

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Statement By The Meeting Of The JMC 5+5 And Military And Security Commanders In Tripoli In The Presence Of SRSB Bathily
Date	26 Mar 2023
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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Libyan peace process
Parties	5+5 Joint Military Committee (JMC) Military and security commanders from western, eastern, and southern regions of Libya
Third parties	UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya (SRSG Bathily) United Nations
Description	The agreement represents a meeting between the JMC 5+5 and Libyan military/security commanders from all regions, facilitated by the UN, to discuss advancing the political process and holding elections in 2023. The agreement emphasizes Libyan-led dialogue, rejection of foreign interference, and commitment to unifying military, security, and state institutions. Key points include rejecting violence, forming a unified government, addressing displacement issues, pursuing national reconciliation, and completing the electoral process.

Agreement document	LB_230326_Statement By The Meeting Of The JMC 5+5 (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	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical The meeting in Tripoli emphasized the following points: ... 7. Increasing efforts to address the challenges facing those displaced and those affected by fighting and wars.
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Social class	No specific mention.
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Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
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Men and boys	No specific mention.
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LGBTI	No specific mention.
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Family	No specific mention.
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State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
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State configuration	The meeting in Tripoli emphasized the following points: ... 6. Forming a unified government for all Libyan state institutions.
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Self determination	No specific mention.
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Referendum	No specific mention.
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State symbols	No specific mention.
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Independence/secession	No specific mention.
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Accession/unification	No specific mention.
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Border delimitation	No specific mention.
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Cross-border provision	No specific mention.
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Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references The meeting in Tripoli emphasized the following points: ... 5. Continuation of work towards unifying the military institutions through the Chiefs of Staff; unifying the security institutions; and the rest of the state institutions.
Elections	The meeting in Tripoli emphasized the following points: ... 9. Commitment to pursue elections and the need for the House of Representatives and the High Council of the State to complete the tasks entrusted with them.
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	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces
The meeting in Tripoli emphasized the following points:
...
5. Continuation of work towards unifying the military institutions through the Chiefs of Staff;
unifying the security institutions;
Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures
The meeting in Tripoli emphasized the following points:
...
5. Continuation of work towards unifying the military institutions through the Chiefs of Staff;
unifying the security institutions;

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 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.

Rights institutions

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

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.

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.

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** No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces **The meeting in Tripoli emphasized the following points:**
...
5. Continuation of work towards unifying the military institutions through the Chiefs of Staff;
unifying the security institutions;

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
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Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
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Corruption	No specific mention.
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Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
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Drugs	No specific mention.
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Terrorism	No specific mention.
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Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
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Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
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Courts	No specific mention.
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Mechanism	No specific mention.
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Prisoner release	No specific mention.
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Vetting	No specific mention.
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Victims	The meeting in Tripoli emphasized the following points: ... 7. Increasing efforts to address the challenges facing those displaced and those affected by fighting and wars.
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Missing persons	No specific mention.
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Reparations	The meeting in Tripoli emphasized the following points: ... 8. Completion of national reconciliation and reparation efforts.
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Reconciliation	No specific mention.
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Implementation

UN signatory On 4 Ramadan 1444 AH / 26 March 2023, the 5+5 Joint Military Committee (JMC), in the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Libya, organized a meeting between commanders of the military and security units in the western, eastern, and southern regions.

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 No specific mention.
