

November 2021

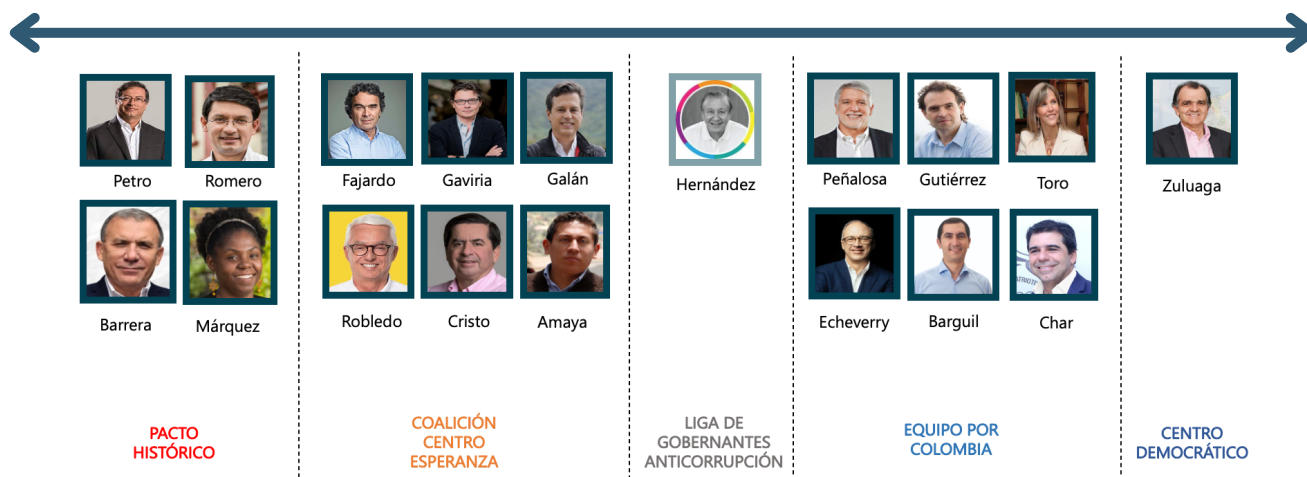
COLOMBIA 2022 ELECTORAL PROCESS SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Analysis of the milestones, issues, and events highlighted on the road map towards the elections.

Prepared by Virtus Global



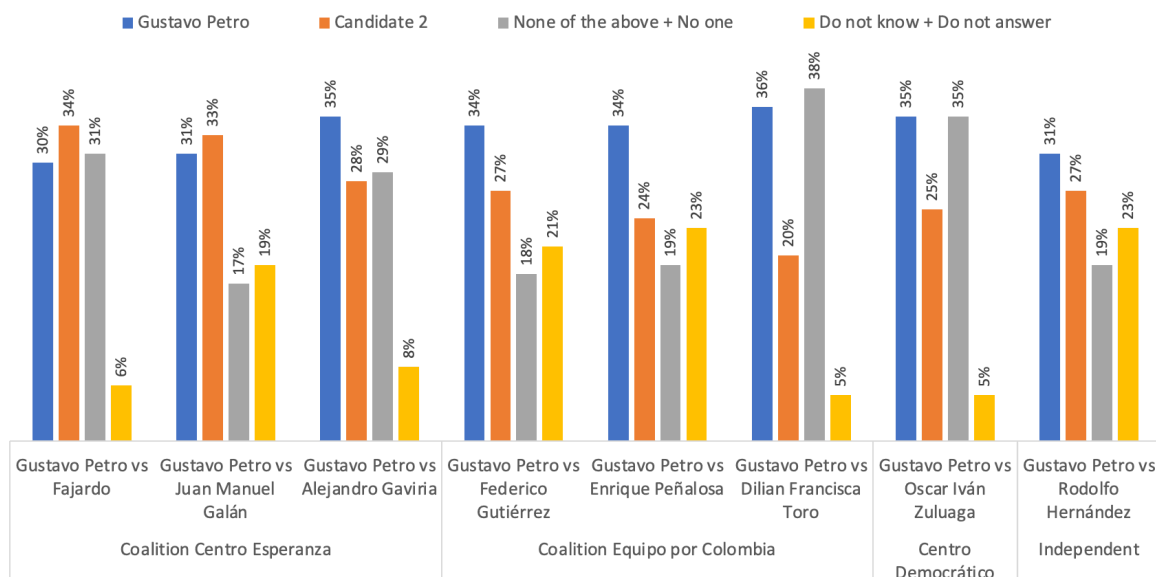
CANDIDATES



In November, **three (3) coalitions of candidates** that run for the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia and **two (2) confirmed individual candidacies** were set. It is noteworthy **the continuity of the independent candidacy of Rodolfo Hernández**, former mayor of Bucaramanga. Additionally, there could be a future **"alliance" between Óscar Iván Zuluaga and Equipo por Colombia**.

GENERAL TRENDS

Possible second round scenarios grouped by coalition (*)



Source: VG based on results of Datexco - W Radio polls October- November 2nd, 2021

(*) The Datexco - W Radio poll asked about second-round scenarios among people and not political movements. For illustrative purposes, these scenarios were ordered according to the coalition.



- According to the Datexco - W Radio Poll, **Sergio Fajardo would be the candidate with the highest voting intention of the Centro Esperanza Coalition in a second-round scenario with Gustavo Petro**. However, the gap between Fajardo and Petro is the same as between Galán and Petro.
- For his part, **the candidate with the greatest intention to vote in Equipo por Colombia in this scenario is Federico Gutiérrez**. Although, it is less than that of the candidate Gustavo Petro.
- Depending on who faces Gustavo Petro in the second-round, two types of contexts are set for candidates' votes increase:
 - 1) For Fajardo, Gaviria, Zuluaga and Toro: Does not know or answer less than 10%, and a blank vote or none higher than 29%. **(Less favorable to votes increasing)**.
 - 2) For Galán, Gutiérrez, Peñalosa, and Hernández: Does not know or answer more than 19% and Blank vote or none less than 8%. **(More favorable to votes increasing)**.



ELECTORAL PROCESS MILESTONES



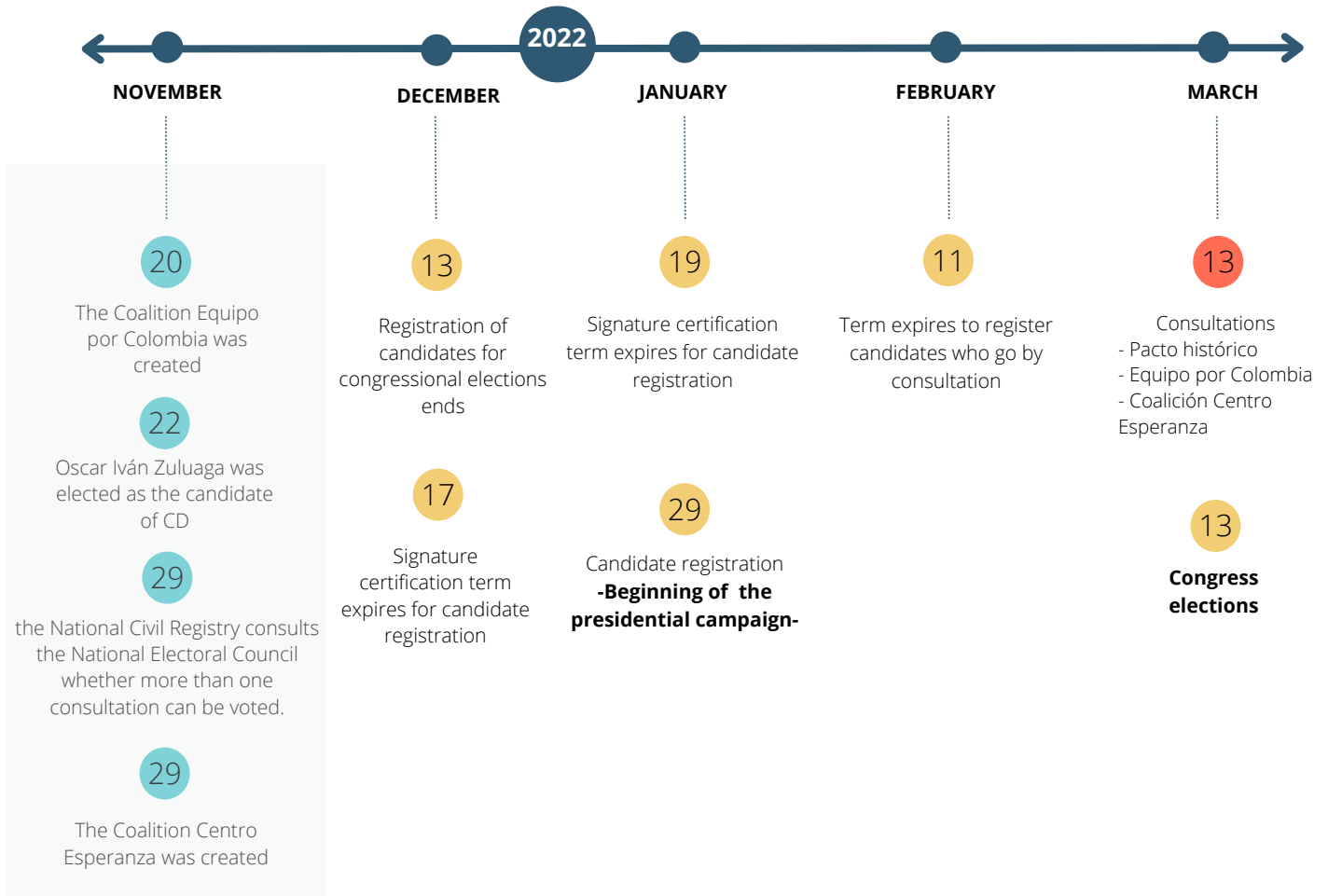
SITUATION MILESTONES



PROCESS MILESTONES



KEY EVENTS



STRATEGIC ISSUES OF POLITICAL AGENDA



Security

- **Federico Gutierrez** pointed out that criminal structures such as the FARC dissidents, ELN, and Clan del Golfo have regained control in many country areas. They would be fought by this administration because they represent a country's threat.
- **Enrique Peñalosa** asserted that the first thing is security. It implies the strengthening of the National Police, the intelligence services of the Army and the Police, reforms to the justice that guarantee sanctions and construction of prisons.
- **Juan Carlos Echeverry** pointed out that President Duque failed in his security policy. We only have to look at the situation in Cauca, Nariño, Chocó, and Arauca, or regions such as El Catatumbo or Northeast Antioquia.



Economy

- **Gustavo Petro** assured that the first decision he would make would be to cease contracting for oil exploration in Colombia. This proposal generated a rejection by the other candidates in the race, unions, and experts.
- **Diego Mesa**, Minister of Mines and Energy, affirmed that the sudden suspension of oil exploration and exploitation would mean increasing the gas bill by five or six times, depending on imported gas. In six years Colombia would have to import about 400,000 barrels per day, and 95,000 direct jobs would be lost.
- **Enrique Peñalosa** pointed out that entrepreneurs of all sizes have to be national heroes because we will not get out of poverty only with subsidies, we need growth rates above 5% and 6% per year.
- **Sergio Fajardo** announces that his environmental proposal has four axes. 1. Fight against deforestation with a comprehensive approach. 2. Address climate change given a central role to adaptation. 3. Protection and sustainable use of biodiversity 4. Defense of water as a strategic resource.





Democracy

- **President Iván Duque** confirmed that the Budget Law and the article that modifies the Guarantees Law will be included, despite that a judge having ordered the measure's suspension. He emphasizes that a judge does not have the power to tell the head of State what he should or should not object.
- **Juan Manuel Galán** denounced that the modification to the Guarantee Law would be giving way to using public resources for electoral purposes and guaranteeing fraud in the next elections in 2022.
- **Gustavo Petro** pointed out that half a million volunteers are needed, including 120,000 voting juries, to guarantee transparency in the elections.
- **The National Civil Registry** responded that the voting juries are chosen with software that allows an electronic lottery to be carried out.
- **Federico Gutiérrez, Enrique Peñalosa, and Óscar Iván Zuluaga** questioned the taking of judicial decisions close to the elections due to a ruling by the Comptroller's Office on Hidroituango, which affects Fajardo's aspiration.
- The **Organization of American States**, OAS, announced that they would deploy a mission in Colombia to oversee both the legislative and presidential elections next year.



International Relations

- **Federico Gutiérrez** proposed to continue with the diplomatic siege of the Venezuelan regime of Nicolás Maduro.
- **Gustavo Petro** promised to reestablish diplomatic and consular relations with Venezuela.



CAMPAIGN TIMES

In November, these were the main events that defined the route of Colombia's 2022 presidential and legislative elections.

- **John Milton Rodríguez**, from Colombia Justa Libres and **Aydeé Lizarazo** from Partido Mira, will be the two presidential candidates of the Christian parties.
- **Gustavo Petro** argued that his party, **Colombia Humana**, will not present the 2022 legislative elections lists.
- **Partido Verde releases its members and leaders** who support their choice.
- The **National Civil Registry** did not accept the signatures from the political movement led by Rodolfo Hernández, **Liga contra la Corrupción**, because they do not comply with the requirements.
- The **National Electoral Council** affirmed that the 16 seats of the Special Circumscription of Peace are guaranteed, and the armed conflict's victims must fulfill them.
- **Luis Pérez**, former Governor of Antioquia, proposed that **Partido Liberal goes to a consultation** in March 2022 with Gustavo Petro. Then, he retracted.
- The **Centro Esperanza** and **Equipo por Colombia Coalition** were formed. Additionally, **Óscar Iván Zuluaga** was elected as official candidate of Partido Centro Democrático
- **Alejandro Gaviria** announced **his break** with Partido Liberal.
- The Comptroller General's Office confirmed **the ruling in the Hidroituango** case. Among the responsible is **Sergio Fajardo**.



NOVEMBER HIGHLIGHTS

- 1) The list of candidates in the electoral contest begins to be refined with the **formation of three (3) coalitions or alliances**, representatives of traditional political groups, and the independent candidacy of **Rodolfo Hernández** and the one of **Óscar Iván Zuluaga**.
- 2) Although **Gustavo Petro** is the best positioned in the polls, the uncertainty among Colombians when choosing a candidate is representative. According to the poll conducted by Dugon in early November, **59% of those polled are undecided about their vote intention**. Additionally, according to the polls, within the established alliances, only **Sergio Fajardo and Juan Manuel Galán** would defeat Petro in a second round.
- 3) Two candidates in the race, **Juan Manuel Galán and Gustavo Petro** have made statements on **electoral fraud**. The first was related to the Guarantees Law and the second on the electoral witnesses. Since the candidates perceive their candidacies harmed, they will resort more to this type of statement, pointing out failures in the system as part of their positioning strategy.
- 4) **New statements are expected from Gustavo Petro** -such as those referring to extractive activity- **seeking prominence and leadership in the public debate** on the electoral agenda issues.
- 5) The candidates **Enrique Peñalosa, Federico Gutiérrez, and Juan Carlos Echeverry** from Coalition Equipo por Colombia have been critical on national security and defense issues, even though they are close to the current administration. This common position reaffirms the **general concerns about security** and the relevance that this issue will have in the electoral process.

