

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Statement by Libya Dialogue Participants, Skhirat, Morocco
Date	2 Jul 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 unratified 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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Libyan peace process
Parties	Participants of the Libyan Dialogue in Skhirat, Morocco.
Third parties	Special Representative of the Secretary General and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya
Description	Short signed statement from the Libyan Dialogue participants calling for unity among those participating, particularly (but not explicitly) aimed at the GNC based in Tripoli, whose participants were unhappy with the arrangement and did not sign the following national agreement.

Agreement document	LY_150702_Statement by Libyan Dialogue Participants.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 1, ... based on the principles of democracy and separation of powers; ...

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

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 1, We are committed to start working, immediately after initialing the agreement, on the formation of a Government of National Accord that will quickly start functioning to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of Libyans for dignified livelihoods as well as to finalizing the annexes. All that shall be done together through consensus among all the participants in the Libyan political dialogue.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 1, Acknowledging the depth of the security, political and humanitarian crisis that our beloved country is going through, the challenges that Libya is facing and the urgent need to take the appropriate decisions to end violence and divisions, unite institutions, establish good governance and fight terrorism; reaffirming our commitment to the Libyan-Libyan dialogue as the only way to reach a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Libya, based on the principles of democracy and separation of powers; confident that this agreement presents a clear vision for the management of the transitional period until the constitution is adopted, in a manner that guarantees wide participation of Libyan political actors without exclusion or discrimination;

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level Page 1, We are committed to start working, immediately after initialing the agreement, on the formation of a Government of National Accord that will quickly start functioning to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of Libyans for dignified livelihoods as well as to finalizing the annexes. All that shall be done together through consensus among all the participants in the Libyan political dialogue.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Page 1, Acknowledging the depth of the security, political and humanitarian crisis that our beloved country is going through, the challenges that Libya is facing and the urgent need to take the appropriate decisions to end violence and divisions, unite institutions, establish good governance and fight terrorism; reaffirming our commitment to the Libyan-Libyan dialogue as the only way to reach a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Libya, based on the principles of democracy and separation of powers; confident that this agreement presents a clear vision for the management of the transitional period until the constitution is adopted, in a manner that guarantees wide participation of Libyan political actors without exclusion or discrimination;

Page 1, This is the ideal way to build a civil democratic society based on the principles of 17 February revolution, in order for all of us to complete the transitional period with all its difficulties through consolidating the principles of dialogue and consensus.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures	No specific mention.
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Other	No specific mention.
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Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
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Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.
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Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
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State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
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Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
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Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
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Traditional Laws	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	No specific mention.
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National economic plan	No specific mention.
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Natural resources	No specific mention.
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International funds	No specific mention.
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Business	No specific mention.
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Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** Page 1, Acknowledging the depth of the security, political and humanitarian crisis that our beloved country is going through, the challenges that Libya is facing and the urgent need to take the appropriate decisions to end violence and divisions, unite institutions, establish good governance and fight terrorism; reaffirming our commitment to the Libyan-Libyan dialogue as the only way to reach a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Libya, based on the principles of democracy and separation of powers; confident that this agreement presents a clear vision for the management of the transitional period until the constitution is adopted, in a manner that guarantees wide participation of Libyan political actors without exclusion or discrimination;

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	Page 1, Acknowledging the depth of the security, political and humanitarian crisis that our beloved country is going through, the challenges that Libya is facing and the urgent need to take the appropriate decisions to end violence and divisions, unite institutions, establish good governance and fight terrorism; reaffirming our commitment to the Libyan-Libyan dialogue as the only way to reach a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Libya, based on the principles of democracy and separation of powers; confident that this agreement presents a clear vision for the management of the transitional period until the constitution is adopted, in a manner that guarantees wide participation of Libyan political actors without exclusion or discrimination;

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 1, We call on all the Libyans not to waste this opportunity to reach consensus, to strongly support this dialogue and to encourage all parties, whether individuals or groups, to continue working for peace, reconciliation and the rejection of violence.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Libya Herald - <https://www.libyaherald.com/statement-by-libyan-dialogue-participants-skhirat-morocco-2-july-2015/>
