# JEP Brief

# WHAT IS THE SPECIAL JURISDICTION FOR PEACE?

The SJP (JEP, by its acronym in Spanish) is the State entity tasked with investigating, judging, and sanctioning the most severe and representative crimes committed before December 1st, 2016, within the context of the Colombian internal armed conflict that lasted over 50 years.

It is the judicial component of the Comprehensive System for Peace in charge of administering restorative transitional justice to foster a transformation towards peace and to repair the social tissue, ensuring the victims' rights and the legal security of the defendants, focusing on territorial, differential, and gender perspectives.

## THE SJP ON SOCIAL NETWORKS

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# WHO CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE SJP?

Individuals may access the SJP if they consider themselves victims of violations of serious human rights and of significant breaches of International Humanitarian Law committed by former members of the Farc-EP, by members of the armed forces, by State agents, or by third-party civilians.

## TO CONSIDER

The SJP is composed of 38 magistrates, who are divided into three judicial panels and four chambers (the Special Tribunal for Peace).

It has an Investigation and Prosecution Unit (UIA, by its acronym in Spanish), in charge of investigations and criminal prosecutions when defendants do not acknowledge truth or responsibility; it is also the SJP's governing body on judicial police matters.

The SJP haves an Executive Secretariat, that materializes the victim-oriented approach of the SJP. Additionally, manages the administrative, financial, and logistical aspects of the Jurisdiction.





### TYPES OF SANCTIONS THAT THE SJP IMPOSES

- Special Sanctions: Include restrictions on liberties and rights for up to eight years, applicable to those who acknowledge their responsibility early. These are sanctions designed to help repair the harm caused and build peace from a restorative and retributive perspective, where the latter focuses on limiting the exercise of rights, but not on an imprisonment per se.
- Alternative Sanctions: Imply up to 5-to-8-year deprivations of liberty, for those who delay acknowledging their responsibility, in conditions that ensure contributions to victims' reparations and non-repetition.
- Ordinary Sanctions: They are imposed to those who are found guilty without having acknowledged their responsibility, with 15-to-20-year prison sentences.

### THE SJP'S MACRO-CASES



Taking of hostages and other serious deprivations of liberty committed by Farc-EP.



Victimization of members of the Patriotic Union (UP) political party.



It prioritizes the territorial situation of the municipalities of Ricaurte, Tumaco and Barbacoas in the department of Nariño.



Recruitment and use of children during the armed conflict.



Killings and enforced disappearances presented as combat casualties by State agents.



Crimes committed by members of armed forces, other State agents, or in association with paramilitary groups, or civilian third parties, during the armed conflict.



It prioritizes the territorial situation in the Urabá region.



Crimes not eligible for amnesty committed against Ethnic Peoples and Territories during the armed conflict.



It prioritizes the territorial situation in northern Cauca and southern Valle del Cauca.



Crimes not eligible for amnesty committed by the former Farc-EP during the armed conflict.



It investigates gender-based violence, including sexual and reproductive violence, and other crimes committed out of prejudice, hatred and discrimination based on gender, sex, sexual identity and diversity during the armed conflict.

#### CITIZEN SERVICE

