Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Libyan Political Agreement (Sukhairat Agreement)
Date	17 Dec 2015
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Libyan Conflicts (1969 - 1994) (2011 -)

Agreements relate to two distinct conflict dyads.
Libya-Chad. Since the 1970s, Libya under Colonel Muammar Gaddafi had a tense relationship with its neighbour Chad, predominantly focused on the resource-rich Aouzou Strip in northern Chad. Libyan claims of the Aouzou Strip were held in an un-ratified treaty between France and Italy in 1935, similarly Chadian claims of the Strip were argued with support of a 1955 treaty between Libya and France. In 1973, Libya effectively annexed the Strip to gain access to natural resources. This spurred cross-border clashes between 1979 until 1987 until escalated to a brief war known as the Toyota War, wherein Chadian government troops succeeded in repelling Libyan forces. A brief and repeatedly violated ceasefire was held from 1987-88, followed by a series of unsuccessful negotiations, until an International Court of Justice ruling in 1994, which granted sovereignty of the Strip to Chad.

Libya post-Gaddafi. Gaddafi's downfall following the Libyan Civil War in 2011-2012, led to several factions fighting for the country's leadership. Since 2013, the country effectively split into three entities, with the National Army controlling the east including the city of Benghazi, and the New General National Congress and their militias such as the Golden Dawn controlling the northwest including the capital of Tripoli. Significant portions of the country in the south-west are currently held by Tuareg forces. The civil war and chaos continued into 2014 as the General National Congress refused to disband after the expiry of its mandate, resulting in eruption of mass protests. The UN efforts continue to broker peace between the Libyan Army and the Libya Dawn factions, and a partial ceasefire was declared in January 2015. A new interim-government (Tunisia-based) called 'Government of National Accord' is formed with the backing of UN despite the refusal of the other forces to recognise its authority and arrived to Tripoli with the UN in 2016. A state of emergency was declared by the UN backed government amid clashed between rival militia in Tripoli's southern suburbs. Since April 2019 there has been sustained fighting between the Libyan National Army and the UN-backed government in Tripoli as the Libyan National Army aims to seize Tripoli.
Close
Libyan Conflicts (1969 - 1994) (2011 -
)

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Libyan peace process
Parties	22 participants. 4 members from the General National Congress, 4 members from the National Transitional Council, and 4 members from the House of Representatives. Independent stakeholders including armed groups, municipal councils, political parties, tribal leaders, and women's organizations.
Third parties	-
Description	The Agreement is to initiate peace talks between the Tripoli-based General National Congress, the Tobruk-based House of Representatives and the original transitional body, the National Transitional Council. The majority of participants signed the agreement in July 2015 except the GNC, who finally signed a revised agreement in December 2015. Agreement touches on Governing Principles; the creation of a Government of National Accord including the creation of a House of Representatives; a high Council of State; Confidence Building Measures; Security Arrangements; Constitutional Process; the creation of Institutions and Councils; Arrangement for International Support. Differences between the July and December agreements include an increase of Deputy Prime Ministers and a decrease in the number of members of the House of Representatives as well as the means of breaking deadlocks and the removal of Article 23 and 68 from the July document and the inclusion of Article 66 in the December document. It is the December agreement that is coded. As regards political power-sharing, Summary: Provides for power sharing at state level, through forms of proportionality and merging of the Government of Natonal Accord (GNC) and the House of Representatives (HoR) into the Libyan Peace Agreement Government. It also provides for a complicated legislative system to involve a new power sharing State Council, and a power sharing relationship with the House of Representatives (which itself has provisions for power sharing between boycotting and non-boycotting members).

Agreement document	LY_151217_Libyan Political Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 3, Preamble, ... Expressing their determination to engage the youth in peace making, promote their role in the political process, and strengthen them so as to confront all forms of terrorism, Page 25, Annex (2) Priorities of the Government of National Accord ... Economic and Service Priorities: ... 13. Provide short-term employment opportunities, especially for youth, and in particular support small and medium enterprise.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	Groups→Elderly/age→Substantive Page 26, Annex 3, Basic Rules for the Functioning of State Council, Article 3 ... 2. The eldest member shall chair the first State Council session, while the youngest members shall be the rapporteur. The vote to elect a chairperson, two deputy chairpersons, and a rapporteur shall be conducted via secret ballot in an open session. If no candidate receives the absolute majority of votes, a run-off election shall be conducted between the two candidates with the most votes.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 5, Governing Principles, ... 27. Total Commitment to addressing the humanitarian situation of the refugees and displaced persons as well as facilitating their voluntary return in dignity and safety to their areas as soon as possible; also pledge providing them with protection and compensation for the damages they sustained, taking into account the financial burdens borne by the Libyan State. Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 11, The High Council of State Article (25) The State Council shall also be competent to examine and propose the necessary policies and recommendations for the following topics: ... 7. Voluntary and safe return of refugees and displaced persons. Page 12, Confidence Building Measures Article (27) All parties to this Agreement shall commit themselves to cooperate with the efforts of the Government of National Accord, and the United Nations agencies as well as other relevant authorities to assist refugees and displaced persons in order to return voluntarily and safely as soon as possible to their areas, and facilitate the free, safe and unobstructed communication with humanitarian agencies and organizations. The Government of National Accord shall commit to develop the necessary plans for the safe and dignified return of the internally displaced and refugees to their cities, within 90 days of the date of the ceasefire entry into force Page 18, International Support Article (57) The Government of National Accord may request the support and assistance of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and regional organizations towards the development and adoption of a comprehensive plan for international support to the Libyan state institutions throughout the remainder of the transitional period, especially to consolidate security stabilization throughout the country, particularly in the capital, Tripoli, provide financial and economic stability and addressing the difficult humanitarian situation, including the status of the displaced and refugees. The Government of National Accord shall work with UNSMIL towards the coordination of international community efforts during the implementation of this plan through a mechanism adopted by the Government of National Accord, including the establishment of a specialized technical support unit, under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, for this purpose. Page 25, Annex (2): Priorities of the Government of National Accord Economic and Service Priorities ... 5. Address the humanitarian situation and the conditions of injured and displaced persons as well as refugees, and work towards facilitating their return to their areas.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 2, Introduction, The dialogue's political track included key players in the Libyan democratisation process. The members of the House of Representatives, chosen in a free and fair election that was organized under and recognized by the General National Congress, have a responsibility to respect the democratic rights of the voters and represent their constituencies. The General National Congress managed the transitional process for more than two years. The National Transitional Council led the country through the earliest stages of the transition. Members from all these three legislative bodies made very important contributions to the dialogue process and to the conclusion of this agreement. Other independent stakeholders participated as well. The armed groups, municipal councils, political parties, tribal leaders, and women's organizations contributed to other elements of the dialogue to promote a genuine and stable reconciliation.

Page 3, Introduction, Underscoring the important role of Libyan women in conflict prevention and resolution as well as in peace building, and the importance of their equal contribution to all efforts that aim to resolve the Libyan crisis; also, the need to increase their decision-making role in relation to those efforts and participation in the political process.

Page 6, Article (2),
2. The Government of National Accord shall give the necessary consideration to the geographic dimension, cultural components and fair representation of women and youth when selecting its members.

Page 9, Government of National Accord,
... Article (11)
The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to the formation of a Women Support and Empowerment Unit under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Page 14, Article (37)
1. The Government of National Accord, immediately after gaining the vote of confidence of the House of Representatives, shall establish and chair the “Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Interim Security Arrangements” as agreed. The Committee shall establish sub-committees and other supporting mechanisms as may be required, taking into consideration the representation of local communities, including men and women, in such mechanisms. The Committee shall submit its periodical reports to the Government of National Accord. Until the Committee has been formed, the Security Track of the Libyan Political Dialogue shall determine suitable mechanisms to implement the security arrangements.

Page 24, Annex (2) Priorities of the Government of National Accord
8. Establish Women Empowerment Unit and provide it with the necessary resources as well as represent it in all committees and bodies that emanate from the Libyan Political Agreement.

Page 26, Annex 3, Basic Rules for the Functioning of State Council
Article 1
The State Council shall comprise one hundred and forty five (145) members who were elected during the General National Congress elections on 7 July 2012 as per the following:
1. One hundred and thirty four (134) male and female members of the General National Congress who enjoy sound membership at the signing this Agreement. The Presidency of the General National Congress shall submit a list containing the names of those members.
2. Eleven (11) male and female members shall be completed based on the lists of the

Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 1, Introduction,
The Libyan Political Agreement that this dialogue produced rests on four main principles: ensuring the democratic rights of the Libyan people, the need for a consensual government based on the principle of the separation of powers, oversight and balance between them, as well as the need to empower state institutions like the Government of National Accord so that they can address the serious challenges ahead, respect for the Libyan judiciary and its independence.

Page 2, Introduction,
... This is a time to put an end to the fighting that has crippled the country's democratic transition and is increasingly threatening its national unity. Working for a better future for Libya should continue through peaceful means.

Page 3, Preamble,
... Affirming their commitment to take into consideration the general international law, including the international humanitarian law and obligations stemming from international treaties to which Libya is a party, as well as the pertinent Security Council Resolutions, while underscoring the need to maintain the Libyan sovereignty.

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their grave concern over the growing threat posed by terrorist groups against Libya's sovereignty, national unity, territorial integrity and democratic transition; and their total rejection of extremism and terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations and regardless of its motives,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
1. Commitment to the protection of the national and territorial integrity of Libya, as well as its sovereignty, independence and its full control over its international borders, and rejection of any foreign intervention in Libyan internal affairs.

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 15. Monopoly by the State over the exclusive right to the legitimate use of force.

Page 11, The High Council of State
Article (24)
The State Council shall also be competent to examine and propose the necessary policies and recommendations for the following topics:
... 2. Support to national unity.

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (29)
1. It shall not be permissible for any party to this Agreement to launch or participate in any media campaign that aim to incite or promote any form of violence, hatred, or threat to civil peace and national unity for any reason whatsoever.
2. The parties to this Agreement shall support the use of media to promote reconciliation, tolerance and national unity.

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (30)
1. The Government of National Accord shall have full power and control over the all the

State configuration	Page 18, Final Provisions Article (59) ... 3. In activation of their commitment to decentralization of the state within the framework of State unity, institutions, boards and commissions stemming from this agreement shall be committed to hold regular meetings outside their main headquarters, especially in cities of the south. Page 20, Additional Provisions Article (2) After the adoption and endorsement of the Libyan Political Agreement, the Government of National Accord shall be considered the sole executive authority in the country and all executive decisions issued by other than the Government of National Accord shall be deemed null and void and shall not be taken into legal consideration.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	Page 24, Annex (2) Priorities of the Government of National Accord ... Political Priorities: ... 5. Support the referendum on the constitution and the elections through provision of the necessary material, logistics and security capacities
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 2, Introduction,
The implementation of this agreement in good faith will provide the tools needed to address the challenges of fighting terrorism, reforming and building state institutions, stimulating economic growth, confronting the phenomenon of illegal migration and consolidating the rule of law and human rights throughout the country.

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their resolve to re-establish a stable environment that enjoys peace and security so as to enable state institutions to effectively meet the needs of the Libyan people and maintain their gains,
... Expressing their commitment to preserving Libya's independent institutions and resolve to act in the long term interests of the Libyan people with unified governance structures under a Government of National Accord, whose role is to safeguard Libya's resources for the benefit of all Libyans,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 3. Commitment to the respect of the principle of separation of the three powers, legislature, executive, and judicial.
... 10. Commitment that the House of Representatives is the only legislative authority in the country during the transitional period.
11. Commitment to the executive authorities and powers granted to the Government of National Accord and the role of the State Council, as well as their contribution to the political process in accordance with this Agreement.
12. Commitment of the House of Representatives, State Council and Government of National Accord as well as other institutions that stem from this Agreement to upholding the principle of consensus during the performance of its functions and the promotion of cooperation and coordination between them in order to ensure proper conduct of the democratic process as well as integration and balance between all authorities.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 29. Activation of the decentralized system as a basis for local governance within the framework of the unity of the State.

Page 6, Government of National Accord
Article (1)
[Summary] Stipulates the structure of the Government of National Accord.

Page 6-7, Government of National Accord,
Article (2)
... 3. The assigned Prime Minister and his deputies shall select the ministers based on agreement between them and after convening a consultation session with members of the Libyan Political Dialogue specifically for this purpose. If their unanimity is not achieved during the first and second voting, the decision shall be taken in the third voting through the majority of the members of the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers. The President of the Presidency Council must be among the agreeing votes.
4. Annex 1 of this Agreement specifies the names of nominees for the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers.

Page 7, Government of National Accord,
Article (3)

The Prime Minister, within a period that does not exceed one month of the adoption of this Agreement, shall submit a full agreed list of the members of the Government of

Elections

Page 3, Preamble,
... Affirming their commitment to the democratic track based on respect for the outcome of the electoral process and the principle of peaceful transfer of power,

Page 3, Preamble,
... Affirming commitment to the democratic track based on respect of the results of the electoral process, the principle of peaceful transfer of power, respect for the independence, rulings and decisions of the judiciary, and condemnation of all forms of tyranny that characterized the former regime, which was an unfair and tyrannical era that represented a dark period in Libya's history as it controlled the country from 1 September 1969 until the victory of the blessed February Revolution. Also, underscore the non-repetition of this tyranny and prevention of any act that calls for a reproduction of that era in any form, as well as rejection of any attempt for the non-peaceful transfer of power, including all forms of coups, and

Page 9, The House of Representatives
... Article (15)
1. While taking into consideration the Libyan legislations in force, the House of Representatives shall consult with the State Council, based on the mechanism stipulated in Annex 3 of this Agreement, in order to reach consensus within thirty (30) days of the endorsement of this Agreement, to agree on the incumbents of the following sovereign leadership positions:
... e. Head and members of the High National Electoral Commission

Page 10, The High Council of State
... Article (23)
1. Without prejudice to its legislative competencies, the House of Representatives and State Council will, two months before concluding the work of the Constitution Drafting Assembly, establish a joint committee between them, which task shall be proposing laws on referendum and general elections as well as other relevant legislations necessary for the completion of the transitional period. The draft laws shall be submitted to the House of Representatives for adoption.

Page 10-11, The High Council of State
Article (23)
... 2. The House of Representatives, the State Council and the Government of National Accord shall commit themselves to the promotion of cooperation and coordination between them so as to provide a suitable atmosphere for the conduct of the referendum on the Constitution and the general elections, as well as the peaceful transfer of power.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Political Priorities:
... 5. Support the referendum on the constitution and the elections through provision of the necessary material, logistics and security capacities

Page 26, Annex 3, Basic Rules for the Functioning of State Council
Article 1
The State Council shall comprise one hundred and forty five (145) members who were elected during the General National Congress elections on 7 July 2012 as per the following:
... 2. Eleven (11) male and female members shall be completed based on the lists of the General National Congress elections dated 7 July 2012. The General National Congress shall address the High National Electoral Commission in this regard, while taking into consideration the fair representation of the electoral constituencies

Electoral commission	Page 9, The House of Representatives ... Article (15) 1. While taking into consideration the Libyan legislations in force, the House of Representatives shall consult with the State Council, based on the mechanism stipulated in Annex 3 of this Agreement, in order to reach consensus within thirty (30) days of the endorsement of this Agreement, to agree on the incumbents of the following sovereign leadership positions: ... e. Head and members of the High National Electoral Commission Page 26, Annex 3, Basic Rules for the Functioning of State Council Article 1 The State Council shall comprise one hundred and forty five (145) members who were elected during the General National Congress elections on 7 July 2012 as per the following: ... 2. Eleven (11) male and female members shall be completed based on the lists of the General National Congress elections dated 7 July 2012. The General National Congress shall address the High National Electoral Commission in this regard, while taking into consideration the fair representation of the electoral constituencies.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 2, Introduction,
The dialogue's political track included key players in the Libyan democratisation process. The members of the House of Representatives, chosen in a free and fair election that was organized under and recognized by the General National Congress, have a responsibility to respect the democratic rights of the voters and represent their constituencies. The General National Congress managed the transitional process for more than two years. The National Transitional Council led the country through the earliest stages of the transition. Members from all these three legislative bodies made very important contributions to the dialogue process and to the conclusion of this agreement. Other independent stakeholders participated as well. The armed groups, municipal councils, political parties, tribal leaders, and women's organizations contributed to other elements of the dialogue to promote a genuine and stable reconciliation.

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their determination to ensure that all Libyans have the opportunity to participate effectively in state-building efforts,

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (27)
All parties to this Agreement shall commit themselves to cooperate with the efforts of the Government of National Accord, and the United Nations agencies as well as other relevant authorities to assist refugees and displaced persons in order to return voluntarily and safely as soon as possible to their areas, and facilitate the free, safe and unobstructed communication with humanitarian agencies and organizations. The Government of National Accord shall commit to develop the necessary plans for the safe and dignified return of the internally displaced and refugees to their cities, within 90 days of the date of the ceasefire entry into force.

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (28)
In accordance with this agreement, all parties shall be committed to the following:
... 3. Facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid by the Government of National Accord, civil society institutions or international organizations to those in need and refraining from obstructing such aid by any means. This shall be implemented under the supervision of the state.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
... 4. The Committee shall develop mechanisms as required to facilitate the participation of community leaders in the implementation of the ceasefire, disengagement, redeployment and disarmament. The Committee shall conduct the necessary consultations with representatives of armed formations when needed.

Page 16, Constitutional Process
Article (48)
All parties shall commit themselves to respect the independence and impartiality of the Constitution Drafting Assembly, and the Government of National Accord shall commit itself to undertake all necessary measures to guarantee the security of the Assembly and create a suitable environment that would enable it to work freely, independently, and in a manner that allows it to have unhindered access and communication with all sections of the Libyan society, inside and outside Libya.

Traditional/ religious leaders

Page 2, Introduction,
The dialogue's political track included key players in the Libyan democratisation process. The members of the House of Representatives, chosen in a free and fair election that was organized under and recognized by the General National Congress, have a responsibility to respect the democratic rights of the voters and represent their constituencies. The General National Congress managed the transitional process for more than two years. The National Transitional Council led the country through the earliest stages of the transition. Members from all these three legislative bodies made very important contributions to the dialogue process and to the conclusion of this agreement. Other independent stakeholders participated as well. The armed groups, municipal councils, political parties, tribal leaders, and women's organizations contributed to other elements of the dialogue to promote a genuine and stable reconciliation.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
... 4. The Committee shall develop mechanisms as required to facilitate the participation of community leaders in the implementation of the ceasefire, disengagement, redeployment and disarmament. The Committee shall conduct the necessary consultations with representatives of armed formations when needed.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 7. Support and activate the role of the local administration, municipalities and community leaders in supporting the security system.

Public administration

Page 13, Confidence Building Measures
Article (32)
The Government of National Accord shall continue to support the National Number System project to ensure several financial and administrative purposes, including the fair payment of salaries to Libyans in accordance with the Libyan legislations in force and without any discrimination.

Page 20, Additional Provisions
Article (8)
All powers of the senior military, civil and security posts stipulated in the Libyan legislations and laws in force shall be transferred to the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers immediately upon signing this Agreement. The Presidency Council must take a decision on the occupants of such posts within a period that does not exceed twenty (20) days. In case a decision is not reached during this period, the Presidency Council shall take decisions on new appointments within a period that does not exceed thirty (30) days, while taking into account the Libyan legislations in force.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Political Priorities:
... 7. Protect rights and liberties, combat corruption, adopt administrative and financial reform and re-build institutions while adhering to the components of good governance, as well as develop a clear strategy in this regard.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 3, Preamble,
Responding to the needs of the legitimate state institutions to have clear arrangements with regards to the management of Libyan affairs until the adoption and implementation of the Libyan Constitution,

Page 3, Preamble,
... Stressing their adherence to the Constitutional Declaration, respect to the independence of the judiciary and complying with its rulings and decisions,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 2. Full commitment to the Constitutional Declaration, and to the political process that is based on the principles of democracy and peaceful transfer of power.

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 4. Commitment to the importance of drafting a permanent constitution for Libya that achieves the ambitions and aspirations of the Libyan people towards building the state of institutions based on the rule of law and respect of human rights,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 6. Commitment to the principles of the 17 February Revolution as included in the preamble of the Constitutional Declaration, and that are based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the building of the state of law and institutions.

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 14. Commitment to the formation of a government of national accord that leads the executive body and that works towards the implementation of an action programme according to the constitutional declaration.

Page 5, Governing Principles
18. The state's monopoly of the two institutions of army and security in accordance with the law and in service to the public interest. The Army shall commit itself to the non-prejudice of the constitutional system; officers and non-commissioned officers as well as soldiers shall be
prohibited from exercising political action. It shall also be prohibited for any individual, body or group to establish military or para military formations, groups or organizations outside the legitimacy of the state.

Page 8, Government of National Accord,
... Article (10)
The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to establish a joint committee comprising the House of Representatives, State Council, Government of National Accord and National Defence and Security Council stipulated in the Constitutional Declaration to agree on a draft law to specify the competencies of the Supreme Commander of the Libyan Army as well as the competencies of the leadership levels in the army within a period that does not exceed three months of the date of commencing its functions, and the House of Representatives shall adopt it as agreed

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General
State level
Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 14. Commitment to the formation of a government of national accord that leads the executive body and that works towards the implementation of an action programme according to the constitutional declaration.
... 12. Commitment of the House of Representatives, State Council and Government of National Accord as well as other institutions that stem from this Agreement to upholding the principle of consensus during the performance of its functions and the promotion of cooperation and coordination between them in order to ensure proper conduct of the democratic process as well as integration and balance between all authorities.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
State level
Page 3. Article (1)
1. The formation of the Government of National Accord comes at a time when the country is experiencing exceptional circumstances. It derives its strength from being the culmination of the Libyan political agreement. Its success requires continued support from all parties to enable it to perform its tasks properly.
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall be established on the basis of competency and equal opportunity. It shall be assigned to exercise the tasks of the executive authority. It shall consist of a Council of Ministers chaired by the Prime Minister, and the membership of Deputy Prime Ministers and a number of ministers. Its main headquarters shall be in the capital, Tripoli and it can perform its functions from any other city.
3. A Presidency Council for the Council of Ministers shall be established and chaired by the Prime Minister with the membership of the five Deputy Prime Ministers and three Ministers, one of whom shall be for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Legislation Affairs, the second one shall be for Specialized Councils Affairs and the latter for Civil Society Affairs. Any decision taken by the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with its competencies listed in Article 8.2 of the Agreement, shall require unanimity of the President of the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers and his deputies.

Page 6-7, Article 2,
...
3. The assigned Prime Minister and his deputies shall select the ministers based on agreement between them and after convening a consultation session with members of the Libyan Political Dialogue specifically for this purpose. If their unanimity is not achieved during the first and second voting, the decision shall be taken in the third voting through the majority of the members of the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers. The President of the
Presidency Council must be among the agreeing votes.
4. Annex 1 of this Agreement specifies the names of nominees for the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers.

Page 7, Article (3)
The Prime Minister, within a period that does not exceed one month of the adoption of this Agreement, shall submit a full agreed list of the members of the Government of National Accord and its programme to the House of Representatives to fully endorse it, grant it a vote of confidence and
adopt its program in accordance with the legally stated procedures within a period that does not exceed ten (10) days of its submission to the House of Representatives.

Article (4)

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government
Page 5, Governing Principles
... 29. Activation of the decentralized system as a basis for local governance within the framework of the unity of the State.

Page 17, Specialized Institutions and Councils
Article (53)
A supreme council for local administration shall be formed, the location of which shall be the city of Sabha. It aims at promoting cooperation and coordination between municipal councils and the relevant competent executive authorities according to law 59/2012 on the system of local administration. The Council shall also work towards supporting the implementation of confidence building mechanisms stipulated in this Agreement and setting the foundation of local administration.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 4. Work towards meeting the different needs of citizens with regards to basic services, such as education and health, through clear programmes and in cooperation with municipal councils and local governments.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 7. Support and activate the role of the local administration, municipalities and community leaders in supporting the security system.
Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other
Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 6. Promote administrative decentralization policies within the unity of the state and give attention to spatial development.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 14. Give special importance to the provision of full support to the Libyan south and develop suitable plans for that.

Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources Page 5-6, Governing Principles, ... 30. Preservation of natural wealth, national resources as well as the state's financial and economic institutions that belong to all Libyans, and investing them for the benefit of the people and future generations. It shall not be permissible to control or dispose of them unless by official state authorities and in accordance with the relevant Libyan legislations in force; and they shall not be made involved in any political conflict. Summary: Pages 30-31, Annex (5) Principles of fiscal policy and management of national assets, provides for a form of economic power sharing by setting out the economic agenda for the Government of National Unity, and providing for independence in key financial institutions.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 16, Security Arrangements Article (45) ... 3. The Government of National Accord shall work towards developing strategies and plans that aim to, integrate and rehabilitate members of the armed formations into civilian and military state institutions, and shall provide them with job opportunities to live in dignity within the Libyan society. Page 16, Security Arrangements Article (45) ... 4. Members of armed formations shall have the right to join the State's military institutions whenever they fulfil the conditions and standards necessary for that. Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures Page 20, Additional Issues, Article (8) All powers of the senior military, civil and security posts stipulated in the Libyan legislations and laws in force shall be transferred to the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers immediately upon signing this Agreement. The Presidency Council must take a decision on the occupants of such posts within a period that does not exceed twenty (20) days. In case a decision is not reached during this period, the Presidency Council shall take decisions on new appointments within a period that does not exceed thirty (30) days, while taking into account the Libyan legislations in force. Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality Page 20, Article (10) The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to establish a joint committee comprising the House of Representatives, State Council, Government of National Accord and National Defence and Security Council stipulated in the Constitutional Declaration to agree on a draft law to specify the competencies of the Supreme Commander of the Libyan Army as well as the competencies of the leadership levels in the army within a period that does not exceed three months of the date of commencing its functions, and the House of Representatives shall adopt it as agreed.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 2, Introduction,
The implementation of this agreement in good faith will provide the tools needed to address the challenges of fighting terrorism, reforming and building state institutions, stimulating economic growth, confronting the phenomenon of illegal migration and consolidating the rule of law and human rights throughout the country.

Page 2, Introduction,
The Libyan people will always owe their revolutionaries a debt for the part they played in the country's liberation from decades of autocratic rule, or the sacrifices they made in their struggle for a free, democratic state that upholds the rule of law and respect for human rights The time has come to move on to a new stage in Libya's transition, which offers the revolutionaries an opportunity to be part of a modern, professional, and reformed military under direct government control, or to be reintegrated into civilian life in a manner befitting their sacrifices. This is a time to put an end to the fighting that has crippled the country’s democratic transition and is increasingly threatening its national unity. Working for a better future for Libya should continue through peaceful means.

Page 3, Preamble,
... Affirming their commitment to take into consideration the general international law, including the international humanitarian law and obligations stemming from international treaties to which Libya is a party, as well as the pertinent Security Council Resolutions, while underscoring the need to maintain the Libyan sovereignty.

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their resolve that the legitimate state authorities shall have the exclusive use of force in Libya in a manner that complies with the principle of the rule of law, Libya’s obligations under international human rights law and the rights and liberties of the Libyan people; and that security sector officials are subject to civilian oversight and accountability in accordance with the Libyan legislations in force,

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their condemnation of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including the targeting of civilians and civilian institutions; and their commitment to put an end to impunity,

Page 3, Preamble,
... Looking forward to building a secure and coherent society in which national reconciliation, justice, respect for human rights and freedom of expression prevail,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 4. Commitment to the importance of drafting a permanent constitution for Libya that achieves the ambitions and aspirations of the Libyan people towards building the state of institutions based on the rule of law and respect of human rights,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 6. Commitment to the principles of the 17 February Revolution as included in the preamble of the Constitutional Declaration, and that are based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the building of the state of law and institutions.

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation

Page 3, Preamble,
... Affirming their commitment to take into consideration the general international law, including the international humanitarian law and obligations stemming from international treaties to which Libya is a party, as well as the pertinent Security Council Resolutions, while underscoring the need to maintain the Libyan sovereignty.

Page 3, Preamble,
Reiterating Libya's commitment to its international obligations,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 13. Full commitment to the pertinent Security Council resolutions.

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 17. Condemnation of and combatting terrorist acts of all forms, types and funding sources, as well as commitment to the exclusive responsibility of the State for counter-terrorism, provided that it adheres to legal procedures as well as human rights law and international humanitarian law as stipulated in the relevant international agreements, conventions and standards.

Page 9, The House of Representatives
... Article (14)
The submission of draft laws shall be initiated by no less than ten (10) members; and draft laws shall be submitted by the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister shall undertake the submission of draft laws on endorsing international conventions as well as draft financial laws.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (43)
Upon its endorsement, the Government of National Accord shall be the one and only authorized body to import arms and ammunition in accordance with Libya's international obligations, including the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 3, Preamble, Expressing their determination to ensure that all Libyans have the opportunity to participate effectively in state-building efforts,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 6. Commitment to the principles of the 17 February Revolution as included in the preamble of the Constitutional Declaration, and that are based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the building of the state of law and institutions.

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 8. Affirmation of the principle of equality between Libyans in terms of enjoyment of civic and political rights and equal opportunity, and rejection of any discrimination between them for whatever reason.

Page 20, Additional Provisions
Article (6)
In line with the best international practices and standards, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme shall be guided by the principles of non-discrimination and transparency, as well as fair and just treatment in a manner that ensures a dignified life for its participants and acknowledges their sacrifice. Also, national commitment to their integration in state civil and military institutions after providing them with the necessary training.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Political Priorities:
... 4. Develop an integrated media policy based on rejecting incitement to violence, hatred, extremism and all forms of discrimination.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person
Page 5, Governing Principles,
... 24. Non-permissibility of detention or arrest except according to the law. ...
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement
Page 13, Confidence Building Measures
Article (31)
All Libyan, males and females, shall have the right to free movement throughout Libya, and the right to travel abroad via any of the airports, maritime ports or land crossings. No action shall be taken with the intention to restrict anyone's freedom of movement except in accordance with the Libyan legislations in force and based on the orders of the competent judicial authorities.

Page 15, Security Arrangements
Article (42)
Until the decision on their disbanding and integration has been implemented and the status of their members has been settled, all armed formations shall commit themselves to the provisions of the Libyan legislations in force, international humanitarian law and the international human rights law, especially with regards to the protection of civilians and the provision of safe passage and freedom of movement for them.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion
Page 3, Preamble,
... Looking forward to building a secure and coherent society in which national

Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general
Page 5, Governing Principles
... 22. Safeguarding the rights of cultural components, as they are considered an integral and fundamental component of the Libyan people, within the state of citizenship and the unifying national identity.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Political Priorities:
... 9. Provide mechanisms for citizens to express their opinions peacefully and appropriately, and enable them to access government resources and information

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Security Priorities:
1. Establish and provide internal security and stability for citizens and residents across Libya.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Security Priorities:
... 4. Commit to activating security institutions, at the top of which are the army, police and security bodies affiliated to them, that protect the homeland and ensure the security and safety of citizens. Also support and develop such institutions based on the Libyan legislations in force that guarantee transparency, accountability, effectiveness and professionalism, under the oversight of the civilian authority.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 4. Work towards meeting the different needs of citizens with regards to basic services, such as education and health, through clear programmes and in cooperation with municipal councils and local governments.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 11. Address the conditions of citizens, who were affected by the recent events, while taking into consideration the financial and economic situation of the state.

Democracy

Page 2, Introduction,
At this critical juncture in Libya's history, representatives from throughout the country came together to negotiate this agreement, which represents a unique opportunity to both address the immediate suffering of the Libyan people and build a democratic civil state through national consensus. In doing so they have demonstrated their commitment, as true leaders, to place the Libyan people and Libyan State above narrow self-interests and readiness to take difficult decision for the sake of Libya.

Page 2, Introduction,
The dialogue's political track included key players in the Libyan democratisation process. The members of the House of Representatives, chosen in a free and fair election that was organized under and recognized by the General National Congress, have a responsibility to respect the democratic rights of the voters and represent their constituencies. The General National Congress managed the transitional process for more than two years. The National Transitional Council led the country through the earliest stages of the transition. Members from all these three legislative bodies made very important contributions to the dialogue process and to the conclusion of this agreement. Other independent stakeholders participated as well. The armed groups, municipal councils, political parties, tribal leaders, and women's organizations contributed to other elements of the dialogue to promote a genuine and stable reconciliation.

Page 2, Introduction,
The Libyan Political Agreement that this dialogue produced rests on four main principles: ensuring the democratic rights of the Libyan people, the need for a consensual government based on the principle of the separation of powers, oversight and balance between them, as well as the need to empower state institutions like the Government of National Accord so that they can address the serious challenges ahead, respect for the Libyan judiciary and its independence.

Page 2, Introduction,
The Libyan people will always owe their revolutionaries a debt for the part they played in the country's liberation from decades of autocratic rule, or the sacrifices they made in their struggle for a free, democratic state that upholds the rule of law and respect for human rights The time has come to move on to a new stage in Libya's transition, which offers the revolutionaries an opportunity to be part of a modern, professional, and reformed military under direct government control, or to be reintegrated into civilian life in a manner befitting their sacrifices. This is a time to put an end to the fighting that has crippled the country’s democratic transition and is increasingly threatening its national unity. Working for a better future for Libya should continue through peaceful means.

Page 2, Introduction,
This agreement is the first step down a long road towards Libya's recovery and prosperity. Political transitions are always difficult, and replacing authoritarianism with genuine democracy is a tremendous undertaking under the best of circumstances. There are no shortcuts, and it will not be easy. It is, however, a good first step that places Libya on solid ground to face the challenges ahead.

Page 3, Preamble,
... Affirming their commitment to the democratic track based on respect for the outcome of the electoral process and the principle of peaceful transfer of power,

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their grave concern over the growing threat posed by terrorist groups against Libya’s sovereignty, national unity, territorial integrity and democratic transition;

Detention procedures

Page 5, Governing Principles

.... 24. Non-permissibility of detention or arrest except according to the law. Commitment to placing all prisons, detention and holding centres under the effective control of the judicial authority, and implementing Libyan laws that relate to the release of all persons held without charge or trial, and promptly and fairly bring to trial persons required for prosecution. Also, commitment to disclosing the fate of missing persons.

Page 16, Security Arrangements

Article (44)

The Government of National Accord shall ensure that the authority to detain or arrest persons is strictly limited to statutory law enforcement bodies, and that such authority is exercised in compliance with Libyan legislations in force, international human rights law and international humanitarian law. In all cases, no arrests or searches shall be conducted without the written warrant from a competent judicial body, except in cases of flagrant delicto, in which case the person shall be immediately referred to the competent judicial authority. No armed formation shall be granted the authority to arrest or detain persons, and the necessary legal measures shall be taken to ensure this.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Governance of media
Page 11, The High Council of State
Article (24)
The State Council shall also be competent to examine and propose the necessary policies and recommendations for the following topics:
... 8. The role of media in supporting peace efforts and rejection of the culture of violence and hatred.

Page 26, Annex 3, Basic Rules for the Functioning of State Council
Article 8
1. All plenary sessions of the Council and all committee meetings shall be open to the public and media. The rules of procedure shall specify the pertinent regulations.

Page 27, Annex 3, Basic Rules for the Functioning of State Council
Article 8
... 2. The Council and its committees shall keep detailed minutes of every such meeting, and make these minutes readily available to the public within a period determined by the rules of procedure.

Page 27, Annex 3, Basic Rules for the Functioning of State Council
Article 8
... 4. The Council and its committees shall make readily available to the public a schedule of all meetings. The Council and its committees shall make readily available to the public the agenda for each meeting prior to the meeting in a timely manner as specified by the rules of procedure.
Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 5, Governing Principles
... 23. Rejection of inciting hatred and spreading accusations of blasphemy, treason, extremism, fundamentalism and defamation as well as all forms of discrimination and contempt; and commitment to the non-use of media outlets, of all types, in committing any of such acts.

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (29)
1. It shall not be permissible for any party to this Agreement to launch or participate in any media campaign that aim to incite or promote any form of violence, hatred, or threat to civil peace and national unity for any reason whatsoever.
2. The parties to this Agreement shall support the use of media to promote reconciliation, tolerance and national unity.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Political Priorities:
... 4. Develop an integrated media policy based on rejecting incitement to violence, hatred, extremism and all forms of discrimination.

Mobility/access

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (27)
All parties to this Agreement shall commit themselves to cooperate with the efforts of the Government of National Accord, and the United Nations agencies as well as other relevant authorities to assist refugees and displaced persons in order to return voluntarily and safely as soon as possible to their areas, and facilitate the free, safe and unobstructed communication with humanitarian agencies and organizations. The Government of National Accord shall commit to develop the necessary plans for the safe and dignified return of the internally displaced and refugees to their cities, within 90 days of the date of the ceasefire entry into force.

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (28)
In accordance with this agreement, all parties shall be committed to the following:
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall provide humanitarian assistance to areas and persons affected by the current conflict, while giving special attention to cities and areas that are most affected by the conflict.

Page 15, Security Arrangements
Article (42)
Until the decision on their disbanding and integration has been implemented and the status of their members has been settled, all armed formations shall commit themselves to the provisions of the Libyan legislations in force, international humanitarian law and the international human rights law, especially with regards to the protection of civilians and the provision of safe passage and freedom of movement for them.

Protection measures

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians
Page 5, Governing Principles
... 19. Commitment to activate security institutions at the top of which are the army, police and affiliated security services that protect the homeland and ensure the safety and security of citizens, as well as support and develop them based on Libyan legislations in force that guarantee transparency, accountability, effectiveness and professionalism, and under the supervision of the civilian authority.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (35)
... 2. The police is a civil regular body with judicial powers, tasked with maintaining peace, public order and public health as well as ensuring security, tranquility and the application of laws and regulations, in addition to combating crime before it takes place and arresting its perpetrators upon its occurrence, and protecting lives, money and properties.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (44)
Until the decision on their disbanding has been implemented and the status of their members has been settled, all armed formations shall commit themselves to the provisions of the Libyan legislations in force, international humanitarian law and the international human rights law, especially with regards to the protection of civilians and the provision of safe passage and freedom of movement for them.
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups
Page 5, Governing Principles
... 27. Total Commitment to addressing the humanitarian situation of the refugees and displaced persons as well as facilitating their voluntary return in dignity and safety to their areas as soon as possible; also pledge providing them with protection and compensation for the damages they sustained, taking into account the financial burdens borne by the Libyan State.
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other
Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
1. Commitment to the protection of the national and territorial integrity of Libya, as well as its sovereignty, independence and its full control over its international borders, and rejection of any foreign intervention in Libyan internal affairs.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (42)
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall take the necessary action for the formation and deployment of units of the army and police to protect vital and infrastructure installations.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Security Priorities:
... 2. Provide regular forces to protect the Government and state institutions.

Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI Page 12, Confidence Building Measures Article (26) ... 6. Parties to this Agreement shall commit themselves to maintain the independence of the National Council on Civil Liberties and Human Rights and support it to perform its functions properly. This includes prison visits and inmate follow-up.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law

Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 16. Rejection and criminalization of all forms of violence, threat of use of violence, or incitement to use violence to achieve political goals, and the need to apply the law to anyone who incites hatred and violence.

Page 7-8, Government of National Accord,
Article (8)
The Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers, which comprises the Prime Minister, as well as the membership of the Deputy Prime Ministers and three Ministers shall have the following terms of reference:
... 2. Terms of Reference of the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers:
... e. Declaration of states of emergency, war and peace, and adoption of exceptional measures upon the approval of the National Defence and Security Council. The matter shall be presented to the House of Representatives for endorsement within no more than ten (10) days of its issuance.

Page 19, Final Provisions
Article (62)
The Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers shall form a committee of specialists to consider laws and decisions issued by relevant entities from August 2014 until the adoption of this agreement, which resulted in legal, financial and administrative commitments to the Libyan state, with the aim of finding suitable solutions.

Page 21, Additional Provisions
Article (14)
Once the Agreement enters into force, all decisions and laws that were adopted during the period 4 August 2014 and the entry into force of this Agreement, and that contradict the items of this Agreement and its annexes, shall be deemed cancelled and must be addressed in accordance with mechanisms elaborated by this Agreement, in a manner that takes into consideration the national interest, the interests and obligations of the Libyan State as well as the spirit of consensus that prevailed during the dialogue.

State of emergency provisions

Page 8, Government of National Accord, Article (8) … e. Declaration of states of emergency, war and peace, and adoption of exceptional measures upon the approval of the National Defence and Security Council. The matter shall be presented to the House of Representatives for endorsement within no more than ten (10) days of its issuance.

Judiciary and courts

Page 2, Introduction,
The Libyan Political Agreement that this dialogue produced rests on four main principles: ensuring the democratic rights of the Libyan people, the need for a consensual government based on the principle of the separation of powers, oversight and balance between them, as well as the need to empower state institutions like the Government of National Accord so that they can address the serious challenges ahead, respect for the Libyan judiciary and its independence.

Page 3, Preamble,
... Stressing their adherence to the Constitutional Declaration, respect to the independence of the judiciary and complying with its rulings and decisions,

Page 3, Preamble,
... Affirming commitment to the democratic track based on respect of the results of the electoral process, the principle of peaceful transfer of power, respect for the independence, rulings and decisions of the judiciary, and condemnation of all forms of tyranny that characterized the former regime, which was an unfair and tyrannical era that represented a dark period in Libya's history as it controlled the country from 1 September 1969 until the victory of the blessed February Revolution. Also, underscore the non-repetition of this tyranny and prevention of any act that calls for a reproduction of that era in any form, as well as rejection of any attempt for the non-peaceful transfer of power, including all forms of coups, and

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 3. Commitment to the respect of the principle of separation of the three powers, legislature, executive, and judicial.

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 9. Commitment to the principle of respect of the judiciary and its independence and ensuring its integrity and impartiality.

Page 5, Governing Principles
.... 24. Non-permissibility of detention or arrest except according to the law. Commitment to placing all prisons, detention and holding centres under the effective control of the judicial authority, and implementing Libyan laws that relate to the release of all persons held without charge or trial, and promptly and fairly bring to trial persons required for prosecution. Also, commitment to disclosing the fate of missing persons.

Page 9, The House of Representatives
... Article (15)
1. While taking into consideration the Libyan legislations in force, the House of Representatives shall consult with the State Council, based on the mechanism stipulated in Annex 3 of this Agreement, in order to reach consensus within thirty (30) days of the endorsement of this Agreement, to agree on the incumbents of the following sovereign leadership positions:
... f. Head of the Supreme Court.
g. The Public Prosecutor.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (44)
The Government of National Accord shall ensure that the authority to detain or arrest

Prisons and detention	Page 5, Governing Principles .... 24. Non-permissibility of detention or arrest except according to the law. Commitment to placing all prisons, detention and holding centres under the effective control of the judicial authority, and implementing Libyan laws that relate to the release of all persons held without charge or trial, and promptly and fairly bring to trial persons required for prosecution. Also, commitment to disclosing the fate of missing persons. Page 11, Confidence Building Measures Article (26) … 4. Parties to this Agreement shall commit themselves to ensure that the power to hold detainees and prisoners is exclusive to the competent judicial authorities and in officially recognized facilities as per the Libyan legislations in force. Page 24, Annex (2) Priorities of the Government of National Accord ... Security Priorities: ... 10. Address the conditions of detainees, prisoners and missing persons.
Traditional Laws	Page 4, Governing Principles, This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles: ... 5. Commitment that Islamic Sharia is the source of all legislation, and that all that contradict it shall be deemed null and void.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 2, Introduction,
The implementation of this agreement in good faith will provide the tools needed to address the challenges of fighting terrorism, reforming and building state institutions, stimulating economic growth, confronting the phenomenon of illegal migration and consolidating the rule of law and human rights throughout the country.

Page 11, The High Council of State
Article (24)
The State Council shall also be competent to examine and propose the necessary policies and recommendations for the following topics:
... 4. Economic and social development projects according to the Government's programme and priorities.

Page 18, International Support
Article (58)
The Government of National Accord, in cooperation with UNSMIL, the League of Arab States and regional organizations, shall organise as soon as possible an international conference to mobilise and coordinate international support for Libya in all aspects relating to capacity-building and good
governance, as well as combatting terrorism.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Security Priorities:
... 11. Operationalize the activity of civil aviation and work towards making all provision to activate the work of airports under the supervision of the official authorities.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
1. Provide stability, management and organization for the core economic resources and economic institutions.
2. Adopt sound government policies for efficiently managing economic and financial resources.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 5. Address the humanitarian situation and the conditions of injured and displaced persons as well as refugees, and work towards facilitating their return to their areas.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 8. Give special attention to housing projects.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (28)
In accordance with this agreement, all parties shall be committed to the following:
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall provide humanitarian assistance to areas and persons affected by the current conflict, while giving special attention to cities and areas that are most affected by the conflict

National economic plan

Page 8, Government of National Accord,
Article (9)
The Council of Ministers shall exercise the executive authority and ensure normal functioning of public state institutions and structures according to the following terms of reference:
... 5. Prepare the draft general budget and balance sheet of the State.
6. Develop and implement temporary emergency financial arrangements as appropriate upon conducting necessary consultation with the Central Bank of Libya, the Audit Bureau and relevant oversight authorities, according to the provisions of the financial law in force.

Page 20, Final Provisions
Article (66)
The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to take the necessary measures towards accounting for and returning offshore Libyan funds.

Natural resources

Page 5-6, Governing Principles
... 32. Preservation of natural wealth, national resources as well as the state's financial and economic institutions that belong to all Libyans, and investing them for the benefit of the people and future generations. It shall not be permissible to control or dispose of them unless by official state authorities and in accordance with the relevant Libyan legislations in force; and they shall not be made involved in any political conflict.

Page 15, Security Arrangements
Article (40)
1. Armed formations shall withdraw from all vital and infrastructure installations, including airports, ports, border crossings, oil installations, power plants, vital water installations, and governmental headquarters, to specific and agreed upon locations. The Government of National Accord shall assume full control over the vital and infrastructure installations according to written plan and timetable to be agreed within thirty (30) days of the entry into force of the ceasefire, provided that the Committee develops the necessary plans for the implementation of that.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Security Priorities:
... 3. Secure the capital, cities, airports, land crossings and seaports in addition to water sources, oil fields and sovereign institutions.

Page 29, Annex (5) Principles of fiscal policy and management of national assets
The Government of National Accord will pursue policies aimed at maintaining macroeconomic stability and fiscal sustainability. It will be guided by the following principles of fiscal policy and management of national assets in its internal working and in its dealings with other sovereign institutions including the Central Bank of Libya, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning, the National Oil Corporation, the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Audit Bureau, among others. The Government of National Accord shall also utilize international expertise provided by the relevant international organizations, including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the different United Nations organizations.

Page 29, Annex (5)
Recognition of Libya's autonomous institutions
The Government of National Accord will affirm its commitment to the continued integrity and specificity of sovereign Libyan institutions including, but not limited to, the Central Bank of Libya, Libyan Investment Authority, National Oil Company, Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Audit Bureau, and Libyan Post Telecommunications and Information Technology Company. Libya's sovereign institutions play an essential role in upholding the long-term interests of the Libyan people. The Government of National Accord will safeguard the Central Bank of Libya, Libyan Investment Authority, National Oil Corporation, Libyan Post Telecommunications and Information Technology Company and other independent institutions, and will ensure that these institutions are permitted to fulfil their recognised role of safeguarding Libya's resources for the benefit of all Libyans.

International funds

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
... 2. The Government of National Accord, after consulting the House of Representatives and the State Council, shall have the right to request the necessary assistance for the Committee from the United Nations, the international community and relevant regional organizations.

Page 17, International Support
Article (56)
The Government of National Accord may request the Security Council to issue a resolution that endorses this Agreement and supports its implementation, especially in relation to the provision of necessary international assistance to implement it.

Page 18, International Support
Article (57)
The Government of National Accord may request the support and assistance of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and regional organizations towards the development and adoption of a comprehensive plan for international support to the Libyan state institutions throughout the remainder of the transitional period, especially to consolidate security stabilization throughout the country, particularly in the capital, Tripoli, provide financial and economic stability and addressing the difficult humanitarian situation, including the status of the displaced and refugees. The Government of National Accord shall work with UNSMIL towards the coordination of international community efforts during the implementation of this plan through a mechanism adopted by the Government of National Accord, including the establishment of a specialized technical support unit, under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, for this purpose.

Page 18, International Support
Article (58)
The Government of National Accord, in cooperation with UNSMIL, the League of Arab States and regional organizations, shall organise as soon as possible an international conference to mobilise and coordinate international support for Libya in all aspects relating to capacity-building and good
governance, as well as combatting terrorism.

Page 19, Final Provisions
Article (63)
The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to take the necessary measures towards accounting for and returning offshore Libyan funds.

Page 21, Additional Provisions
Article (15)
The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to take the necessary measures towards accounting for and returning offshore illicitly acquired Libyan funds.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Political Priorities:
... 3. Work towards providing clear international support for the Government through promoting partnership with the international and regional communities.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:

Business

Page 5-6, Governing Principles
32. Preservation of natural wealth, national resources as well as the state's financial and economic institutions that belong to all Libyans, and investing them for the benefit of the people and future generations. It shall not be permissible to control or dispose of them unless by official state authorities and in accordance with the relevant Libyan legislations in force; and they shall not be made involved in any political conflict.

Page 8, Government of National Accord,
Article (9)
The Council of Ministers shall exercise the executive authority and ensure normal functioning of public state institutions and structures according to the following terms of reference:
... 6. Develop and implement temporary emergency financial arrangements as appropriate upon conducting necessary consultation with the Central Bank of Libya, the Audit Bureau and relevant oversight authorities, according to the provisions of the financial law in force.

Page 15, Security Arrangements
Article (40)
1. Armed formations shall withdraw from all vital and infrastructure installations, including airports, ports, border crossings, oil installations, power plants, vital water installations, and governmental headquarters, to specific and agreed upon locations. The Government of National Accord shall assume full control over the vital and infrastructure installations according to written plan and timetable to be agreed within thirty (30) days of the entry into force of the ceasefire, provided that the Committee develops the necessary plans for the implementation of that.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (43)
Upon its endorsement, the Government of National Accord shall be the one and only authorized body to import arms and ammunition in accordance with Libya's international obligations, including the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 13. Provide short-term employment opportunities, especially for youth, and in particular support small and medium enterprise.

Page 29, Annex (5) Principles of fiscal policy and management of national assets
The Government of National Accord will pursue policies aimed at maintaining macroeconomic stability and fiscal sustainability. It will be guided by the following principles of fiscal policy and management of national assets in its internal working and in its dealings with other sovereign institutions including the Central Bank of Libya, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning, the National Oil Corporation, the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Audit Bureau, among others. The Government of National Accord shall also utilize international expertise provided by the relevant international organizations, including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the different United Nations organizations.

Page 29, Annex (5)
Recognition of Libya's autonomous institutions
The Government of National Accord will affirm its commitment to the continued integrity and specificity of sovereign Libyan institutions including, but not limited to, the Central

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax
Page 8, Government of National Accord,
... Article (9)
The Council of Ministers shall exercise the executive authority and ensure normal functioning of public state institutions and structures according to the following terms of reference:
... 5. Prepare the draft general budget and balance sheet of the State.
6. Develop and implement temporary emergency financial arrangements as appropriate upon conducting necessary consultation with the Central Bank of Libya, the Audit Bureau and relevant oversight authorities, according to the provisions of the financial law in force. ...

Page 9, The House of Representatives
... Article (13)
The House of Representatives, elected in June 2014, shall undertake the legislation authority for the transitional period, granting the vote of confidence or no confidence to the Government of National Accord as per the items of this Agreement, adopting the general budget, performing oversight over the executive authority and endorsing the public policy submitted by the Government.

Page 19, Final Provisions
Article (63)
The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to take the necessary measures towards accounting for and returning offshore Libyan funds.

Page 21, Additional Provisions
Article (15)
The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to take the necessary measures towards accounting for and returning offshore illicitly acquired Libyan funds.

Page 22, Annexes
... 5. Organizational principles for the administration of Libyan financial policies and national assets

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Political Priorities:
... 7. Protect rights and liberties, combat corruption, adopt administrative and financial reform and re-build institutions while adhering to the components of good governance, as well as develop a clear strategy in this regard.

Page 25, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Economic and Service Priorities:
... 2. Adopt sound government policies for efficiently managing economic and financial resources.

Page 27, Annex 3, Basic Rules for the Functioning of State Council
Article 12
The State Council shall have an independent budget. The State Council shall discuss the items of its budget within 15 days after its first convening

Page 30, Annex (5)
Asset ring-fencing and recovery

Banks

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank
Page 8, Government of National Accord,
... Article (9)
The Council of Ministers shall exercise the executive authority and ensure normal functioning of public state institutions and structures according to the following terms of reference:
... 6. Develop and implement temporary emergency financial arrangements as appropriate upon conducting necessary consultation with the Central Bank of Libya, the Audit Bureau and relevant oversight authorities, according to the provisions of the financial law in force. ...

Page 9, The House of Representatives
... Article (15)
1. While taking into consideration the Libyan legislations in force, the House of Representatives shall consult with the State Council, based on the mechanism stipulated in Annex 3 of this Agreement, in order to reach consensus within thirty (30) days of the endorsement of this Agreement, to agree on the incumbents of the following sovereign leadership positions:
a. Governor of the Central Bank of Libya

Page 29, Annex (5) Principles of fiscal policy and management of national assets
The Government of National Accord will pursue policies aimed at maintaining macroeconomic stability and fiscal sustainability. It will be guided by the following principles of fiscal policy and management of national assets in its internal working and in its dealings with other sovereign institutions including the Central Bank of Libya, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning, the National Oil Corporation, the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Audit Bureau, among others. The Government of National Accord shall also utilize international expertise provided by the relevant international organizations, including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the different United Nations organizations.

Page 29, Annex (5)
National budgets; continuity of disbursements
The Government of National Accord, in preparing for its annual budget, will be guided by the following principles: increase transparency and accountability with regards to preparing the budget and expenditure process; revisit the role of and need for various support policies in the national budget, and follow the necessary policies on the use of the national number as a necessary step toward standardization of the wages and salaries components (Section 1) in the general budget. The Central Bank of Libya will make disbursements on the basis of an approved budget, and as permitted by applicable Libyan law. The Government of National Accord will strive to return to the normal budgetary framework and practices so that the Ministry of Finance prepares and then executes the national budget. Its implementation will then, in accordance with Libyan law, be subject to review and audit by the Libyan Audit Bureau.

Page 29, Annex (5)
Government contracts and tenders
The Government of National Accord will, in exercising its functions related to economic management, ensure that government contracts comply with all relevant Libyan procurement laws, and, follows international best practice particularly as established in the principles of transparent contracts, procurements, tenders and anti-corruption elaborated by the World Bank and other international organisations. A key feature of international best practice is that no contracting can take place in the absence of an appropriate budget appropriation. Government contracts and tenders shall be subject to transparency, oversight and scrutiny mechanisms developed in collaboration with

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 5, Governing Principles
... 22. Safeguarding the rights of cultural components, as they are considered an integral and fundamental component of the Libyan people, within the state of citizenship and the unifying national identity.

Page 6, Government of National Accord,
Article (2)
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall give the necessary consideration to the geographic dimension, cultural components and fair representation of women and youth when selecting its members.
Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Other
Page 17, Constitutional Process
Article (50)
All parties call on the Constitution Drafting Assembly to expedite the development and announcement of a roadmap along with a clear timetable for the remaining phases of its work, as well as work towards finding a suitable way for the all cultural components to participate in the work of the Assembly.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (30)
1. The Government of National Accord shall have full power and control over the all the Libyan territory, all airports, maritime ports, land crossings and all vital installations in the Libyan State.
2. Parties to this Agreement shall affirm the need to track those who commit the crime of using force against the Government of National Accord's control over any airport, maritime port, land crossing or other vital installation, and the need to arrest and prosecute them so as to receive penalties established by the law.
3. All parties to this Agreement shall fully cooperate with measures taken by the Government of National Accord to open airports, maritime ports and land crossings, and to secure air, maritime, and land transportation and navigation. It shall not be permissible to any party to this Agreement to take any action intended to obstruct air, maritime, and land transportation and navigation.

Page 15, Security Arrangements
Article (40)
1. Armed formations shall withdraw from all vital and infrastructure installations, including airports, ports, border crossings, oil installations, power plants, vital water installations, and governmental headquarters, to specific and agreed upon locations. The Government of National Accord shall assume full control over the vital and infrastructure installations according to written plan and timetable to be agreed within thirty (30) days of the entry into force of the ceasefire, provided that the Committee develops the necessary plans for the implementation of that.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Security Priorities:
... 3. Secure the capital, cities, airports, land crossings and seaports in addition to water sources, oil fields and sovereign institutions.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their resolve to re-establish a stable environment that enjoys peace and security so as to enable state institutions to effectively meet the needs of the Libyan people and maintain their gains,

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their resolve that the legitimate state authorities shall have the exclusive use of force in Libya in a manner that complies with the principle of the rule of law, Libya's obligations under international human rights law and the rights and liberties of the Libyan people; and that security sector officials are subject to civilian oversight and accountability in accordance with the Libyan legislations in force,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 15. Monopoly by the State over the exclusive right to the legitimate use of force.

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (30)
... 3. All parties to this Agreement shall fully cooperate with measures taken by the Government of National Accord to open airports, maritime ports and land crossings, and to secure air, maritime, and land transportation and navigation. It shall not be permissible to any party to this Agreement to take any action intended to obstruct air, maritime, and land transportation and navigation.

Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (30)
... 4. All parties shall commit themselves to ensure the safety of headquarters and properties that belong to the State and its different institutions and bodies, and to hand them over to it so they become under its full control.

Page 13, Security Arrangements
Article (34)
... 4. The Government of National Accord shall undertake the power to take the necessary measures in support of the stabilization of the country, as well as the implementation of the security arrangements in accordance with the agreed measures and timelines attached to this Agreement, in a manner that is consistent with the decisions issued by the legislative authority, or decisions that will be issued in the future in this regard.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (35)
All interim security arrangements stated in this Agreement shall not restrict the efforts of the Government of National Accord aimed at combatting terrorist organizations that are classified under the relevant Security Council resolutions; such organizations include ISIS – Ansar Al Sharia and Al Qaeda.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
1. The Government of National Accord, immediately after gaining the vote of confidence of the House of Representatives, shall establish and chair the "Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Interim Security Arrangements" as agreed. The Committee shall establish sub-committees and other supporting mechanisms as may be required, taking into consideration the representation of local communities, including men and women, in such mechanisms. The Committee shall submit its periodical reports to the Government of National Accord. Until the Committee has been formed, the Security

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 12, Confidence Building Measures
Article (28)
In accordance with this agreement, all parties shall be committed to the following:
1. Lift the siege in all besieged cities and areas.

Page 13, Security Arrangements
Article (34)
... 3. The interim security arrangements shall comprise:
a. Ceasefire arrangements,
b. Arrangements for the withdrawal of armed formations from cities, residential areas and critical infrastructure installations.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
... 3. The tasks of the Committee shall include:
a. Supervising the implementation of the ceasefire and the temporary redeployment of armed formations according to the agreed arrangements and timelines.
b. Investigating reports on ceasefire violation and taking any suitable measures in this regard.
... d. Facilitating the withdrawal of armed formations to specific assembly areas outside cities, and monitor these areas to ensure compliance with the ceasefire plan.

Page 15, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
... 4. The Committee shall develop mechanisms as required to facilitate the participation of community leaders in the implementation of the ceasefire, disengagement, redeployment and disarmament. The Committee shall conduct the necessary consultations with representatives of armed formations when needed.

Page 15, Security Arrangements
Article (38)
1. The comprehensive and permanent ceasefire agreement shall enter into force throughout Libya as of the date of the signing of this Agreement. The parties to the conflict shall commit themselves to immediately cease hostilities and freeze any military movement once the ceasefire enters into force. The Committee shall supervise the disengagement arrangements between the forces according to a written plan and timetable to be agreed within fourteen (14) days of the entry into force of the ceasefire. The Committee shall develop the necessary plans for the implementation of that.
2. The ceasefire plan shall include a definition of acts that constitute a violation to the ceasefire and violations reporting mechanism as well as mechanisms for the implementation of the ceasefire plan.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (39)
1. Armed formations shall withdraw from all cities and residential areas, starting from the capital, Tripoli, and redeploy in specific and agreed upon locations at an agreed upon distances outside the cities, based on written plan and timetable to be agreed within thirty (30) days of the entry into force of the ceasefire, provided that the Committee develops the necessary plans for the implementation of that.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)

... 4. The Committee shall develop mechanisms as required to facilitate the participation of community leaders in the implementation of the ceasefire, disengagement,

Police

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 19. Commitment to activate security institutions at the top of which are the army, police and affiliated security services that protect the homeland and ensure the safety and security of citizens, as well as support and develop them based on Libyan legislations in force that guarantee transparency, accountability, effectiveness and professionalism, and under the supervision of the civilian authority.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (35)
... 2. The police is a civil regular body with judicial powers, tasked with maintaining peace, public order and public health as well as ensuring security, tranquility and the application of laws and regulations, in addition to combating crime before it takes place and arresting its perpetrators upon its occurrence, and protecting lives, money and properties.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (35)
... 3. The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to activate the security institutions at the top of which is the army and police, and to support and develop them based on professional and national bases, taking into consideration the importance of recruiting new elements who are able to enhance the capacities of the Libyan army along with the current military units and formations

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (36)
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall be responsible for the implementation of the interim security arrangements, through its official bodies including the army, police and security institutions, in coordination with the National Defence and Security Council and with the support of the United Nations and the international community, while respecting the Libyan national sovereignty.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (38)
The Government of National Accord, through its different relevant institutions, including the army and police, shall take the necessary steps to combat terrorist threats in Libya that threatens the national security and social peace. This includes the adoption of the necessary plans and strategies as well as their implementation mechanisms in accordance with Libyan legislations, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as well as international resolutions on anti-terrorism.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (42)
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall take the necessary action for the formation and deployment of units of the army and police to protect vital and infrastructure installations.

Page 13, Security Arrangements
Article (33)
... 2. The police is a civil regular body with judicial powers, tasked with maintaining peace, public order and public health as well as ensuring security, tranquility and the application of laws and regulations, in addition to combating crime before it takes place and arresting its perpetrators upon its occurrence, and protecting lives, money and properties.

Page 13, Security Arrangements

Armed forces

Page 2, Introduction,
The Libyan people will always owe their revolutionaries a debt for the part they played in the country's liberation from decades of autocratic rule, or the sacrifices they made in their struggle for a free, democratic state that upholds the rule of law and respect for human rights The time has come to move on to a new stage in Libya's transition, which offers the revolutionaries an opportunity to be part of a modern, professional, and reformed military under direct government control, or to be reintegrated into civilian life in a manner befitting their sacrifices. This is a time to put an end to the fighting that has crippled the country’s democratic transition and is increasingly threatening its national unity. Working for a better future for Libya should continue through peaceful means.

Page 5, Governing Principles
18. The state’s monopoly of the two institutions of army and security in accordance with the law and in service to the public interest. The Army shall commit itself to the non-prejudice of the constitutional system; officers and non-commissioned officers as well as soldiers shall be
prohibited from exercising political action. It shall also be prohibited for any individual, body or group to establish military or para military formations, groups or organizations outside the legitimacy of the state.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 19. Commitment to activate security institutions at the top of which are the army, police and affiliated security services that protect the homeland and ensure the safety and security of citizens, as well as support and develop them based on Libyan legislations in force that guarantee transparency, accountability, effectiveness and professionalism, and under the supervision of the civilian authority.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 20. Commitment to the implementation of the decisions of the legislative authority concerning the disbandment and integration of armed formations in civil and military state institutions, rehabilitation of their members in keeping with international standards and practices.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 21. Commitment to removing all armed formations from all residential areas, civilian and military headquarters.

Page 7-8, Government of National Accord,
Article (8)
The Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers, which comprises the Prime Minister, as well as the membership of the Deputy Prime Ministers and three Ministers shall have the following terms of reference:
... 2. Terms of Reference of the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers:
a. Assume the functions of the Supreme Commander of the Libyan army

Page 7-8, Government of National Accord,
Article (8)
The Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers, which comprises the Prime Minister, as well as the membership of the Deputy Prime Ministers and three Ministers shall have the following terms of reference:
... 2. Terms of Reference of the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers:
... e. Declaration of states of emergency, war and peace, and adoption of exceptional measures upon the approval of the National Defence and Security Council. The matter shall be presented to the House of Representatives for endorsement within no more than ten (10) days of its issuance

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 2, Introduction,
The Libyan people will always owe their revolutionaries a debt for the part they played in the country's liberation from decades of autocratic rule, or the sacrifices they made in their struggle for a free, democratic state that upholds the rule of law and respect for human rights The time has come to move on to a new stage in Libya's transition, which offers the revolutionaries an opportunity to be part of a modern, professional, and reformed military under direct government control, or to be reintegrated into civilian life in a manner befitting their sacrifices. This is a time to put an end to the fighting that has crippled the country’s democratic transition and is increasingly threatening its national unity. Working for a better future for Libya should continue through peaceful means.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 20. Commitment to the implementation of the decisions of the legislative authority concerning the disbandment and integration of armed formations in civil and military state institutions, rehabilitation of their members in keeping with international standards and practices.

Page 13, Security Arrangements
Article (34)
... 3. The interim security arrangements shall comprise:
... c. Monitoring arrangements for disarmament as well as weapons and ammunition cantonment across the country within a specific timetable.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
... 3. The tasks of the Committee shall include:
... c. Taking the necessary decisions related to the withdrawal of armed formations form cities, residential areas and vital installations, as well as cantonment and disarmament of all weapons and ammunition.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
... 4. The Committee shall develop mechanisms as required to facilitate the participation of community leaders in the implementation of the ceasefire, disengagement, redeployment and disarmament. The Committee shall conduct the necessary consultations with representatives of armed formations when needed.

Page 15, Security Arrangements
Article (41)
1. The Government of National Accord, through the army and security institutions, in accordance with the relevant procedures and laws, and in coordination with armed formations and municipal councils, as well as with the supervision and assistance of the United Nations, shall collect all heavy and medium weapons as well as related ammunition based on written plan and timetable to be agreed within sixty (60) days of the entry into force of the ceasefire. The categories of weapons and ammunition as well as storage areas for ammunition that will be cantoned and the location of cantonment shall be determined and agreed in writing, provided that the Government of National Accord specifies subsequent phases for the cantonment process and the needed timelines for their conclusion.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (45)
1. The Government of National Accord shall work towards activating all existing laws, decisions and regulations in force and develop the necessary arrangements related to

Intelligence services

Page 5, Governing Principles
18. The state's monopoly of the two institutions of army and security in accordance with the law and in service to the public interest. The Army shall commit itself to the non-prejudice of the constitutional system; officers and non-commissioned officers as well as soldiers shall be
prohibited from exercising political action. It shall also be prohibited for any individual, body or group to establish military or para military formations, groups or organizations outside the legitimacy of the state.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 19. Commitment to activate security institutions at the top of which are the army, police and affiliated security services that protect the homeland and ensure the safety and security of citizens, as well as support and develop them based on Libyan legislations in force that guarantee transparency, accountability, effectiveness and professionalism, and under the supervision of the civilian authority.

Page 7-8, Government of National Accord,
Article (8)
The Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers, which comprises the Prime Minister, as well as the membership of the Deputy Prime Ministers and three Ministers shall have the following terms of reference:
... 2. Terms of Reference of the Presidency Council of the Council of Ministers:
... b. Appointment and removal of the Head of the General Intelligence Service upon the approval of the House of Representatives.

Page 13, Security Arrangements
Article (34)
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall be responsible for the implementation of the interim security arrangements, through its official bodies including the army, police and security institutions, in coordination with the National Defence and Security Council and with the support of the United Nations and the international community, while respecting the Libyan national sovereignty.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (45)
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall work according to a specific timetable to account for all armed formations.

Page 20, Additional Provisions
Article (7)
In line with the best international practices and standards, commit to activate security institutions, at the top of which are the army, police and affiliated security services, in a manner that ensures their professionalism, patriotism and transparency, as part of the overall institutional reform and rebuilding that is essential for state institutions. This shall be consistent with the principles of rule of law and the non-prejudice of the constitutional system and human rights. Also, all those who are proven to have been involved in the perpetration of crimes against the Libyan people shall be excluded.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 5, Governing Principles
18. The state's monopoly of the two institutions of army and security in accordance with the law and in service to the public interest. The Army shall commit itself to the non-prejudice of the constitutional system; officers and non-commissioned officers as well as soldiers shall be
prohibited from exercising political action. It shall also be prohibited for any individual, body or group to establish military or para military formations, groups or organizations outside the legitimacy of the state.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 21. Commitment to removing all armed formations from all residential areas, civilian and military headquarters.

Page 15, Security Arrangements
Article (40)
1. Armed formations shall withdraw from all vital and infrastructure installations, including airports, ports, border crossings, oil installations, power plants, vital water installations, and governmental headquarters, to specific and agreed upon locations. The Government of National Accord shall assume full control over the vital and infrastructure installations according to written plan and timetable to be agreed within thirty (30) days of the entry into force of the ceasefire, provided that the Committee develops the necessary plans for the implementation of that.

Page 16, Security Arrangements
Article (44)
Until the decision on their disbanding has been implemented and the status of their members has been settled, all armed formations shall commit themselves to the provisions of the Libyan legislations in force, international humanitarian law and the international human rights law, especially with regards to the protection of civilians and the provision of safe passage and freedom of movement for them.

Page 17, Security Arrangements
Article (47)
... 2. The Government of National Accord shall work according to a specific timetable to account for all armed formations.

~

Page 5, Governing Principles,
... 16. ... It shall also be prohibited for any individual, body or group to establish military or para military formations, groups or organizations outside the legitimacy of the state

Page 5, Governing Principles,
... 19. Commitment to removing all armed formations from all residential areas, civilian and military headquarters.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (36)
... 3. The interim security arrangements shall comprise:
... b. Arrangements for the withdrawal of armed formations from cities, residential areas and critical infrastructure installations.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
All interim security arrangements stated in this Agreement shall not restrict the efforts of

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.

Corruption

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 19. Commitment to activate security institutions at the top of which are the army, police and affiliated security services that protect the homeland and ensure the safety and security of citizens, as well as support and develop them based on Libyan legislations in force that guarantee transparency, accountability, effectiveness and professionalism, and under the supervision of the civilian authority.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 26. Activate transitional justice and national reconciliation mechanisms in order to uphold the truth and achieve accountability, reconciliation, reparation and reform of state institution, in line with the Libyan legislations in force and international standards.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 28. Commitment to work towards combatting human trafficking and illegal migration through the concerted efforts of concerned states and in close cooperation with the international community and neighbouring states, while reaffirming respect for the pertinent rules of international law.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 30. Commitment to the principles of transparency and anti-corruption, and adherence to international standards in the area of the State's public contracting and in all its internal and external transactions.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 31. Recognition of the importance of the continuing independence and integrity of the economic and oversight sovereign institutions.

Page 9, The House of Representatives
... Article (15)
1. While taking into consideration the Libyan legislations in force, the House of Representatives shall consult with the State Council, based on the mechanism stipulated in Annex 3 of this Agreement, in order to reach consensus within thirty (30) days of the endorsement of this Agreement, to agree on the incumbents of the following sovereign leadership positions:
... b. Head of the Audit Bureau
c. Head of the Administrative Oversight Authority
d. Head of the Anti-corruption Authority

Page 11, The High Council of State
Article (24)
The State Council shall also be competent to examine and propose the necessary policies and recommendations for the following topics:
... 9. Support and assist fact-finding commissions and anti-corruption institutions towards the conduct of their duties.

Page 20, Additional Provisions
Article (6)
In line with the best international practices and standards, the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme shall be guided by the principles of non-discrimination and transparency, as well as fair and just treatment in a manner that ensures a dignified life for its participants and acknowledges their sacrifice. Also, national commitment to their integration in state civil and military institutions after providing them with the necessary training.

Page 20, Additional Provisions

Crime/organised crime

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 19. Commitment to activate security institutions at the top of which are the army, police and affiliated security services that protect the homeland and ensure the safety and security of citizens, as well as support and develop them based on Libyan legislations in force that guarantee transparency, accountability, effectiveness and professionalism, and under the supervision of the civilian authority.

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Page 9, The House of Representatives
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c. Head of the Administrative Oversight Authority
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Page 20, Additional Provisions

Drugs	No specific mention.

Terrorism

Page 2, Introduction,
The implementation of this agreement in good faith will provide the tools needed to address the challenges of fighting terrorism, reforming and building state institutions, stimulating economic growth, confronting the phenomenon of illegal migration and consolidating the rule of law and human rights throughout the country.

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their determination to engage the youth in peace making, promote their role in the political process, and strengthen them so as to confront all forms of terrorism,

Page 3, Preamble,
... Expressing their grave concern over the growing threat posed by terrorist groups against Libya's sovereignty, national unity, territorial integrity and democratic transition; and their total rejection of extremism and terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations and regardless of its motives,

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 17. Condemnation of and combatting terrorist acts of all forms, types and funding sources, as well as commitment to the exclusive responsibility of the State for counter-terrorism, provided that it adheres to legal procedures as well as human rights law and international humanitarian law as stipulated in the relevant international agreements, conventions and standards.

Page 11, The High Council of State
Article (24)
The State Council shall also be competent to examine and propose the necessary policies and recommendations for the following topics:
... 5. Combatting terrorism, extremism, violence and exclusion.

Page 13, Security Arrangements
Article (34)
1. The interim security arrangements shall work towards ending the armed conflict in Libya, confronting terrorist threats, and stabilizing security in the country.

Page 13, Security Arrangements
Article (34)
... 3. The interim security arrangements shall comprise:
... d. Arrangements for confronting the terrorist threats in the country.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (36)
The Government of National Accord, through its different relevant institutions, including the army and police, shall take the necessary steps to combat terrorist threats in Libya that threatens the national security and social peace. This includes the adoption of the necessary plans and strategies as well as their implementation mechanisms in accordance with Libyan legislations, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as well as Security Council resolutions on antiterrorism.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
All interim security arrangements stated in this Agreement shall not restrict the efforts of the Government of National Accord aimed at combatting terrorist organizations that are classified under the relevant Security Council resolutions; such organizations include

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general

Page 3, Preamble,
... Affirming commitment to the democratic track based on respect of the results of the electoral process, the principle of peaceful transfer of power, respect for the independence, rulings and decisions of the judiciary, and condemnation of all forms of tyranny that characterized the former regime, which was an unfair and tyrannical era that represented a dark period in Libya's history as it controlled the country from 1 September 1969 until the victory of the blessed February Revolution. Also, underscore the non-repetition of this tyranny and prevention of any act that calls for a reproduction of that era in any form, as well as rejection of any attempt for the non-peaceful transfer of power, including all forms of coups, and

Amnesty/pardon

Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
Page 21, Additional Provisions
Article (11)
Institutions that emanate from the Libyan Political Agreement shall guarantee that there would be no prosecution of any individual merely for fighting adversaries during the conflict. This guarantee does not apply to anyone who may have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity and other crimes under international law, as there shall be no impunity for such crimes.

Courts

No specific mention.

Mechanism

Page 4, Governing Principles,
This Agreement as well as its implementation and interpretation shall invoke the following principles:
... 7. Condemnation of all forms of tyranny that characterised the former regime between 1 September 1969 and the victory of 17th February Revolution and commitment to prevent their recurrence.

Page 5, Preamble,
26. Activate transitional justice and national reconciliation mechanisms in order to uphold the truth and achieve accountability, reconciliation, reparation and reform of state institution, in line with the Libyan legislations in force and international standards.

Page 11, Confidence Building Measures
Article (26)
1. All parties to this Agreement shall commit to collecting complete information on abductees and missing persons and submit it to the Government of National Accord, which shall commit itself to establish an independent body on missing persons pursuant to the provisions of Law 1 of 2014 within sixty (60) days of commencing the performance of its tasks.

Page 24, Annex (2)
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Political Priorities:
... 2. Continue to support the dialogue, national reconciliation and transitional justice.

Prisoner release

Page 5, Governing Principles
.... 24. Non-permissibility of detention or arrest except according to the law. Commitment to placing all prisons, detention and holding centres under the effective control of the judicial authority, and implementing Libyan laws that relate to the release of all persons held without charge or trial, and promptly and fairly bring to trial persons required for prosecution. Also, commitment to disclosing the fate of missing persons.

Page 11, Confidence Building Measures
Article (26)
... 2. All parties to the conflict shall, within thirty (30) days of the Government commencing the performance of its tasks, release persons held in their custody without legal basis or hand them over to the judicial authorities, which will determine within the following sixty (60) days whether they should be brought before the judiciary or released on the basis of Libyan legislations in force and international standards.
3. All parties shall participate in the provision of effective protection to the competent judicial authorities and enable them to review of all detention or arrest cases and an immediate release of all persons who are held or detained without legal basis. The competent authorities shall take the necessary legal procedures in case of non-compliance with implementation.
4. Parties to this Agreement shall commit themselves to ensure that the power to hold detainees and prisoners is exclusive to the competent judicial authorities and in officially recognized facilities as per the Libyan legislations in force.

Vetting

Page 20, Additional Provisions
Article (7)
In line with the best international practices and standards, commit to activate security institutions, at the top of which are the army, police and affiliated security services, in a manner that ensures their professionalism, patriotism and transparency, as part of the overall institutional reform and rebuilding that is essential for state institutions. This shall be consistent with the principles of rule of law and the non-prejudice of the constitutional system and human rights. Also, all those who are proven to have been involved in the perpetration of crimes against the Libyan people shall be excluded.

Victims

No specific mention.

Missing persons

Page 5, Governing Principles
.... 24. Non-permissibility of detention or arrest except according to the law. Commitment to placing all prisons, detention and holding centres under the effective control of the judicial authority, and implementing Libyan laws that relate to the release of all persons held without charge or trial, and promptly and fairly bring to trial persons required for prosecution. Also, commitment to disclosing the fate of missing persons.

Page 11, Confidence Building Measures
Article (26)
1. All parties to this Agreement shall commit to collecting complete information on abductees and missing persons and submit it to the Government of National Accord, which shall commit itself to establish an independent body on missing persons pursuant to the provisions of Law 1 of 2014 within sixty (60) days of commencing the performance of its tasks.

Page 24, Annex (2):
Priorities of the Government of National Accord
... Security Priorities:
... 10. Address the conditions of detainees, prisoners and missing persons.

Reparations

Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 5, Governing Principles
... 26. Activate transitional justice and national reconciliation mechanisms in order to uphold the truth and achieve accountability, reconciliation, reparation and reform of state institution, in line with the Libyan legislations in force and international standards.

Page 5, Governing Principles
... 27. Total Commitment to addressing the humanitarian situation of the refugees and displaced persons as well as facilitating their voluntary return in dignity and safety to their areas as soon as possible; also pledge providing them with protection and compensation for the damages they sustained, taking into account the financial burdens borne by the Libyan State.

Reconciliation	Page 1, Introduction, ... The armed groups, municipal councils, political parties, tribal leaders, and women's organizations contributed to other elements of the dialogue to promote a genuine and stable reconciliation. Page 3, Preamble, ... Looking forward to building a secure and coherent society in which national reconciliation, justice, respect for human rights and freedom of expression prevail, Page 5, Governing Principles ... 26. Activate transitional justice and national reconciliation mechanisms in order to uphold the truth and achieve accountability, reconciliation, reparation and reform of state institution, in line with the Libyan legislations in force and international standards. Page 11, The High Council of State Article (24) The State Council shall also be competent to examine and propose the necessary policies and recommendations for the following topics: ... 6. Support to national reconciliation efforts and social peace through current mechanisms. Page 12, Confidence Building Measures Article (29) ... 2. The parties to this Agreement shall support the use of media to promote reconciliation, tolerance and national unity. Page 18, Final Provisions Article (61) Parties to the Agreement shall give extreme priority to the need to promote cooperation and coordination between the bodies and institutions that stem from this Agreement to enhance stability, security and national reconciliation until the Constitution has been adopted, while stressing the importance of giving extreme priority to ensuring the functioning of institutions in a manner that achieves public interest. Page 24, Annex (2) Priorities of the Government of National Accord ... Political Priorities: ... 2. Continue to support the dialogue, national reconciliation and transitional justice.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 10, The House of Representatives
... Article (17)
A committee shall be formed from the House of Representatives and boycotting members, to meet on a date no later than 17 September 2015 to agree on the necessary procedures to implement the previous article of this agreement, provided that the United Nations Support Mission in Libya shall facilitate the work of the committee.

Page 18, International Support
Article (57)
The Government of National Accord may request the support and assistance of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and regional organizations towards the development and adoption of a comprehensive plan for international support to the Libyan state institutions throughout the remainder of the transitional period, especially to consolidate security stabilization throughout the country, particularly in the capital, Tripoli, provide financial and economic stability and addressing the difficult humanitarian situation, including the status of the displaced and refugees. The Government of National Accord shall work with UNSMIL towards the coordination of international community efforts during the implementation of this plan through a mechanism adopted by the Government of National Accord, including the establishment of a specialized technical support unit, under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, for this purpose.

Page 21, Additional Provisions
Article (13)
.. The Committee may seek a technical advisory opinion from the United Nations Support Mission in Libya whenever it sees a need for it.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 11, The High Council of State
Article (24)
The State Council shall also be competent to examine and propose the necessary policies and recommendations for the following topics:
1. Support to the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement.

Page 13, Security Arrangements
Article (34)
... 3. The interim security arrangements shall comprise:
... e. Monitoring and verification mechanisms with regards to the aforementioned arrangements.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
1. The Government of National Accord, immediately after gaining the vote of confidence of the House of Representatives, shall establish and chair the "Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Interim Security Arrangements" as agreed. The Committee shall establish sub-committees and other supporting mechanisms as may be required, taking into consideration the representation of local communities, including men and women, in such mechanisms. The Committee shall submit its periodical reports to the Government of National Accord. Until the Committee has been formed, the Security Track of the Libyan Political Dialogue shall determine suitable mechanisms to implement the security arrangements.

Page 14, Security Arrangements
Article (37)
... 3. The tasks of the Committee shall include:
a. Supervising the implementation of the ceasefire and the temporary redeployment of armed formations according to the agreed arrangements and timelines.
... f. Taking the necessary procedures and developing the operational plans for the implementation of this Agreement.

Page 14-15, Security Arrangements
Article (38)
... 2. The ceasefire plan shall include a definition of acts that constitute a violation to the ceasefire and violations reporting mechanism as well as mechanisms for the implementation of the ceasefire plan.

Page 19, Final Provisions
Article (64)
The Libyan Political Dialogue may convene after the adoption of this Agreement at the request of any party to the Agreement to examine what it deems a severe breach to one of its items.

Page 31, Annex 6 Security Arrangements
1.... e. Monitor and follow-up the implementation and effectiveness of the above arrangements and address any shortfalls;