] functioning.

Paragraph

Should the Special Committee not approve, prior to December 15, 1991, the proposed budget for fiscal year 1992, [the budget] of the previous year will apply, but the Government may reduce expenditures and consequently eliminate or merge positions when the computations of revenues of the new fiscal year make this desirable.

Transitory Article 7

The President of the Republic will designate a representative of the Government before the Special Commission. This representative will express opinions and take initiatives.

Transitory Article 8

The decrees issued in exercise of the powers of martial law up to the time of the promulgation of the present Constitutional Act will continue to be in effect for a maximum period of ninety (90) days during which the national government may convert them into permanent legislation by means of a decree if the Special Commission does not veto them.

Transitory Article 9

Those extraordinary powers for whose exercise no special period is specified will expire fifteen (15) days after the Special Commission finally ceases to function.

Transitory Article 10

The decrees which the government may issue in the exercise of the powers granted by the articles above will have the force of the law and their check for constitutionality will be the responsibility of the Constitutional Court.

Transitory Article 11

The extraordinary powers referred to in Transitory Article 5 will terminate on the day when the Congress, elected on October 27, 1991, is installed.

On the same date, the Special Commission created by Transitory Article 6 will also terminate its functions.

Transitory Article 12

With the purpose of facilitating the reintegration into civilian life of the guerrilla groups that are decidedly involved in the Government-directed peace process, the Government may establish, for one time only, special peace districts for elections to public bodies that will take place on October 27, 1991, or appoint directly for one time only, a number of congressmen in each chamber to represent the said groups in a process of peace and demobilization.

The number will be established by the national government on the basis of the evaluation that it makes of the circumstances and progress of the [peace] process. The names of the senators and representatives to whom this article refers will be agreed upon by the government and the guerrilla groups, and their appointment will be the responsibility of the President of the Republic.

For the results (efectos) contemplated in this article, the government may disregard specific disabilities and requirements necessary for one to qualify as a congressman.

Transitory Article 13

Within the three (3) years following the coming into effect of this Constitution, the Government may issue provisions (disposiciones) that may be necessary to facilitate the reintegration of demobilized guerrilla groups who may be involved in a Government- directed peace process; to improve the economic and social conditions of the regions where the guerrilla groups were present; and to provide to the territorial entity the organization and municipal capability, public services, and the functioning and integration of the collective municipal bodies in said regions.

The national government will present periodic reports to the Congress of the Republic concerning the implementation and development of this article.

Transitory Article 14

Within the legislature that opens on December 1, 1991, the National Congress, the Senate of the Republic and the Chamber of Representatives, will issue their respective by-laws. Should they not do so, the Council of State will issue them within the subsequent three (3) months.

Transitory Article 15

The first election of the Vice President of the Republic will be held in the year 1994. In the meantime, to fill the absolute or temporary absence of the President of the Republic, the previous system of Designate will be retained. For that purpose, once the term of the incumbent elected in 1990 expires, Congress in plenary session will elect a new Designate for the period from 1992 to 1994.

Transitory Article 16

Except in the cases stipulated in the Constitution, the first popular election of governors will be held on October 27, 1991.

The governors elected on that date will take possession of their office on January 2, 1992.

Transitory Article 17

The first popular election of governors in the departments of Amazonas, Guaviare, Guainia, Vaupés, and Vichada will be held, at the latest, in 1997.

The law may set an earlier date. In the meantime, the governors and the aforementioned departments will be appointed and may be removed by the President of the Republic.

Transitory Article 18

While the law establishes the regime of disabilities for governors, in the elections of October 27, 1991, the following may not be elected as such:

1. Those who, at any time, were condemned by judicial sentence to imprisonment, except for political or similar crimes.
2. Those who, within the six (6) months prior to the election, exercised as public employees political, civil, administrative, or military jurisdiction or authority at the national level or in the respective department.
3. Those who are involved through marriage or kinship to the third (3rd) level of consanguinity, second (2nd) of affinity, or first (1st) civil with anyone registered as candidate or the Congress of the Republic in the same election.
4. Those who, within the six (6) months prior to the election, were involved in the management of affairs or in the signing of contracts with public entities in their own interest or the interest of third parties.

The prohibition established in paragraph 2 of this article does not apply to members of the National Constituent Assembly.

Transitory Article 19

The mayors, councilors, and deputies elected in 1992 will exercise their functions until December 31, 1994.

Chapter II

Transitory Article 20

For a period of eighteen (18) months from the entry into effect of this Constitution - and taking into account the evaluation and recommendations of a commission made up of three (3) experts in public administration or administrative law appointed by the Council of State, three (3) members appointed by the national government, and one (1) member representing the Colombian Federation of Municipalities - the national government will eliminate, merge, or restructure the entities of the Executive Branch, the public institutions, the industrial and commercial enterprises, and the mixed [public-private] companies of national scope with the purpose of harmonizing them with the mandates of the present constitutional reform, especially the redistribution of the jurisdictions and resources that it establishes.

Transitory Article 21

The legal regulations developed from the principles stated in Article 125 of the Constitution will be issued by Congress within the year following its entering into effect. If, in this period, Congress does not stipulate them, the President of the Republic has the option to issue them within three (3) months.

Upon the issuance of the legal provisions regulating professional matters, the appointers of public servants will apply them within six (6) months.

Noncompliance with the terms stipulated in the above clause will be the cause of a misdemeanor.

While the regulations referred to in this article are issued, those which presently apply to the subject matter will continue to be in effect as long as they do not violate the Constitution.

Chapter III

Transitory Article 22

As long as the law does not set another number, the first Constitutional Court will be made up of seven (7) judges who will be elected for a period of one (1) year as follows:

- Two (2) by the President of the Republic;
- One (1) by the Supreme Court of Justice;
- One (1) by the Council of State; and
- One (1) by the General Prosecutor of the Nation.

The judges so elected will designate the remaining two (2) from lists presented by the President of the Republic.

The election of the judges by the Supreme Court of Justice, the Council of State, the President of the Republic, and the General Prosecutor of the Nation must be done within five (5) days following the coming into effect of this Constitution. Nonfulfillment of this duty constitutes a misdemeanor. Should the election not be held by any of the organs mentioned within the stated deadline, it will be done by the remaining duly elected judges.

Paragraph 1

The members of the Constituent Assembly are not eligible to be designated as judges of the Constitutional Court by virtue of this extraordinary procedure.

Paragraph 2

The disability established in Article 240 for the ministers and judges of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State is not applicable for the immediate formation of the Constitutional Court prescribed by this article.

Transitory Article 23

The President of the Republic is vested with extraordinary powers so that within the two (2) months following the promulgation of the Constitution by means of a decree, he/she should stipulate the procedures of the judges and the actions that they must take before the Constitutional Court.

At any time, Congress may repeal or modify the regulations established in this manner.

Pending the issuing of the decree mentioned in the first paragraph, the functioning of the Constitutional Court and the procedure and expediting of the matters under its responsibility will be subject to the regulations in Decree 432 of 1969.

Transitory Article 24

Public actions for unconstitutionality before June 1, 1991 will continue to be heard and must be adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Justice within the deadlines stipulated in Decree 432 of 1969.

Actions which initiated after said date will be transferred to the Constitutional Court in its current state.

Once all the cases are decided by the Supreme Court of Justice in accordance with the first clause of this article, its Constitutional Chamber will cease exercising its functions.

Transitory Article 25

The President of the Republic will appoint for the first and only time the members of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Superior Council of the Judiciary.

The Administrative Chamber will be formed in accordance with the provision in Article 254, paragraph 1 of the Constitution.

Transitory Article 26

The currently-active cases in the Disciplinary Chamber will continue to be heard without any interruption by the judges of that body, and upon its installation, the Disciplinary Chamber of the Superior Council of the Judicature will recognize them.

Transitory Article 27

The Office of the Attorney General of the Nation will begin functioning when the special decrees organizing it and those that establish the new criminal procedures, elaborating on the powers granted by the National Constituent Assembly to the

President of the Republic, are issued.

The respective decrees may, however, provide that the jurisdiction of the various judicial organs should be assigned gradually as specific conditions allow, without going beyond June 30, 1992, except for the municipal criminal judges whose installation may be extended up to four (4) years beginning with the issuing of this reform, according to the determination of the Superior Council of the Judicature and the Attorney General of the Nation.

The current district attorneys' offices of the higher courts, criminal circuit, higher customs courts, and of the public order will be transferred to the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation. The other district attorneys' offices will be integrated into the organic structure and the personnel of the Office of the Public Prosecutor. The Public Prosecutor will stipulate the designation, functions, and seats of these public servants and may designate whoever came to fill said offices, retaining their system of compensation and benefits.

The Office of the Criminal Public Prosecutor Delegate will continue within the structure of the Office of the Public Prosecutor.

Also to fall under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation is the national directorate and sectional directorates of criminal investigation, the technical branch of the criminal police, and the criminal investigative magistrates of the ordinary courts of the public and criminal customs divisions.

The National Directorate of Forensic Medicine of the Ministry of Justice, with its sectional subdivisions, will be integrated into the Office of the Attorney General just as the public institution attached to it.

Those jurisdictions that are integrated into the Office of the Attorney General will [also] be transferred all their human and material resources within the limits stipulated by the law that organizes said [Office of the Attorney General].

Transitory Article 28

Pending the issuance of the law providing the judicial authorities instructions regarding actions presently punishable by arrest by the police, they will continue to take cognizance of same.

Transitory Article 29

The application at any time of the regulations that prohibit the reelection of the judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Justice, and of the Council of State will relate only to those elections that take place after the promulgation of the present reform.

Transitory Article 30

The national government is authorized to grant pardons, commutations, or amnesties for political and similar crimes committed prior to the promulgation of the present Constitutional Act to members of guerrilla groups who return to civilian life within the context of the policy of reconciliation. To this effect, the national government will issue the appropriate regulations. This benefit may not be extended to heinous crimes or to homicides committed outside of combat or to those who prey on defenseless victims.

- Crimes of the previous regime
- Truth and reconciliation commission

Chapter IV

Transitory Article 31

One month following the installation of the Congress elected on October 27, 1991, the Council of State will elect the members of the National Electoral Council in proportion to the representation obtained by the parties and political movements in the Congress of the Republic.

Said Council will remain in office and exercise its functions until September 1, 1994.

Transitory Article 32

Pending the formation of the National Electoral Council within the limits established by the Constitution, the actual composition of this organ will be expanded by four (4) members designated by the Council of State from lists presented by the parties and political movements which are not represented in it in the proportion of the results of the elections held on December 9, 1990, granting two (2) to the majority list and one (1) to each of the lists not represented in descending order of the voting results. Such appointments will have to be made before July 15, 1991.

Transitory Article 33

The term of the present National Registrar of Civil Status will terminate on September 30, 1994.

The term of the National Registrar of Civil Status to whom this Constitution refers will run from October 1, 1994.

Transitory Article 34

The President of the Republic, within no more than eight (8) days from the promulgation of this Constitution, will designate, for a period of three (3) years, a citizen whose function will be to prevent routinely or upon the petition of another the use of resources originating from the public treasury or from outside in the electoral campaigns held within the deadline indicated, except when the financing of the electoral campaigns is done in accordance with the Constitution or the law. To this effect, the said citizen will have the right to request and obtain the cooperation of the Office of the General Prosecutor of the Nation, of the Office of the General Controller of the Republic, of all the public entities which exercise control and oversight powers, and of those organs which exercise criminal police functions.

The President of the Republic will regulate this arrangement (norma) and will lend to the designated citizen all the administrative and financial support that are indispensable to him/her.

Transitory Article 35

The National Electoral Council will automatically recognize the legal identity of the parties and political movements represented in the National Constituent Assembly which so request.

Chapter V

Transitory Article 36

The present Controller General of the Republic and General Prosecutor of the Nation will continue to exercise their responsibilities until such time as Congress, elected for the constitutional period 1994–1998, arranges for the new election that must be held within the first thirty (30) days following its installation.

Transitory Article 37

The first Ombudsman will be selected by the General Prosecutor of the Nation from a short list originating from the President of the Republic within no greater than thirty (30) days.

Chapter VI

Transitory Article 38

The Government will organize and make up, within six (6) months, a Commission of Territorial Planning entrusted with realizing the studies and formulating before the competent authorities the recommendations to be considered in order to adjust the country's territorial divisions to the provisions of the Constitution. The Commission will perform its functions during a period of three (3) years, though the law may assign it a permanent character. In such a case, the same law will determine the periods within which the Commission must present its proposals.

Transitory Article 39

The President of the Republic will be vested with specific extraordinary powers for a period of three (3) months in order to issue decrees with the force of law through which the organization and functioning of the new departments created by this Constitution are assured.

In the exercise of these powers, the Government may abolish the national institutions entrusted with the administration of the former intendancies and police districts and assign to the territorial entities the national resources that belong to them, in the Government's opinion.

Transitory Article 40

The creation of municipalities by the departmental assemblies prior to December 31, 1990, are effective.

Transitory Article 41

If, during the two (2) years following the date of promulgation of this Constitution, Congress does not prescribe the law on a special regime for the Capital District of Santa Fe de Bogotá to which Articles 322, 323, and 324 refer, the government may, exclusively for this one occasion, issue the appropriate regulations.

Transitory Article 42

Pending the issuance by Congress of the laws referred to in Article 310 of the Constitution, the Government will adopt by decree the regulations necessary to control the density of population of the archipelago Department of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina, empowered for the purposes expressed in the same article.

Chapter VII

Transitory Article 43

In order to finance the operation of the new institutions and to attend to the obligations derived from constitutional reform that have not been offset by a reduction in expenditures or transfers of responsibilities, Congress may, on one occasion only, prescribe tax adjustments whose yield is to be designated exclusively for the Nation.

If, within a period of eighteen (18) months from the installation of Congress, it has not passed such fiscal adjustments and it is evident that the efforts of the administration to make the collection more efficient and to reduce public expenditures at a national level have been insufficient to cover these new expenditures, the National Government may, on one occasion only, make these adjustments through a decree with the force of law.

Transitory Article 44

The fiscal situation for the year 1992 should not be worse, expressed in constant pesos, than that of 1991.

Transitory Article 45

The districts and municipalities will collect as a minimum during the fiscal year of 1992 the shares of the IVA (impuesto al valor agregado) [the "Value Added Tax"] established by Law No. 12 of 1986. Beginning in 1993, the provisions in Article 357 of the Constitution will enter into effect concerning the share of the municipalities in the nation's current revenues.

However, the law will establish a gradual and progressive transition schedule beginning in 1993 and for a period of three (3) years at the end of which the new criteria of distribution stipulated in the [aforementioned] article will enter into effect. During the transition period, the value received by the districts and municipalities in terms of revenue sharing will in no case be less than the amount collected in 1992, in constant pesos.

Transitory Article 46

The national government will place into operation, for a period of five (5) years, a solidarity and social emergency fund under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President of the Republic. This fund will finance assistance projects for the more vulnerable sectors of the Colombian population.

The fund must seek, additionally, resources from states and international cooperation.

• Reference to fraternity/solidarity

Transitory Article 47

The law will organize a social emergency security plan for a period of three (3) years for the regions affected by extreme violence.

Transitory Article 48

Within the three (3) months following the installation of the Congress of the Republic, the Government will present bills relative to the juridical regime of the public services; the determination of jurisdictions and general criteria that will regulate the lending of public home services as well as their financing and rate schedule; also, the schedule of participation of representatives of municipalities involved and of users in the management and funding of the State enterprises that provide the services, as well as matters relating to the protection, duties, and rights of the said users and to the stipulation of the general policies of administration and efficiency control of the public home services.

If, at the conclusion of the two (2) subsequent legislatures, the appropriate laws are not issued, the President of the Republic will put the bills into effect through decrees with the force of law.

Transitory Article 49

In the first legislature following the entry into effect of this Constitution, the Government will present to Congress the bills referred to in Article 150, paragraph 19(d), Article 189, paragraph 24, and Article 335 relating to the financial, stock exchange, insurance, and any other activities connected with the management, application, and investment of resources collected from the public.

If, at the end of the two (2) subsequent ordinary legislatures, the [Congress] does not issue them, the President of the Republic will put the bills into effect through decrees with the force of law.

Transitory Article 50

Pending the prescription of the general provisions which the government must follow to regulate the financial, stock exchange, insurance, and any other activities connected with the management, application, and investment of resources collected from the public, the President of the Republic will exercise, under his/her own constitutional authority, initiative in these activities.

Transitory Article 51

While the corresponding laws are being dictated, the new executive board of the Bank of the Republic, provisionally appointed by the President within the month following the entry into force of this Constitution, will assume the functions which presently correspond to the Monetary Board, which [the new executive board] will execute in accordance with that which is provided in the Constitution.

The law will determine the entities to which development funds administered by the Bank are transferred. In the meantime, the Bank will continue exercising this function.

The Government will present to Congress, in the month following its installation, the bill relating to the exercise of the functions of the Bank and the regulations on whose basis the government will issue its ordinances in accordance with Article 372 of the Constitution.

If, at the end of one (1) year, the bill has not been sent, the President of the Republic will put the bill into effect through decrees with the force of law.

Transitory Article 52

Beginning with the entry into force of this Constitution, the National Evaluation Committee will have the character of a superintendent. The national government will prescribe what is necessary for the outfitting of the said institution appropriate to its new character, without prejudice to what the government may prescribe in implementing that which is established in Transitory Article 20.

Transitory Article 53

The government will make the administrative decisions and will effect the budgetary transfers that may be necessary to insure the normal functioning of the Constitutional Court.

Chapter VIII

Transitory Article 54

For the purpose of all constitutional and legal applications, the results of the National Population and Housing Census of October 15, 1985 will be used.

Transitory Article 55

Within the two (2) years following the entry into force of the present Constitution, Congress will issue, following a study by a special commission created by the government for that purpose, a law which will recognize the black communities which have come to occupy uncultivated lands in the rural zones adjoining the rivers of the Pacific Basin, in accordance with their traditional cultivation practices and the right to collective property over the areas which the same law must also demarcate.

In the special commission referred to in the previous clause, representatives elected by the communities involved will participate in each case.

The property thus recognized will only be transferable within the limits stipulated by the law.

The same law will establish mechanisms for the protection of the cultural identity and the rights of these communities and for the progress of their economic and social development.

Paragraph 1

Provisions in the present article may be applied to other zones of the country that have similar conditions through the same procedure, following a study and the favorable opinion of the special commission prescribed here.

Paragraph 2

If at the conclusion of the deadline stipulated in this article, Congress has not issued the appropriate law, the Government will proceed to do so through a decree having the force of law.

Transitory Article 56

Pending the issuance of the law referred to in Article 329, the Government may prescribe the necessary fiscal regulations and other matters relating to the functioning of the indigenous [Indian] territories and their coordination with the other territorial entities.

Transitory Article 57

The Government will form a commission made up of representatives of the Government, labor unions, economic associations, political and social movements, and regular farmers and workers so that, within a period of one hundred and eighty (180) days from the entry into force of this Constitution, the commission may draft a proposal that would elaborate regulations on social security.

This proposal will serve as a basis to the Government for the preparation of bills that it will have to present on the issue for the consideration of Congress.

Transitory Article 58

The national government is authorized to ratify the negotiated treaties or agreements that may have been approved by at least one (1) of the chambers of the Congress of the Republic.

Transitory Article 59

The present Constitution and the other acts promulgated by this Constituent Assembly are not subject to any kind of legal review whatsoever.

Transitory Article 60

For the purposes of the application of constitutional Articles 346 and 355 and the rules pertaining thereto, the National Development Plan for the years 1993 and 1994 - and until it enters into force the one approved by the Congress of the Republic, in the terms and conditions established in the present Political Constitution - will be that which corresponds to the annual laws on the National Budget of Revenues and Appropriations. The respective bill presented by the Government will develop the programs, projects, and plans approved by the National Council of Economic and Social Policy (CONPES).

In discussing Departmental, District, and Municipal Plans of Development, those approved by the respective Territorial Public Body will be considered.

If the Draft Development Plan has been presented by the respective Head of Administration of the territorial entity, [and] it has not been enacted by the Public Body before the expiration of the ordinary sessions period following the entry into force of this Legislative Act, he/she will impart to it its legal validity. This Plan will apply for the time period established by the law.

Transitional Provisions of Legislative Act No 3 of 2002

A Commission shall be formed, integrating the Minister of Justice and Law, the General Prosecutor of the Nation, who will preside over it, the Attorney General of the Nation, the President of the Criminal Court of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Ombudsman, the President of the Superior Council of the Judicature (or the delegates appointed by them), three (3) Representatives of the Chamber, and three (3) Senators of the First Commissions and three members of the Academy appointed by agreement between the Government and the General Prosecutor. The purpose of this will be to present to Congress for consideration, on July 20, 2003 at the latest, by means of the latter [the General Prosecutor], the pertinent bills to adopt the new system and follow up with its implementation thereof.

The Congress of the Republic will have until June 20, 2004 to pass the corresponding laws. If it fails to do so within this period, the President of the Republic is hereby vested with the extraordinary powers (*faculta*) for a two-month period to pass the legal norms necessary for the new system. To this end, he/she may issue, amend or add the corresponding legislative bodies that are included in the statutory law of the administration of justice, the statutory law of habeas corpus, the Penal Code, the Penal and Penitentiary Procedural Codes and the Organic Statute of the General Prosecutor's Office.

In order to achieve the transition toward the accusatory system contemplated in the present Legislative Act, the law will take measures to guarantee the presence of the public servants necessary for the proper functioning of the new [system] at issue, the transfer of positions between the General Prosecutor of the Nation, the Judicial Branch, the Ombudsman, and the entities that carry out judicial police functions. The National Government will guarantee the resources for the gradual implementation of the accusatory system and for consolidation of a National Ombudsman System.

The present Legislative Act will be in force on the date of its approval, but will be applied gradually as determined by the law and only to the crimes committed after the enforcement date established by the same. The application of the new system will start in judicial districts beginning January 1, 2005 in a gradual and successive manner. The new system must be in full force on December 31, 2008, at the latest.

Transitory Paragraph

In order that the new system contemplated in the present Legislative Act be applied to the respective judicial district, it is necessary that the resources sufficient for its proper implementation be guaranteed, especially for the Ombudsman Office. To this effect, the follow-up commission created by transitional Article 4 will oversee its compliance.

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