

<b>Country/entity</b>	Chad Libya
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA) Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariya and the Rep of Chad concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994
<b>Date</b>	4 Apr 1994
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Interstate/interstate conflict

### **Chadian Conflicts (1966 - )**

The political history of Chad has been defined by ethno-religious conflict following independence from France in 1960, particularly between the Islamic north and the Christian and animist south. Although prevalent during the colonial era, this became particularly apparent under Tombalbaye during his 15-year rule (1960-1975), which saw mass discrimination against the Muslim northern and central regions. In 1966, the Islamist National Liberation Front on Chad (FROLINAT) was formed, but the movement was defined by factionalism and in-fighting, often encouraged by Libyan government policies, until the civil war ended in 1993. In 1975 Tombalbaye was killed during a coup, and the country reverted to military rule. Constant pressure from the various FROLINAT factions, however, caused then-ruler General Felix Malloum to align himself with Hissene Habre, a rebel leader formerly-aligned with FROLINAT, but then-commander of the Forces Armées du Nord (FAN). In 1978, Libyan troops also occupied the Aouzou Strip (See Libyan-Chadian Conflict). Meanwhile, Habre's FROLINAT competitor, Goukouni Oueddei, gathered the majority of the northern insurgent factions, and the ensuing civil war between 11 factions eroded the capabilities of the state. In 1979, the Lagos Accords created a unity government (GUNT) that briefly convened the factions, but infighting between Habre and Goukouni's forces broke out soon after.

Habre finally gained control of N'Djamena in 1982, but faced continuing insurgent pressure from GUNT. This changed in the mid-1980s when all forces in Chad aligned themselves against the Libyan occupation and expelled them from Chad. Infighting in Habre's regime, meanwhile, saw the defection of General Idriss Deby to Sudan, where he launched a Zaghawa campaign against the President and took the capital in December 1990 with Libyan-backing. Deby was announced President in early 1991, and to ease fighting he announced elections, which he won, in 1996. A number of short-lived peace deals were signed with several rebel factions in 1997, but fighting continued. In 2003, an influx of over 200,000 refugees from Darfur complicated the matter further, and in 2005 Chad declared war on Sudan, which was backing the Chadian rebel group, Rally for Democracy and Liberty. A series of battles ensued across Chad culminating in the Battle of N'Djamena in 2008. The latest war ended in 2010 with a peace accord signed between Sudan and Chad.

In 2021, the FACT (Front pour l'Alternance et la Concorde au Tchad: Front for Change and Concord in Chad) attacked the Chadian military on the eve of presidential elections. President Idriss Déby was killed in the attack, and the army formed a Transitional Military Council (TMC).

Close

Chadian Conflicts (1966 - )

### **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

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Chad-Libya border peace process
<b>Parties</b>	Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, signed for by Mohamed Mahmud AL HIJAZI; Republic of Chad, signed for by Abderrahman Izzo MISKINE
<b>Third parties</b>	Page 3, Article 8. The two Parties undertake to notify the United Nations of this Agreement
<b>Description</b>	Provided for the withdrawal of Libya from Aouzou, supervised by a joint team, and observed by the UN. Provided for mine disposal, future delimitation of borders, and work towards strengthening bilateral relations. Sets out implementation modalities and timeframe for Libyan withdrawal from Aouzou Strip

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**Agreement document** [LY\\_TD\\_940404\\_AgreementConcerningModalitiesforImplementationofICJ.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [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** 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** Page 3, Article 6. The two Parties have agreed to establish a joint team of experts from the two countries to undertake the delimitation of the common frontier between the two countries in accordance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice delivered on 3 February 1994.

**Cross-border provision** Page 3, Article 3. The two Parties have agreed that the crossing points for persons and property shall be as follows:  
- On the Chadian side, Ounianga and Zouar  
- On the Libyan side, Koufra and Al Wigh  
until such time as joint gateway points are established on the frontier between the two countries within the framework of bilateral relations.

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**Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**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.

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## **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  
Page 3, Article 4. The two countries have agreed to study the question of establishing joint patrols to monitor the extensive frontier between the two countries, within the framework of bilateral relations.  
Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures  
Page 2, Article 1. The two Parties have agreed that operations for the withdrawal of the Libyan administration and forces shall commence on 15 April 1994, under the supervision of a mixed team composed of 25 Libyan officers and 25 Chadian officers and based at the Aouzou administrative post. The withdrawal operations shall end on 30 May 1994 at 0000 hours. The official ceremony for the hand-over of the territory shall be held on 30 May 1994 at the Aouzou administrative post.  
Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality  
Page 2, Article 2. The two Parties have agreed as follows:  
(a) To establish a joint team of 40 (forty) experts in mine disposal, composed of 20 (twenty) men from each side. The size of the team may be increased should the volume of work so require. This team shall begin work on 15 April 1994.

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## **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**

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<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>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	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.



<b>Armed forces</b>	<p>Page 3, Article 4. The two countries have agreed to study the question of establishing joint patrols to monitor the extensive frontier between the two countries, within the framework of bilateral relations.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 5, Furthermore, with a view to the maintenance of good-neighbourliness, the two Parties undertake not to use or to permit any third party to use the areas adjacent to their common frontier or their frontier bases for military purposes hostile to either Party.</p>
<b>DDR</b>	<p>Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions</p> <p>Page 2, Article 2. The two Parties have agreed as follows:</p> <p>(a) To establish a joint team of 40 (forty) experts in mine disposal, composed of 20 (twenty) men from each side. The size of the team may be increased should the volume of work so require. This team shall begin work on 15 April 1994.</p> <p>(b) The mine disposal operations shall be focused on the main roads leading to the Aouzou administrative post and the areas around the wells and shall be completed within the term set for the withdrawal.</p> <p>(c) The main roads on which mine disposal and clearance is to be carried out shall be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aouzou - Moska - Omchi - Yebbi Bou</li> <li>- Aouzou - Treni - Bardai</li> <li>- the caravan route leading to the Ermi wells</li> </ul> <p>(d)(i) The mine disposal operations shall continue until 30 May 1994, with a view to the complete removal of mines, the neutralization of hazardous objects and mechanisms and the disinfection of wells.</p> <p>(ii) In the other regions, the terms and modalities of these operations shall be defined within the framework of bilateral cooperation.</p>
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	Page 3, Article 5. With a view to ensuring their joint security, the two Parties shall refrain from encouraging or providing any support whatsoever from their territories to groups hostile to either of the Parties.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	Page 2, Article 1. The two Parties have agreed that operations for the withdrawal of the Libyan administration and forces shall commence on 15 April 1994, under the supervision of a mixed team composed of 25 Libyan officers and 25 Chadian officers and based at the Aouzou administrative post. The withdrawal operations shall end on 30 May 1994 at 0000 hours. The official ceremony for the hand-over of the territory shall be held on 30 May 1994 at the Aouzou administrative post.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	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.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** 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** Page 2, Article 1, United Nations observers shall be present during all the Libyan withdrawal operations and shall establish that the withdrawal is actually effected.

**Enforcement mechanism** Article 7 establishes Higher Joint Commission to pursue the strengthening of bilateral relations (membership, powers and functions unclear)

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** Uppsala Conflict Data Programme - <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/peace/Chad-Libya%2019940404.pdf>

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