

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	The Second Berlin Conference on Libya
Date	23 Jun 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 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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Libyan peace process
Parties	<p>The Interim Government of National Unity of Libya - Prime Minister Dabaiba</p> <p>High Representatives of Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Algeria - China - The Democratic Republic of the Congo (AU Chair) - Egypt - France - Germany - Italy - Libya - The Netherlands - Russia - Switzerland - Tunisia - Turkey - The Republic of the Congo (Chair of the High-Level Commission of the AU on Libya) - The United Arab Emirates - The United Kingdom - The United States of America <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The United Nations - The African Union - The European Union - The League of Arab States
Third parties	<p>UNSMIL - United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres</p> <p>supported by German Foreign Ministry / Minister - Heiko Maas</p>
Description	<p>A follow up set of commitments by international parties reaffirming the original commitments of the 2020 Berlin Conference on Libya. The agreement addresses the importance of the ceasefire that has come into place and stresses the importance of ensuring the political process and dialogue is Libyan-led and supported to be so. Substantively the international collective of parties present commit to supporting the full implementation of UNSC resolutions ensuring arms embargos, securing Libyan borders against illegal cross-border arms and armed group movements, supporting the Ceasefire monitoring mechanisms, as well as supporting the interim government to address other day to day governance issues, including migration, corruption and improving basic services for Libyan people. Basic services include securing water and electricity infrastructure, medical and Covid-19 support, educational services.</p>

Agreement document

[LY_210623_Second Berlin Conference.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation Participation→Effective participation
Page 2, Political Process,
... 15.(...)the clarification of the constitutional basis for elections and the enactment of legislation as necessary, as set out in the LPDF Roadmap, arrangements to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and the inclusion of youth, and to provide adequate funding for the High National Elections Commission (HNEC). We commit to comprehensive support for the interim Government of National Unity, as appropriate and upon its request, in its efforts to prepare the country for these elections.

Equality Equality→Equality (general)
Page 2, Political Process,

... 15.(...) as set out in the LPDF Roadmap, arrangements to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and the inclusion of youth, and to provide adequate funding for the High National Elections Commission (HNEC). We commit to comprehensive support for the interim Government of National Unity, as appropriate and upon its request, in its efforts to prepare the country for these elections.

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform Institutional reform→Other
Page 2, Political Process,
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Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
