

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 - 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](#)

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
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.

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
Page 7, Respect for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights,

... 55. We commit to assisting, as appropriate, the Libyan authorities in developing a comprehensive approach to addressing migration, including the root causes and sources, closure of detention centers, and other measures built on the principles of regional and international cooperation and international law.

Social class

No specific mention.

Gender

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

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 2, Conference Conclusions, ... 7. We reaffirm our strong commitment to the UN-facilitated, Libyan-led and Libyan owned political process and the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya. 8. We reaffirm our commitment to refrain from interference in the conflict or in the internal affairs of Libya and urge all international actors to do the same. Page 3, Political Process, ... 22. We commit to accepting and supporting the outcome of this intra-Libyan political process and urge all Libyans and international actors to do the same.
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 No specific mention.

Cross-border provision Page 4, Security,

... 29. We commit to support the interim Presidency Council and the interim Government of National Unity in its endeavor to secure all of Libya's borders and control the cross-border movement of armed groups and weapons.

...

35. We commit to unequivocally and fully respect and implement the arms embargo established by UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) and the Council's subsequent Resolutions, and call on all international actors to do the same.

Page 7, Respect for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights,

... 55. We commit to assisting, as appropriate, the Libyan authorities in developing a comprehensive approach to addressing migration, including the root causes and sources, closure of detention centers, and other measures built on the principles of regional and international cooperation and international law.

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.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 7, Respect for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights,
... 55. We commit to assisting, as appropriate, the Libyan authorities in developing a comprehensive approach to addressing migration, including the root causes and sources, closure of detention centers, and other measures built on the principles of regional and international cooperation and 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.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures Page 7, Respect for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights,
... 55. We commit to assisting, as appropriate, the Libyan authorities in developing a comprehensive approach to addressing migration, including the root causes and sources, closure of detention centers, and other measures built on the principles of regional and international cooperation and international law.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 5, Economic and Financial Reforms,

... 38. We commit to supporting the interim Government of National Unity in its efforts to improve the delivery of basic services to the Libyan people, restore water and electricity supply, education and medical services including providing vaccines against Covid-19, to combat corruption, revive and diversify the national economy, and engage in the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 5, Economic and Financial Reforms,

... 38. We commit to supporting the interim Government of National Unity in its efforts to improve the delivery of basic services to the Libyan people, restore water and electricity supply, education and medical services including providing vaccines against Covid-19, to combat corruption, revive and diversify the national economy, and engage in the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds 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.

Page 7, Respect for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights,

... 55. We commit to assisting, as appropriate, the Libyan authorities in developing a comprehensive approach to addressing migration, including the root causes and sources, closure of detention centers, and other measures built on the principles of regional and international cooperation and international law.

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 Page 5, Economic and Financial Reforms,

... 38. We commit to supporting the interim Government of National Unity in its efforts to improve the delivery of basic services to the Libyan people, restore water and electricity supply, education and medical services including providing vaccines against Covid-19, to combat corruption, revive and diversify the national economy, and engage in the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** Page 5, Economic and Financial Reforms,

... 38. We commit to supporting the interim Government of National Unity in its efforts to improve the delivery of basic services to the Libyan people, restore water and electricity supply, education and medical services including providing vaccines against Covid-19, to combat corruption, revive and diversify the national economy, and engage in the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 4, Security,

... 27. We commit to supporting and fully cooperating with the UNSC Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1970 (2011) and its Panel of Experts established pursuant to Resolution 1973 (2011).

28. We express concern over the impact of the conflict on neighbouring countries including with regards to threats arising from the illicit transfer and destabilising accumulation of weapons and the flow of armed groups and mercenaries.

29. We commit to support the interim Presidency Council and the interim Government of National Unity in its endeavor to secure all of Libya's borders and control the cross-border movement of armed groups and weapons.

...

35. We commit to unequivocally and fully respect and implement the arms embargo established by UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) and the Council's subsequent Resolutions, and call on all international actors to do the same.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 4, Security,

... 30. We commit to supporting the Libyan Ceasefire Monitoring Mechanism , under the leadership of the JMC and with support from an UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component, in accordance with UNSC Resolution 2570 (2021).

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 4, Security,

... 29. We commit to support the interim Presidency Council and the interim Government of National Unity in its endeavor to secure all of Libya's borders and control the cross-border movement of armed groups and weapons.

...

35. We commit to unequivocally and fully respect and implement the arms embargo established by UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) and the Council's subsequent Resolutions, and call on all international actors to do the same.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 4, Security,
... 29. We commit to support the interim Presidency Council and the interim Government of National Unity in its endeavor to secure all of Libya's borders and control the cross-border movement of armed groups and weapons.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption Page 5, Economic and Financial Reforms,
... 38. We commit to supporting the interim Government of National Unity in its efforts to improve the delivery of basic services to the Libyan people, restore water and electricity supply, education and medical services including providing vaccines against Covid-19, to combat corruption, revive and diversify the national economy, and engage in the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure.

Crime/organised crime Page 4, Security,
... 28. We express concern over the impact of the conflict on neighbouring countries including with regards to threats arising from the illicit transfer and destabilising accumulation of weapons and the flow of armed groups and mercenaries.
29. We commit to support the interim Presidency Council and the interim Government of National Unity in its endeavor to secure all of Libya's borders and control the cross-border movement of armed groups and weapons .

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

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.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar Page 4, Security,
... 30. We commit to supporting the Libyan Ceasefire Monitoring Mechanism , under the leadership of the JMC and with support from an UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component, in accordance with UNSC Resolution 2570 (2021).

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/second-berlin-conference-libya-conference-conclusions-23-june-2021>
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