

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement for a Complete and Permanent Ceasefire in Libya
<b>Date</b>	23 Oct 2020
<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>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan peace process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Representatives of the Libyan Army  Major General Ahmed Ali Abu Shahma  Brigadier General Al-mukhtar Milad Mohammed Nakkassa  Brigadier General Al-Fitouri Khalifa Salem  Colonel Mustafa Ali Mohammed Yahya  Colonel Radwan Ibrahim Mohammed Al-Gharari</p> <p>Representatives of the Libyan National Army/ General Command  Major General Emraja'a Emhammed Mohammed Al-Ammami  Major General Faraj El-mabrouk Abdul Ghani Al-Soussa'a  Major General Attiya Awadh Mohamed Al-Sharif  Staff Major General Engineer Al-Hadi Hasan Ahmed Al-Falah  Major General Khairi Khalifa omar Al-Timimi</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Witness  United Nations Support Mission in Libya  Ms. Stephanie Williams, Acting Special Representative of the UN Secretary General and Head of UNSMIL  Mr. Salim Raad, Head of Security Institutions Service, UNSMIL Mr. Ayed Alhamad Khalayleh, Senior Police Advisor, UNSMIL Mr. Ali Kikal, Security Institutions Service, UNMSIL</p>
<b>Description</b>	Agreement providing for a complete and permanent ceasefire between the Libyan Army of the Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Libyan National Army of the General Command of the Armed Forces

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">LY_201023_ceasefire_agreement_between_libyan_parties_english.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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## Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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## Gender

<b>Women, girls and gender</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Men and boys</b>	No specific mention.
<b>LGBTI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Family</b>	No specific mention.

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## State definition

<b>Nature of state (general)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State configuration</b>	Page 1, I. 1. Emphasize the territorial integrity of Libya and protection of its land, air and sea borders.
<b>Self determination</b>	Page 1, I. 2. Refrain from holding hostage the national decision-making and resources of the country to any external power.
<b>Referendum</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State symbols</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Independence/ secession</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Accession/ unification</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Border delimitation</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Cross-border provision</b>	No specific mention.
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## **Governance**

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Civil society</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Traditional/ religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.
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## **Power sharing**

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
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## Human rights and equality

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 1, I. 4. The human rights and rules of the International Humanitarian Law should be respected.

**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** Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles  
Page 2, II. 5. Halt the currently rampant media escalation and hate speech by of audio-visual broadcasting channels and websites.  
Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other  
Page 2. II. 5. [...] The judicial and competent authorities shall be called upon to take the necessary measures to ensure serious and deterrent prosecution of these channels and websites. UNSMIL also calls for necessary measures to be taken to ensure that the administrations of social media applications shall take the necessary action regarding these platforms.

<b>Mobility/access</b>	<p>Page 2, II. [...] in parallel, all mercenaries and foreign fighters shall depart from the Libyan territories - land, air and sea.</p> <p>Page 3, II. 6. The JMC agreed to open the roads and land and air crossings across the Libyan territories, provided that urgent measures be taken by opening and securing the following roads:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal road of Benghazi-Sirte-Misurata-Tripoli.</li> <li>Misurata-Abu Grain-Jufra-Sabha-Ghat.</li> <li>The road of Gheryan-Shwerif-Sabha-Murzug.</li> </ol> <p>To this end, the 5+5 JMC supports the proposals concluded by the Joint Security Arrangements Committee that met in Hurghada, Egypt on 28 and 29 September 2020 and calls for arrangements to secure the safe passage of civilians, supply convoys and humanitarian organizations across those roads as per the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A joint security room shall be formed, headed by the police officers who participated in the Hurghada meetings, to propose and implement special security arrangements that ensure safe passage across the aforementioned roads and other roads throughout the entire Libyan territory, as well as the areas cleared of military units and armed formations.</li> </ul> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The target roads shall be cleared of any military or armed forces once the joint force assumes duties.</li> </ul>
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## Rights institutions

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## Justice sector reform

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	Page 2, II. 5. [...] The judicial and competent authorities shall be called upon to take the necessary measures to ensure serious and deterrent prosecution of these channels and websites.
	Page 3, II. 8. The JMC agreed to take urgent measures for exchange of those detained as a result of military operations or arrest based on identity by forming specialized committees from the concerned parties.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	Page 4, II. 8. The JMC agreed to take urgent measures for exchange of those detained as a result of military operations or arrest based on identity by forming specialized committees from the concerned parties.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

<b>Development or socio-economic reconstruction</b>	No specific mention.
<b>National economic plan</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Natural resources</b>	Page 3, II. The 5+5 JMC agreed to assign the Commander of the Petroleum Facilities Guard (PFG) in the Western Region, the Commander of the Petroleum Facilities Guard in the Eastern Region, and a delegate from the National Oil Corporation to liaise and submit a proposal to the 5+5 JMC the for restructuring and reorganizing the PFG, so as to ensure undisturbed and continued flow of oil.
<b>International funds</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Business</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Taxation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Banks</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Land, property and environment**

<b>Land reform/rights</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Pastoralist/nomadism rights</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

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

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## **Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** Page 2, II Terms of Agreement:  
2. ... in parallel, all mercenaries and foreign fighters shall depart from the Libyan territories - land, air and sea.

Page 3, II Terms of Agreement:  
6. ...  
- The 5+5 JMC shall select and define the duties of the Command of the Security Operation Room and his Deputies [...] The aforementioned command shall form the force assigned to secure the roads, on the basis of criteria of competence, experience and discipline.

Page 3, II Terms of Agreement:  
7. End arrest based on identity or political affiliation, and limit prosecution and arrest to those wanted for criminal reasons and refer them to the relevant authorities.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision  
Page 2, II Terms of Agreement:  
1. The 5+5 JMC agreed on an immediate ceasefire, which shall take effect from the signature of this Agreement.  
Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments  
Page 2, II Terms of Agreement:  
2. Within a period of three months of the date of signing of this Ceasefire Agreement , all military units and armed groups shall clear all confrontation lines and return to their camps; in parallel, all mercenaries and foreign fighters shall depart from the Libyan territories - land, air and sea. Until a new unified government assumes its functions, military agreements on training inside Libya shall be suspended and training crews shall depart. The Security Operation Room established under this Agreement shall propose and implement special security arrangements to secure the areas cleared of military units and armed groups.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** Page 2, II Terms of Agreement:  
3. The 5+5 JMC agreed to form a limited military force of regular military personnel under an Operation Room to be established by the 5+5 JMC to deter expected violations, and the resources necessary for this operation shall be provided by all parties and actors.



<b>DDR</b>	<p>Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes</p> <p>Page 2, II Terms of Agreement:</p> <p>4. Immediately start identification and categorization of armed groups and armed entities on the entire Libyan territory, whether they are integrated into state institutions or not. Their status shall be defined and prepared for dismantlement in terms of their leaders, number of personnel, weapons and locations. A mechanism and conditions shall be developed to ensure reintegration on individual basis, of their members, into state institutions for those who meet the requirements and specifications of each institution and on the basis of the actual need of these institutions. Otherwise, a joint subcommittee with the support and participation of UNSMIL shall create opportunities and find solutions for those who do not meet the requirements or are unwilling to undergo such integration.</p>
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	<p>Page 2, II Terms of Agreement:</p> <p>2. Within a period of three months of the date of signing of this Ceasefire Agreement , all military units and armed groups shall clear all confrontation lines and return to their camps; in parallel, all mercenaries and foreign fighters shall depart from the Libyan territories - land, air and sea [...]</p>
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	<p>Page 2, II Terms of Agreement:</p> <p>2. ... in parallel, all mercenaries and foreign fighters shall depart from the Libyan territories - land, air and sea.</p>
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	<p>Page 1, I General Principles:</p> <p>3. Combating terrorism is a common national policy, in which all political and security state institutions shall take part.</p> <p>Page 4, II Terms of Agreement:</p> <p>10. The ceasefire shall not apply to the UN-designated terrorist groups across the Libyan territory.</p>

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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**

<b>UN signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other international signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar**

Page 1, A complete and permanent agreement for ceasefire in Libya between the Libyan Army of the Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Libyan National Army of the General Command of the Armed Forces was signed below by their authorized representatives and witnessed by the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).

Page 1, The Agreement is the result of the United Nations mediation, with the support of the states participating in the Berlin Conference held on 19 January 2020, and of its relentless efforts to end the violence and humanitarian crisis from the continued armed conflict in Libya.

Page 2, II. 4. [...] Otherwise, a joint subcommittee with the support and participation of UNSMIL shall create opportunities and find solutions for those who do not meet the requirements or are unwilling to undergo such integration.

Page 2, II. 5. [...] UNSMIL also calls for necessary measures to be taken to ensure that the administrations of social media applications shall take the necessary action regarding these platforms.

Page 4, II. 9. In light of the prevailing positive atmosphere and complete confidence, the 5+5 JMC, in conjunction with UNSMIL team, will develop a mechanism to monitor the implementation of this Agreement.

Page 4, II. 12. The 5+5 JMC recommends and urges UNSMIL to forward the Ceasefire Agreement signed by the JMC to the Security Council to adopt a resolution to ensure compliance and implementation of this Agreement by all internal and external parties.

**Enforcement mechanism**

Page 4, II. 9. In light of the prevailing positive atmosphere and complete confidence, the 5+5 JMC, in conjunction with UNSMIL team, will develop a mechanism to monitor the implementation of this Agreement.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

United Nations Support Mission in Libya, [https://unsmil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/ceasefire\\_agreement\\_between\\_libyan\\_parties\\_english.pdf](https://unsmil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/ceasefire_agreement_between_libyan_parties_english.pdf) (Accessed on 10 November 2020)

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