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| **Country/entity** | Libya |
| **Region** | Middle East and North Africa |
| **Agreement name** | Declaration of the Paris International Conference for Libya |
| **Date** | 12 Nov 2021 |
| **Agreement status** | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| **Interim arrangement** | Yes |
| **Agreement/conflict level** | Interstate/intrastate conflict(s) |

**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 -
)

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| **Stage** | Implementation/renegotiation |
| **Conflict nature** | Government |
| **Peace process** | Libyan peace process |
| **Parties** | The following countries and regional organizations participated in the Conference [individual representative of each entity unknown]: Algeria, Chad, China, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of Congo (chair of the African Union), Egypt, Greece, Jordan, Kuwait (Chair of the Ministerial Council of the League of Arab States), Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Niger, Qatar, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the Republic of the Congo (Chair of the African Union High-Level Committee on Libya), the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the African Union, the European Union, the League of Arab States and the Executive Secretariat of the Group of Five for the Sahel. |
| **Third parties** | - |
| **Description** | Declaration drafted as the concluding document of a conference of Heads of State and Government on Libya in support of the implementation of a Libyan-led and owned political process facilitated by the United Nations, leading to a political solution to the Libyan crisis. |

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| **Agreement document** | LY_211112_Declaration of the Paris International Conference for Libya.pdf (opens in new tab) \| Download PDF |

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**Groups**

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| **Children/youth** | No specific mention. |
| **Disabled persons** | No specific mention. |
| **Elderly/age** | No specific mention. |
| **Migrant workers** | Groups→Migrant workers→Substantive<br>Page 8, RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS<br><br>22. We commit to condemning and acting against all violations and abuses of migrants, acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking, or facilitation thereof. |
| **Racial/ethnic/ national group** | No specific mention. |
| **Religious groups** | No specific mention. |
| **Indigenous people** | No specific mention. |

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| **Other groups** | No specific mention. |
| **Refugees/displaced persons** | Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical<br>Page 8, RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS<br>22. We commit to condemning and acting against all violations and abuses of migrants, acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking, or facilitation thereof. Noting that Libya is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, we welcome the work of the UNSMIL and UN agencies, funds and programmes in coordinating and supporting the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection for refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers. |
| **Social class** | No specific mention. |

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**Gender**

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| **Women, girls and gender** | Page 8, RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS<br><br>25. We are committed to assisting, as appropriate, the Libyan authorities in developing a comprehensive and gender responsive approach to addressing migration and forced displacement, in collaboration with UN agencies and programs, consistent with the principles of regional and international cooperation and in compliance with international law. |
| **Men and boys** | No specific mention. |
| **LGBTI** | No specific mention. |
| **Family** | No specific mention. |

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**State definition**

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| **Nature of state (general)** | Page 1,<br>a. We, participants, reaffirm our full respect and commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya. We reject all foreign interferences in Libyan affairs. |
| **State configuration** | No specific mention. |
| **Self determination** | No specific mention. |
| **Referendum** | No specific mention. |
| **State symbols** | No specific mention. |

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| **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**

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| **Political institutions (new or reformed)** | No specific mention. |
| **Elections** | Page 1:<br>b. [...]<br><br>We reiterate our commitment to the success of the Libyan political process, to the full implementation of the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement and to the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021, in accordance with the Libyan political roadmap and United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions 2570 and 2571 (2021) and the Berlin II conference conclusions.<br><br>Page 3-4, POLITICAL<br>3. We fully support the efforts of the HNEC to put in place the technical basis for successful presidential and parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021, including the simultaneous announcement of the final results of parliamentary and presidential elections [...]<br>4. [...] We underscore UNSMIL's role in supporting the 24 December 2021 elections and we express our commitment to fully supporting Libya in the electoral process.<br>5. [...] We affirm that individuals or entities, inside or outside of Libya, who might attempt to obstruct, undermine, manipulate or falsify the electoral process and the political transition will be held accountable and may be designated by the United Nations Sanctions Committee in accordance with UNSC resolution 2571 (2021). We commit to respecting the Libyan electoral processes and urge all other international actors to do the same. |
| **Electoral commission** | Page 3-4, POLITICAL<br>3. We fully support the efforts of the HNEC to put in place the technical basis for successful presidential and parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021, including the simultaneous announcement of the final results of parliamentary and presidential elections [...] |
| **Political parties reform** | No specific mention. |

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| **Civil society** | No specific mention. |
| **Traditional/ religious leaders** | No specific mention. |
| **Public administration** | No specific mention. |
| **Constitution** | No specific mention. |

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**Power sharing**

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| **Political power sharing** | No specific mention. |
| **Territorial power sharing** | No specific mention. |
| **Economic power sharing** | No specific mention. |
| **Military power sharing** | No specific mention. |

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**Human rights and equality**

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| **Human rights/RoL general** | Page 2,<br>e. [...] We express strong support for the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to further Libyan-led and Libyan-owned inclusive political, security and economic dialogue tracks, and to monitor and report abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law.<br><br>Page 6, SECURITY<br>14. We reaffirm the need to combat terrorism in Libya by all means in accordance with the UN Charter and international law, recognizing that development, security, and human rights are mutually reinforcing and are vital to an effective and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism.<br><br>Page 8, RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS<br>21. We emphasize that all those responsible for violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, Libyan and foreign, will be held accountable, including through the measures set forth in relevant UNSC resolutions, including 1970 (2011).<br><br>22. We commit to condemning and acting against all violations and abuses of migrants, acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking, or facilitation thereof.<br><br>[...]<br><br>25. We are committed to assisting, as appropriate, the Libyan authorities in developing a comprehensive and gender responsive approach to addressing migration and forced displacement, in collaboration with UN agencies and programs, consistent with the principles of regional and international cooperation and in compliance with international law. |
| **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**

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| **Citizenship** | No specific mention. |
| **Democracy** | No specific mention. |

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| **Detention procedures** | No specific mention. |
| **Media and communication** | No specific mention. |
| **Mobility/access** | No specific mention. |
| **Protection measures** | No specific mention. |
| **Other** | Page 6, SECURITY<br>14. We reaffirm the need to combat terrorism in Libya by all means in accordance with the UN Charter and international law, recognizing that development, security, and human rights are mutually reinforcing and are vital to an effective and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism.<br><br>Page 8, RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS<br>21. We emphasize that all those responsible for violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, Libyan and foreign, will be held accountable, including through the measures set forth in relevant UNSC resolutions, including 1970 (2011).<br><br>22. We commit to condemning and acting against all violations and abuses of migrants, acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking, or facilitation thereof.<br><br>[...]<br><br>25. We are committed to assisting, as appropriate, the Libyan authorities in developing a comprehensive and gender responsive approach to addressing migration and forced displacement, in collaboration with UN agencies and programs, consistent with the principles of regional and international cooperation and in compliance with international law. |

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**Rights institutions**

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

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**Justice sector reform**

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| **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**

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| **Development or socio-economic reconstruction** | Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development<br>Page 8, ECONOMY<br>We commit to helping the relevant Libyan authorities to promote the integrity and unity and good governance of the Libyan Investment Authority (LIA), including through a credible, comprehensive audit of the LIA and its subsidiaries. |
| **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**

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| **Land reform/rights** | No specific mention. |
| **Pastoralist/ nomadism rights** | No specific mention. |

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| **Cultural heritage** | No specific mention. |
| **Environment** | No specific mention. |
| **Water or riparian rights or access** | No specific mention. |

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**Security sector**

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| **Security Guarantees** | No specific mention. |
| **Ceasefire** | Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments<br>Page 1-2,<br>b. We welcome the progress made towards restoring peace and stability in Libya since the Berlin Conference I, with the signing of the ceasefire agreement on 23 October 2020, the adoption of the Libyan political roadmap in Tunis on 15 November 2020, and the approval of the interim Government of National Unity on 10 March 2021. We reiterate our commitment to the success of the presidential and parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021, in accordance with the Libyan political roadmap and United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions 2570 and 2571 (2021) and the Berlin II conference conclusions.<br><br>Page 5, SECURITY<br>8. We reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement and we welcome the reopening of the coastal road.<br>9. We express our full support for the comprehensive “Action Plan for the withdrawal of mercenaries, foreign fighters and foreign forces from the Libyan territory” developed by the 5+5 JMC in line with UNSC resolution 2570 (2021) including through the prompt development of timelines, as a first step towards the full implementation of the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement and UNSC resolution 2570. |
| **Police** | No specific mention. |
| **Armed forces** | Page 6, SECURITY<br>13. We express our support for SSR and stress the importance of the establishment of a unified, inclusive, accountable civilian-led military and security architecture for Libya and we encourage Libyan authorities to further engage and achieve progress through inclusive dialogue on these issues, sheltered from foreign interference, and especially taking into account the Cairo talks. |
| **DDR** | No specific mention. |
| **Intelligence services** | No specific mention. |

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| **Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces** | Page 5, SECURITY<br>9. We express our full support for the comprehensive “Action Plan for the withdrawal of mercenaries, foreign fighters and foreign forces from the Libyan territory” developed by the 5+5 JMC in line with UNSC resolution 2570 (2021) including through the prompt development of timelines, as a first step towards the full implementation of the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement and UNSC resolution 2570[...] We commit to facilitating its synchronised, phased, gradual and balanced implementation as set out in the action plan and call on all relevant actors to implement its provisions without delay. |
| **Withdrawal of foreign forces** | Page 5, SECURITY<br>9. We express our full support for the comprehensive “Action Plan for the withdrawal of mercenaries, foreign fighters and foreign forces from the Libyan territory” developed by the 5+5 JMC in line with UNSC resolution 2570 (2021) including through the prompt development of timelines, as a first step towards the full implementation of the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement and UNSC resolution 2570[...] We commit to facilitating its synchronised, phased, gradual and balanced implementation as set out in the action plan and call on all relevant actors to implement its provisions without delay. |
| **Corruption** | Page 8, ECONOMY<br>We commit to helping the relevant Libyan authorities to promote the integrity and unity and good governance of the Libyan Investment Authority (LIA), including through a credible, comprehensive audit of the LIA and its subsidiaries. |
| **Crime/organised crime** | No specific mention. |
| **Drugs** | No specific mention. |
| **Terrorism** | Page 6, SECURITY<br>14. We reaffirm the need to combat terrorism in Libya by all means in accordance with the UN Charter and international law, recognizing that development, security, and human rights are mutually reinforcing and are vital to an effective and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism. |

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**Transitional justice**

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| **Transitional justice general** | No specific mention. |
| **Amnesty/pardon** | No specific mention. |
| **Courts** | No specific mention. |
| **Mechanism** | No specific mention. |
| **Prisoner release** | No specific mention. |

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| **Vetting** | No specific mention. |
| **Victims** | No specific mention. |
| **Missing persons** | No specific mention. |
| **Reparations** | No specific mention. |
| **Reconciliation** | Page 2, d.<br><br>We reaffirm the international community's continued commitment, in partnership with the Libyan interim executive authority (interim Presidency Council and interim Government of National Unity) and other relevant Libyan authorities, for a peaceful, stable and prosperous Libya through an inclusive Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process facilitated by the United Nations. We recall the creation of the High National Reconciliation Commission under the auspices of the interim Presidency Council and call on all actors to commit in earnest to national reconciliation. |

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**Implementation**

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| **UN signatory** | No specific mention. |
| **Other international signatory** | No specific mention. |
| **Referendum for agreement** | No specific mention. |
| **International mission/force/ similar** | Page 2,<br>e. [...] We express strong support for the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to further Libyan-led and Libyan-owned inclusive political, security and economic dialogue tracks, and to monitor and report abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law.<br><br>Page 4, POLITICAL<br>4. [...] We underscore UNSMIL's role in supporting the 24 December 2021 elections and we express our commitment to fully supporting Libya in the electoral process. |
| **Enforcement mechanism** | No specific mention. |

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