

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Consultation Meeting for the Libyan Political Dialogue (Hammamet Agreement)
<b>Date</b>	24 Jan 2017
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan peace process
<b>Parties</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Salam Musa Madi</li> <li>2. Balqasim Muhammad Qazit</li> <li>3. Muhammad Said Am'azib</li> <li>4. Sha'ban Ali Abusitta</li> <li>5. Saleh Muhammad al-Makhzum</li> <li>6. Mustafa Abushaqur Ghayth</li> <li>7. Al-Sharif al-Wafi Muhammad</li> <li>8. Fati Ali Bashagha</li> <li>9. Ahmed Abdrabbu al-'Abar</li> <li>10. Abdalmoneim Farag al-Fiqih</li> <li>11. Tawafiq Abrik al-Shahibi</li> <li>12. Fayrouz Abdelrahim al-Na'as</li> <li>13. Nuri Khalifah al-'Abaar</li> <li>14. Jam'ah Kusa 'Adel</li> <li>15. Muhammed Hassan Suwan</li> <li>16. Hafez Abdelhamid Qadur</li> <li>17. Muhammad Ali Abdallah</li> <li>18. Jama'ah Abdallah al-Qumati</li> <li>19. Jamal Muhammad 'Ashur</li> </ol>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Six point agreement identifying the issues to implementing the Libyan Political Agreement of 17/12/15. These issues include: the structure of the Presidential Council, who will be president of the Government of National Accord; the post of the Supreme commander of the Army; the implementation of Art. 16-17 of the LPA by the House of Representatives; broadening the membership of the State Council; ending the formulation of the draft constitution.

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**Agreement document** [LY\\_170124\\_Hamammat Agreement\\_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [LY\\_170124\\_Hamammat Agreement\\_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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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.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and  
gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **State definition**

**Nature of state  
(general)** No specific mention.

**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.

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## Governance

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions</p> <p>Page 1, First: Restructuring of the presidential council of three members, who assume the presidential competences stipulated in the political agreement, provided that the decisions are made between them by consensus.</p> <p>Page 1, Second: The President of the National Reconciliation Government will be chosen from among the non-members of the Presidential Council to assume executive competencies with his ministers</p> <p>Page 1, Third: The post of supreme commander of the Libyan army shall be installed and a council composed of (the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Supreme Council of the State and a member of the Presidential Council to be named by the Presidential Council) shall be appointed in their capacity. The decision shall be taken by consensus.</p> <p>Page 1, Fifth: Broaden the membership of the Supreme State Council according to the 7/7/2012 elections taking into account the equitable representation of all constituencies.</p>
<b>Elections</b>	<p>Page 1, Fourth: Application of the mechanism stipulated in the law for electing the House of Representatives on membership, after the House of Representatives commits to apply articles 16-17 of the Political Agreement.</p>
<b>Electoral commission</b>	<p>No specific mention.</p>
<b>Political parties reform</b>	<p>No specific mention.</p>
<b>Civil society</b>	<p>No specific mention.</p>
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	<p>No specific mention.</p>
<b>Public administration</b>	<p>No specific mention.</p>
<b>Constitution</b>	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making</p> <p>Page 1, Sixth: In order to complete the constitutional process, we emphasize the need to activate Article 52 of the political agreement on the end of the term of work of the founding body to draft a draft constitution, within a month of signing these amendments.</p>

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## **Power sharing**

### **Political power sharing**

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General  
State level

Page 1, Second: The President of the National Reconciliation Government will be chosen from among the non-members of the Presidential Council to assume executive competencies with his ministers

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition  
State level

Page 1, First: Restructuring of the presidential council of three members, who assume the presidential competences stipulated in the political agreement, provided that the decisions are made between them by consensus.

Page 1, Second: The President of the National Reconciliation Government will be chosen from among the non-members of the Presidential Council to assume executive competencies with his ministers

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature  
State level

Page 1, Fifth: Broaden the membership of the Supreme State Council according to the 7/7/2012 elections taking into account the equitable representation of all constituencies.

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Form of 'veto' or communal majority  
State level

Page 1,

First: Restructuring of the presidential district of three members, who assume the presidential competences stipulated in the political agreement, provided that the decisions are made between them by consensus.

Page 1,

Third: The post of supreme commander of the Libyan army shall be installed and a council composed of (the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Supreme Council of the State and a member of the Presidential Council to be named by the Presidential Council) shall be appointed in their capacity. The decision shall be taken by consensus.

### **Territorial power sharing**

No specific mention.

### **Economic power sharing**

No specific mention.

### **Military power sharing**

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures

Page 1, Third: The post of supreme commander of the Libyan army shall be installed and a council composed of (the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Supreme Council of the State and a member of the Presidential Council to be named by the Presidential Council) shall be appointed in their capacity. The decision shall be taken by consensus.

## **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.

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## **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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### **Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**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** No specific mention.

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### **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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** Page 2, In order to achieve the implementation of what has been agreed upon in these amendments as a single package, it is necessary to ensure that the constitutional declaration and the granting of confidence to the government be amended before signing these amendments from the parties to the Libyan political dialogue.

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