

**BÜYÜK COLLEGE PRIVATE HIGH  
SCHOOL ONLINE MODEL UNITED  
NATIONS CONFERENCE**



**UNITED NATIONS SECURITY  
COUNCIL**



**Committee:** United Nations Security Council

**Issue:** The Situation in Libya

**Student Officers:** President Berkan Seymen, Vice President Ilhan Zamir Khan



Fellow delegates, my name is Berkan Seymen and I will be serving as the President of the United Nations Security Council at this conference. I'm an 11th grader and I'm from Ted Ankara College. My MUN journey has started at the beginning of 10th grade and I have participated in lots of conferences in this period as a delegate. But my favorite committee was always UNSC. I have participated in the UNSC committee lots of

times and they were the most exceptional experiences in my MUN career. I'm very excited because it will be my first experience as a President and it is a great honor for me to participate as the President of UNSC in a prestigious online conference like BIGMUN ONLINE which is a crucial conference for all MUNers in these hard days due to the pandemic. I will do everything I can to give all the delegates of UNSC the best MUN experiences in their MUN career. I hope it will be a wonderful and memorable conference for all of us and believe me it will. Can't wait to meet you all!



Hey guys! My name is Ilhan Zamir Khan and I will be serving as the Vice President of United Nations Security Council in this conference, I hope you all are fine in these unfortunate times. I am your Vice President, I am 15 years old. I come from an international school known as Pakistan Embassy International Study Group, I am a grade 10 student, and because of COVID-19, I am unofficially an 11th grader (According to my school at least). I am a professional violinist, I learn programming and I learn martial arts. And finally, I am looking forward to our committee sessions and getting to know you. Hope to see you all soon and stay safe.

## INTRODUCTION

Following the end of Muammar Gaddafi's reign on the state of Libya, the country was driven into calamity due to the dramatically deteriorated Economy, Politics, and the Living Standards as a result of the failed policies of Gaddafi, the Coup D'Etat in 2011 and the Civil Wars that followed. Although there were several attempts to end this state of imbalance in the region and restore peace and sovereignty. The state of Libya still suffers from general instability with all its institutions. Yet as the Security Council of the United Nations we must engage in resolving the Economic, Political, and Humanitarian disorder within the Libyan state. Thus follows, the timeline and the background of the developments which lead the Libyan state to adversity.



\*Muammar Gaddafi



## DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

**RCC (Revolutionary Command Council):** The Libyan Revolutionary Command Council was the twelve-person governing body that ruled the Libyan Arab Republic from 1969 to 1977.

**NTC (National Transitional Council):** The National Transitional Council of Libya was the *de facto* government of Libya for a period during and after the Libyan Civil War, in which rebel forces overthrew the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of Muammar Gaddafi.

**Arab Spring:** The series of revolutionary and anti-governmental movements across the Middle East in late 2010.

**Expropriate:** to take away money or property especially for public use without payment to the owner, or for personal use illegally

**Jamahiriya:** State of the masses.

**HDI (Human Development Index):** The Human Development Index is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

**GNA (The Government of National Accord):** GNA is an interim government for Libya that was formed under the terms of the Libyan Political Agreement, a United Nations-led initiative, signed on 17 December 2015.

## GENERAL OVERVIEW

The roots of the current state of calamity in Libya can be traced back to the failed decisions of the obsolete regime of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and his corrupt idea of creating a **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**.

On September 1 969, 70 officers of the military revolted against the time's monarch King Idris in a movement called The Free Officers Movement. This revolutionary movement was due to the rising corruption in his policies, after the accelerated economic growth of the state, which was a result of the newly found oil reserves in 1959. Following the same year, King Idris was dethroned, replaced by the Libyan Arab Republic that was formed under the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council lead by Captain Muammar Gaddafi as its *de facto* leader where he reigned between 1970 to 1972. This newly found government was both supported and recognized by the East Bloc and Fidel Castro's Cuba as a socialist state and was even recognized by the USA on September 6th. After the RCC gained authority, it disbanded the singular economic directory of King Idris and directed the funds towards education, health care, and housing, realizing their motto of 'Freedom, Socialism, and Unity'. Although the Libyan Arab Republic was formed on the pillars of 'Freedom, Socialism, and Unity', it did not take long for Gaddafi to impose his totalitarian and dictatorial regime over the state of Libya. This act of hypocrisy began with the renaming of 'Free Officers Movement' to 'Arab Socialist Union', which was the sole legal party in the parliament. ASU later merged itself with the trade unions and the strikes against this body followed by, the censorship on media and the deportation of the Jewish and Italian community was outlawed. Soon in order to expropriate their goods. Setting the foundation of Gaddafi's one-man rule. The reformation of Libya began in 1973 with the

formation of the General People's Congress which will replace the RCC and enable the involvement of people in the bureaucracy. Following this new development, Gaddafi published his first issue of the Green Book containing his ideology and governmental vision. Transforming the Libyan Arab Republic to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This new Jamahiriya will later in 1977 take the name Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya after adopting the "Declaration of the Establishment of the People's Authority".

## **Reforms**

### **Gaddafi as permanent "Leader of the Revolution"**

The changes in Libyan leadership since 1976 culminated in March 1979, when the General People's Congress declared that the "vesting of power in the masses" and the "separation of the state from the revolution" were complete. The government was divided into two parts, the "Jamahiriya sector" and the "revolutionary sector". The "Jamahiriya sector" was composed of the General People's Congress, the General People's Committee, and the local Basic People's Congresses. Gaddafi relinquished his position as general secretary of the General People's Congress, at which he was succeeded by Abdul Ati al-Obeidi, who had been prime minister since 1977.

The "Jamahiriya sector" was overseen by the "revolutionary sector", headed by Gaddafi as "Leader of the Revolution" and the surviving members of the Revolutionary Command Council, which held office owing to their role in the 1969 coup and were therefore not subject to election. They oversaw the "revolutionary committees", which were nominally grass-roots organizations that helped keep the people engaged. As a result, although Gaddafi held no formal government office after 1979, he retained control of the government and the country. Gaddafi also remained supreme commander of the armed forces.

### **Administrative Reforms**

All legislative and executive authority was vested in the GPC. This body, however, delegated most of its important authority to its general secretary and General Secretariat and the General People's Committee. Gaddafi, as general secretary of the GPC, remained the primary decision-maker, just as he had been, when he was the chairman of the RCC. In turn, all adults had the right and duty to participate in the deliberation of their local Basic People's Congress (BPC), whose decisions were passed up to the GPC for consideration and implementation as national policy. The BPCs were, in theory, the repository of ultimate political authority and decision making, embodying what Gaddafi termed direct "people's power". The 1977 declaration and its accompanying resolutions amounted to a fundamental revision of the 1969 constitutional proclamation, especially with respect to the structure and organization of the government at both national and sub-national levels.

Continuing to revamp Libya's political and administrative structure, Gaddafi introduced yet another element into the body politic. Beginning in 1977, "revolutionary committees" were organized and assigned the task of "absolute revolutionary supervision of people's power"; that is, they were to guide the people's committees, "raise the general level of political consciousness

and devotion to revolutionary ideals". In reality, the revolutionary committees were used to survey the population and repress any political opposition to Gaddafi's autocratic rule. Reportedly 10% to 20% of Libyans worked in surveillance for these committees, just like the Geheime Staatspolizei body of the SS, they acted as informants to eliminate the opposing ideologies amongst the people.

Filled with politically astute zealots, the ubiquitous revolutionary committees in 1979 assumed control of BPC elections. Although they were not official government organs, the revolutionary committees became another mainstay of the domestic political scene. As with the people's committees and other administrative innovations since the revolution, the revolutionary committees fit the pattern of imposing a new element on the existing subnational system of government rather than eliminating or consolidating already existing structures. By the late 1970s, the result was an unnecessarily complex system of overlapping jurisdictions in which cooperation and coordination among different elements were compromised by ill-defined authority and responsibility. The ambiguity may have helped serve Gaddafi's aim to remain the prime mover behind Libyan governance while minimizing his visibility at a time when internal opposition to political repression was rising.

The RCC was formally dissolved and the government was again reorganized into people's committees. A new General People's Committee (cabinet) was selected, each of its "secretaries" becoming head of a specialized people's committee; the exceptions were the "secretariats" of petroleum, foreign affairs, and heavy industry, where there were no people's committees. A proposal was also made to establish a "people's army" by substituting a national militia, being formed in the late 1970s, for the national army. Although the idea surfaced again in early 1982, it did not appear to be close to implementation.

Gaddafi also wanted to combat the strict social restrictions that had been imposed on women by the previous regime, establishing the Revolutionary Women's Formation to encourage reform. In 1970, a law was introduced affirming equality of the sexes and insisting on wage parity. In 1971, Gaddafi sponsored the creation of a Libyan General Women's Federation. In 1972, a law was passed criminalizing the marriage of any females under the age of sixteen and ensuring that a woman's consent was a necessary prerequisite for a marriage.

## **Economic Reforms**

\*Libya under Gaddafi used to have a higher GDP (PPP) per capita than the EU and in some periods higher than the US.

The remaking of the economy was parallel with the attempt to remold political and social institutions. Until the late 1970s, Libya's economy was mixed, with a large role for private enterprise except in the fields of oil production and distribution, banking, and insurance. But according to volume two of Gaddafi's Green Book, which appeared in 1978, private retail trade, rent, and wages were forms of exploitation that should be abolished. Instead, workers' self-

management committees and profit participation partnerships were to function in public and private enterprises.

Property law was passed that forbade ownership of more than one private dwelling, and Libyan workers took control of a large number of companies, turning them into state-run enterprises. Retail and wholesale trading operations were replaced by state-owned "people's supermarkets", where Libyans, in theory, could purchase whatever they needed at low prices. By 1981 the state had also restricted access to individual bank accounts to draw upon privately held funds for government projects. The measures created resentment and opposition among the newly dispossessed. The latter joined those already alienated, some of whom had begun to leave the country. By 1982, perhaps 50,000 to 100,000 Libyans had gone abroad; because many of the emigrants were among the enterprising and better educated Libyans, they represented a significant loss of managerial and technical expertise.

The government also built a trans-Sahara water pipeline from major aquifers to both a network of reservoirs and the towns of Tripoli, Sirte, and Benghazi in 2006–2007. It is part of the Great Manmade River project, which started in 1984. It is pumping large resources of water from the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System to both urban populations and new irrigation projects around the country.

Libya continued to be plagued with a shortage of skilled labor, which had to be imported along with a broad range of consumer goods, both paid for with petroleum income. The country consistently ranked as the African nation with the highest HDI, standing at 0.755 in 2010, which was 0.041 higher than the next highest African HDI that same year. Gender equality was a major achievement under Gaddafi's rule. According to Lisa Anderson, president of the American University in Cairo and an expert on Libya, said that under Gaddafi more women attended university and had "dramatically" more employment opportunities.

### **Leading to the Instability in Libya**

Following the Arab Spring movement in the 2010s, the opposing factors within the state of Libya revolted against the dictatorial regime of Gaddafi, under a newly formed council of a ruling called the National Transitional Council. This revolutionary act was supported by the UN through several UNSCRs and an arrest warrant for Gaddafi published by ICC. After the UN's recognition of NTC as the official representative of Libya, the rule of Muammar Gaddafi ended with his execution on 20 October 2011 marking the events of the First Libyan Civil War. Yet soon after the First Civil War ended Libya plunged into another civil war between the factions, mainly militias, refusing to disarm and further, denying the authority of the NTC.

After the First Civil War, the factions formed another ruling authority called General National Congress which worked as a legislative entity for two years until a Second Civil War broke out. With General Khalifa Haftar as the leader of the opposing party, carrying out the military offensive, Operation Dignity due to the public disapproval of the council's policies and their refusal of holding the election after their designated time had been elapsed Which drew Libya to again a state of instability and conflict.

## **The Current Situation of Libya**

Just like its history, the current situation of Libya is not that bright, as the state still suffers from Political, Economic, and Humanitarian turmoil. With two opposing parties of the General National Congress and Libyan National Army as Libya's two leading factions the current state of Libya is a subject that we must further elaborate.

## **The Current Political State of Libya**

As two opposing major powers in Libya the General National Congress and the Libyan National Army both aim to seize the territorial and political rule of the country. Although several negotiations were held with UN supervision no significant progress was achieved as none of the factions compromised. Yet in 2017 the leaders of these two factions came together in Abu-Dhabi holding a two-hour meeting, after which the although two factions presented their terms and the meeting proved to be "a progress" the state is still an array of illegitimate factions.

## **Libya's Current Economy**

The reasons for the current turmoil of the Libyan Economy can be traced back to the 20th-century sanctions of the UN and the aftermath of the 2011 revolutionary movement. As a result of these significant developments, the economy of Libya is still on the verge of collapse as both its Oil production which regressed from 1.6 million barrels per day to 0.4 million barrels per day having a %75 shrinkage in its total production, resulting in the melting of the state's GDP.

\*At this point, I highly encourage the delegates to visit this web site for detailed information on the history of the economy of Libya.

<https://fanack.com/libya/economy/#Effects%20of%20the%202011%20Revolution>

## **Main Actors of the Issue**

**Aref al Nayed** = Nayed joined the Libyan Revolution on 19 February 2011, after joining in popular demonstrations in Tripoli. He formed the Network of Free Ulema composed of Libyan scholars, which called for the immediate end to killings by the regime. When the regime ignored the call and continued killing protestors, the Network of Free Ulema sanctioned open rebellion. When the National Transition Council (NTC), Free Libya's de facto government, was established in Benghazi on 27 February, Nayed was called upon to set up and supervise the Support Team to the NTC Executive Office. During the early days of the revolution, Nayed was instrumental in securing regional and international support and played a major role in convincing the United Arab Emirates to become the first country to recognize the new Libyan government. Nayed subsequently was appointed to form and lead the Tripoli Task Force for the liberation of the capital, a role that was broadened by the NTC and Stabilization Team to secure the nation's critical infrastructure and ensure that civilians were safe and secured and had access to essential utilities and services. In this role, Nayed led efforts to unfreeze Libyan assets and gain international humanitarian assistance to meet the immediate food, water, and healthcare needs of Libyans most affected by conflict



**Warlord Khalifa Haftar** =Khalifa Haftar is the commander of the Libyan National Army (LNA). Under Haftar's leadership, the LNA replaced nine elected municipal councils with military administrators, and as of May 2019, was engaged in the Second Libyan Civil War. On 2 March 2015, he was appointed commander of the armed forces loyal to the elected legislative body, the Libyan House of Representatives. On April 27, 2020, Haftar made a televised address where he declared that the LNA would accept a popular mandate to govern Libya. He stated the LNA would establish civic institutions so people can elect their governments democratically. Haftar was born in the Libyan city of Ajdabiya. He served in the Libyan army under Muammar Gaddafi and took part in the coup that brought Gaddafi to power in 1969. He took part in the Libyan contingent against Israel in the Yom Kippur War of 1973. In 1987, he became a prisoner of war during the war against Chad after being lured into a trap and captured, which was then a major embarrassment for Gaddafi and represented a major blow to Gaddafi's ambitions in Chad. While being held prisoner, he and his fellow officers formed a group hoping to overthrow Gaddafi. He was released around 1990 in a deal with the United States government and spent nearly two decades living in the US in Langley, Virginia, and gained U.S. citizenship. In 1993, while living in the United States, he was convicted *in absentia* of crimes against the Jamahiriya and sentenced to death.

**FAYEZ MUSTAFA AL-SARRAJ:** Sarraj has been Prime Minister of the Government of National Accord since its installment in December 2015 as part of a United Nations-led political agreement.

Prior to his initial arrival in Tripoli in March 2016, Sarraj survived two separate assassination attempts.

Over the past two years, the GNA has struggled to gain a foothold as a legitimate institution of authority inside the country, and Libya has remained divided. The government's initial proposed group of ministers was rejected by the House of Representatives (HoR), leading Sarraj to form a government that received a no-confidence vote from the HoR.[ Infighting among rival militias has only intensified, and Libyan citizens have faced economic hardships, including inflation, corruption, and smuggling, which is "melting away the country's cash reserves".

The United Nations representatives who initially formed the unity government have since expressed concern over its ability to make progress. In December 2016, the Security Council noted the "limited authority" of the GNA and stated that "the Libyan Political Agreement did not fulfill the expectations. The implementation has stalled."

Months following this statement, an April 2017 U.N. Security Council meeting summary cautioned that "Libya could relapse into conflict" and said the government has struggled to "deliver basic services while endeavoring to fight terrorism, illegal migration, and oil smuggling."

In an attempt to make the government more effective, reports have surfaced throughout 2017 of a consensus to restructure the GNA and overall Libyan Political Agreement.

In July 2018, Libya rejected the European Union's plan aimed at stopping migration from Libya.

On 10 April 2019, United Nations chief António Guterres said, at the UN headquarters, that he still hopes to avoid a "bloody battle for Tripoli". Two days before that troops loyal to Khalifa Haftar began moving toward the capital.

**UAE:** The United Arab Emirates is seen by many experts as one of Haftar's main supporters, having supplied him with advanced weapon systems in violation of a 2011 UN arms embargo imposed at the beginning of an uprising that toppled longtime leader Muammar Gaddafi. Haftar's self-styled Libyan National Army (LNA) has relied heavily on UAE air support, which includes the suspected deployment of Chinese-made Wing Loong II drones during its months-long offensive against the GNA.

**EGYPT:** Like Abu Dhabi, Cairo's aversion to the Muslim Brotherhood has meant that it found in Haftar a natural ally.

President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi took power after a 2013 military coup that toppled Mohamed Morsi, Egypt's first democratically elected head of state and a member of the Brotherhood. The group was outlawed that same year and declared a "terrorist" organization by Egyptian authorities. For Cairo, the GNA's makeup, one that accepts the participation of groups such as the Brotherhood - already an important component of the UN-recognised government - in the political decision-making process, constitutes a major red line.

Haftar's endorsement by the wealthy Gulf States, his military background, and ability to rein in armed groups in eastern Libya's sparsely populated desert region have also earned him the support of el-Sisi. Egypt has used its vast border with Libya to funnel weapons and provide logistical support to Haftar, according to Libyan officials and Egyptian foreign ministry documents were seen by Al Jazeera.

**FRANCE:** French President Emmanuel Macron has officially backed efforts for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Libya. That stance, however, is counterweighed by France's diplomatic support for Haftar, which includes the blocking of a European Union statement calling on the renegade military commander to halt his assault on the capital, prompting GNA Prime Minister Fayez al-Sarraj in April to accuse the Macron administration of backing a "dictator".

There are also concerns that France is providing Haftar with military support.

Tunisia's border guard in April denied entry to 13 French nationals attempting to cross into its territory after the group failed to disclose weapons it had in its possession. Quoting a "well-placed source" at Tunisia's presidential palace, Radio France International reported the men were not diplomats as claimed but intelligence agents. In June, US-made Javelin missiles belonging to France were found at a base used by Haftar's troops in the town of Gharyan, located some 80km (50 miles) south of Tripoli. In 2016, a French helicopter crashed near Benghazi, killing three soldiers, during what then-President Francois Hollande described as a "dangerous intelligence operation". The GNA said the incident was a "violation" of its sovereignty.

**RUSSIA:** Much like France, Russia has publicly supported the UN's mediation efforts led by Special Envoy Ghassan Salame. Moscow, however, in April blocked a UN Security Council statement that would have called on the Libyan commander to halt his advance on Tripoli. Russian mercenaries from the private Wagner group have also reportedly joined the battle alongside Haftar's forces. Analysts say that, if true, this could not have happened without the Kremlin's green light and suggests a push by Russia to establish itself as a new power broker in the region.

"While Russia may lack the political capital to launch an Astana-like process in Libya, its gamble on the inaction of its counterparts may still position it as a power broker," wrote Emadeddin Badi, a non-resident fellow at the Middle East Institute, recently. Moscow denies sending troops to back Haftar.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** The US was among the states that supported the efforts that led to the GNA's creation in late 2015. But soon after taking office in January 2017, US President Donald Trump said he did not see a "role" in Libya. "I think the United States has right now enough roles. We are in a role everywhere," Trump said in April 2017.

But Washington began to send mixed signals shortly after Haftar launched his offensive on Tripoli. In an April 19 phone conversation with Haftar, who is also a US citizen, Trump recognized "Field Marshall Haftar's significant role in fighting terrorism and securing Libya's oil resources".

Washington in July blocked a UNSC statement condemning an air raid on a migrant detention center that killed more than 40 people, which the GNA blamed on the US ally UAE.

**SAUDI ARABIA:** The Wall Street Journal (WSJ) reported in April that Saudi Arabia offered tens of millions of dollars to help fund Haftar's Tripoli offensive. According to the US publication, the offer came during a visit by Haftar to the Saudi capital, Riyadh, in late March 2019, days before the launch of his assault on Tripoli.

Citing senior advisers to the Saudi government, the WSJ said the offer of funds, which Haftar accepted, was intended to buy the loyalty of tribal leaders, recruit and pay fighters, and other such military purposes. However, Riyadh, which views the Muslim Brotherhood with the same level of apprehension as the neighboring UAE, has been bogged down by a conflict of its own in Yemen.

**SUDAN:** A report by the UNSC Libya sanctions committee in November accused Sudan and the head of Sudan's Rapid Support Forces (RSF), Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, widely known as Hemeti, of violating UN sanctions by deploying 1,000 troops to Libya.

Citing Sudanese military commanders in Libya, The Guardian said in December that as many as 3,000 Sudanese soldiers were participating in Haftar's military campaign. They included fighters from the impoverished Darfur region.

**TURKEY:** Turkey has been one of the GNA's foremost supporters since its inception in 2015. Ankara has stepped up its military support for the GNA in the face of Haftar's military campaign. In addition to armored vehicles, the GNA was reported to have bought 20 Bayraktar TB2 drones from Turkey last summer. Ankara has started deploying troops to Libya, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan said on Sunday, after parliament recently approved the move. He said the objective of the deployment was "not to fight" but "to support the legitimate government and avoid a humanitarian tragedy". The move follows the signing of two agreements in November relating to maritime border demarcation and enhanced security cooperation between Ankara and the GNA. The maritime border delineation deal is a way for Ankara to affirm its position as a leading power in the region, according to analysts, who are quick to point out that drilling rights in the contested seabed only tell part of the story.

"Turkey is going to Libya to make sure that any discussion in the Mediterranean includes Ankara because neighboring countries are trying to exclude it," Samdi Hamdi, the editor in chief of the International Interest, told Al Jazeera.

"If Libya falls under Haftar, who is an ally of the UAE, which in turn is antagonistic to Turkey, that essentially puts all of the Turkish maritime interests in the Mediterranean at the mercy of the UAE, Egypt, and Greece."

**QATAR:** Qatar's dispute with its Gulf neighbors is reflected in the Libyan theatre where Doha supports a Tripoli government that is more tolerant of Islamist elements - such as the Muslim Brotherhood - than the Haftar-affiliated House of Representatives (HoR), which in turn enjoys the support of the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt.

Doha had played a key financial and military role in the 2011 overthrow of Gaddafi but has since taken a backseat with its support for GNA tempered and limited to diplomatic backing.

**ITALY:** Italy has maintained strict neutrality throughout the conflict raging across the Mediterranean. Though supportive of the internationally-recognized GNA, Rome advocates for a comprehensive peace process that would incorporate all segments of Libyan society, which it knows well as the country's former occupying power.

In April, Italy's then-Interior Minister Matteo Salvini warned France against supporting any of the warring factions for "economic or commercial reasons" after Paris blocked the EU's call for restraint. Analysts say Italy is concerned France is trying to usurp Italian oil giant ENI's privileged position in the North African country.

**NATO:** As one of the largest factions NATO, considering their place and their past with the Libyan government may also find it appropriate to present their point of view on this issue.

**PR CHINA:** As one of the world's greatest manufacturers PRC had some foreign affairs with Libya throughout its history and as a former member of the East Bloc and a P5 state PRC has a significant role in the resolution process.



**IRAN:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Libyan Interim Government condemned what Iran did by supporting armed militias through the port of Misurata to fight the Libyan National Army (LNA). A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said on Thursday that an Iranian ship called Sahar E-CORD “of Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL), which is listed on the US sanctions list, set off from the Syrian port of Latakia to the port of Burgas, Bulgaria, from 18 to 20 April 2019 and arrived at the port of Misurata in the afternoon of April 23, 2019

The ship was loaded with light and heavy weapons, explosives, and more than 20 thousand missiles to support the terrorist militias fighting the Libyan National Army and to discourage combating terrorism and eliminating terrorist groups. The Foreign Ministry condemned in the strongest terms the hostile actions by Iran in supporting terrorism in Libya by providing terrorist groups with weapons and equipment to fight the Libyans and destabilize the security and stability of Libya, neighboring countries, and the world. The Foreign Ministry also called on all allied and friendly countries to stop the flow of arms and foreign terrorist fighters through air and seaports and to stand with the will of the Libyan people and their armed forces to get rid of terrorism.

## **TIMELINE OF EVENTS**

**1951** - Libya becomes independent under King Idris al-Sanusi.

**1956** - Libya grants two American oil companies a concession of some 14 million acres.

**1961** - King Idris opens a 104-mile pipeline, which links important oil fields in the interior to the Mediterranean Sea and makes it possible to export Libyan oil for the first time.

### **The Gaddafi era**

**1969** - King Idris deposed in the military coup led by Col Muammar Gaddafi, who pursues a pan-Arab agenda by attempting to form mergers with several Arab countries, and introduces state socialism by nationalizing most economic activity, including the oil industry.

**1970** - Libya orders the closure of a British airbase in Tobruk and the giant US Wheelus air force base in Tripoli; property belonging to Italian settlers nationalized.

**1971** - National referendum approves the proposed Federation of Arab Republics (FAR) comprising Libya, Egypt, and Syria. However, FAR never takes off.

**1973** - Colonel Gaddafi declares a "cultural revolution", which includes the formation of "people's committees" in schools, hospitals, universities, workplaces, and administrative districts; Libyan forces occupy Aozou Strip in northern Chad.

**1977** - Col Gaddafi declares a "people's revolution", changing the country's official name from the Libyan Arab Republic to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and setting up "revolutionary committees" - heralding the start of institutionalized chaos, economic decline, and general arbitrariness.

**1980** - Libyan troops intervene in the civil war in northern Chad.

## **Confrontation with the US**

**1981** - The US shoots down two Libyan aircraft which challenged its warplanes over the Gulf of Sirte, claimed by Libya as its territorial water.

**1984** - The UK breaks off diplomatic relations with Libya after a British policewoman is shot dead outside the Libyan embassy in London while anti-Gaddafi protests were taking place.

**1986** - The US bombs Libyan military facilities, residential areas of Tripoli and Benghazi, killing 101 people, and Gaddafi's house, killing his adopted daughter. US says raids were in response to alleged Libyan involvement in the bombing of Berlin disco frequented by US military personnel.

## **Lockerbie plane bombing**

**1988** December - Lockerbie bombing - an airliner is blown up over the Scottish town of Lockerbie, allegedly by Libyan agents.

**1989** - Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, and Tunisia form the Arab Maghreb Union.

**1992** - UN imposes sanctions on Libya in an effort to force it to hand over for trial two of its citizens suspected of involvement in the Lockerbie bombing.

**1994** - Libya returns the Aozou Strip to Chad.

**1995** - Gaddafi expels some 30,000 Palestinians in protest at the Oslo accords between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel.

**1999** - Lockerbie suspects handed over for trial in the Netherlands under Scottish law; UN sanctions suspended; diplomatic relations with the UK restored.

**2000** September - Dozens of African immigrants are killed by Libyan mobs in the west of Libya who was said to be angry at a large number of African laborers coming into the country.

## **Lockerbie sentence**

**2001** 31 January- Special Scottish court in the Netherlands finds one of the two Libyans accused of the Lockerbie bombing, Abdelbaset Ali Mohamed al-Megrahi, guilty and sentenced him to life imprisonment. Megrahi's co-accused, Al-Amin Khalifa Fahimah, is found not guilty and freed.

**2001** May - Libyan troops help to quell a coup attempt against President Ange-Felix Patasse of the Central African Republic.

**2002** January - Libya and the US say they have held talks to mend relations after years of hostility over what the Americans termed Libya's sponsorship of terrorism.

**2002** 14 March - The Libyan man found guilty of the Lockerbie bombing, Abdelbaset Ali Mohamed al-Megrahi, loses his appeal against the conviction and begins a life sentence of at least 20 years.

## **Compensation**

**2003** January - Libya is elected chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission despite opposition from the US and human rights groups.

**2003** August - Libya signs a deal worth \$2.7bn to compensate families of the Lockerbie bombing victims. Libya takes responsibility for the bombing in a letter to the UN Security Council.

**2003** September - UN Security Council votes to lift sanctions.

**2003** December - Libya says will abandon programs to develop weapons of mass destruction.

**2004** January - Libya agrees to compensate families of victims of the 1989 bombing of French passenger aircraft over Sahara.

**2004** March - British Prime Minister Tony Blair visits, the first such visit since 1943.

## **Return to respectability**

**2004** May - Five Bulgarian nurses and a Palestinian doctor are sentenced to death having been accused of deliberately infecting some 400 children with HIV. They are eventually freed under a deal with the EU.

**2004** August - Libya agrees to pay \$35m to compensate victims of the bombing of a Berlin nightclub in 1986.

**2005** January - Libya's first auction of oil and gas exploration licenses heralds the return of US energy companies for the first time in more than 20 years.

**2006** February - At least 10 people are killed in clashes with police in Benghazi, part of a wave of international protests by Muslims who are angered by a Danish newspaper's cartoon depictions of the Prophet Muhammad.

**2006** May - The US says it is restoring full diplomatic ties with Libya.

**2008** January - Libya takes over the one-month rotating presidency of the UN Security Council in a step back to respectability after decades as a pariah of the West.

**2008** August - Libya and US sign agreement committing each side to compensate all victims of bombing attacks on the other's citizens.

Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi apologizes to Libya for damage inflicted by Italy during the colonial era and signs a five billion dollar investment deal by way of compensation.

**2008** September - US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice makes a historic visit - the highest-level US visit to Libya since 1953. Ms. Rice says relations between the US and Libya have entered a "new phase".

**2009** February - Gaddafi elected chairman of the African Union by leaders meeting in Ethiopia. Sets out the ambition of "United States of Africa" even embracing the Caribbean.

**2009** June - Gaddafi pays his first state visit to Italy, Libya's former colonial ruler, and now its main trading partner.

### **Al-Megrahi released**

**2009** August - Lockerbie bomber Abdelbaset Ali al-Megrahi is freed from jail in Scotland on compassionate grounds and returned to Libya. His release and return to Libya resembled a hero's welcome causes a storm of controversy.

**2010** January - Russia agrees to sell Libya weapons in a deal worth \$1.8bn. The deal is thought to include fighter jets, tanks, and air defense systems.

**2010** June - UN refugee agency UNHCR expelled. BP confirms it is about to begin drilling off the Libyan coast.

**2010** October - European Union and Libya sign agreement designed to slow illegal migration.

### **Anti-Gaddafi uprising**

**2011** February - Inspired by revolts in other Arab countries, especially neighboring Egypt and Tunisia, violent protests break out in Benghazi, spread to other cities, leading to escalating clashes between security forces and anti-Gaddafi rebels.

**2011** March - UN Security Council authorizes a no-fly zone over Libya and airstrikes to protect civilians, over which NATO assumes command.

Libyan rebels initially capture territory but are then forced back by better-armed pro-Gaddafi forces.

**2011** July - The international Contact Group on Libya formally recognizes the main opposition group, the National Transitional Council (NTC), as the legitimate government of Libya.

**2011** August - Col Gaddafi goes into hiding after rebels swarm into his fortress compound in Tripoli.

**2011** August-September - African Union joins 60 countries which have recognized the NTC as the new Libyan authority.

**2011** 20 October - Col Gaddafi is captured and killed as rebel fighters take his hometown Sirte. Three days later, the NTC declares Libya to be officially "liberated" and announces plans to hold elections within eight months.

**2011** November - Saif al-Islam, the fugitive son of former Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, is captured, becoming the last key Gaddafi family member to be seized or killed.

**2012** January-March - Clashes erupt between former rebel forces in Benghazi in the sign of discontent with the NTC. Benghazi-based NTC officials campaign to re-establish autonomy for the region, further increasing tension with the NTC in Tripoli.

**2012** August - Transitional government hands power to the General National Congress, which was elected in July.

### **Benghazi attack**

**2012** September - US ambassador and three other Americans are killed when Islamist militants, including Ansar al-Sharia, storm the consulate in Benghazi.

**2013** August - Petroleum Facilities Guard militia begins a blockade of oil export terminals.



## **Civil war**

**2014** February - Protests erupt in response to the General National Congress refusal to disband after mandate expires.

**2014** April - Petroleum Facilities Guard militia lifts closure of two oil terminals.

**2014** May - "Libyan National Army" renegade general Khalifa Haftar launches military assault including airstrikes against militant Islamist groups in Benghazi; tries to seize parliament building, accusing Prime Minister Ahmed Maiteg of being in thrall to Islamist groups.

**2014** June - Prime Minister Maiteg resigns after the supreme court rules his appointment illegal. New parliament which was chosen in the elections marred by a low turn-out attributed to security fears and boycotts; Islamists suffer a heavy defeat. Fighting breaks out between forces loyal to outgoing GNC and the new parliament.

**2014** July - UN staff pull out, embassies shut, foreigners evacuated as the security situation deteriorates. Tripoli international airport is largely destroyed by fighting.

Ansar al-Sharia seizes control of most of Benghazi.

## **Islamic State intervenes**

**2014** October - UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visits to continue UN-brokered talks between the new parliament and government based in Tobruk and Islamist Libya Dawn militias holding Tripoli. UN says 100,000s displaced by clashes.

Islamic State extremist militia seizes control of the port of Derna in eastern Libya.

**2015** January - Libyan army and Tripoli-based militia alliance declare partial ceasefire after UN-sponsored talks in Geneva.

**2015** February - Egyptian jets bomb Islamic State targets in Derna, a day after the group there released a video showing the beheading of 21 Egyptian Christians.

Libyan Army offensive to retake Derna in March fails to dislodge the group. IS establishes control over port-city of Sirte, halfway along the coast between Tripoli and Benghazi.

**2015** July - A Tripoli court sentences Gaddafi's sons Saif al-Islam and eight other former officials to death for crimes committed during the 2011 uprising against his father. He is later freed by an armed group.

**2016** January - UN announces a new, Tunisia-based interim government, but neither Tobruk nor Tripoli parliaments agree to recognize its authority.

## **Rise of General Haftar**

**2016** March - New "unity" government arrives in Tripoli by boat after opposing forces block airspace.

**2016** April - UN staff return to Tripoli after their absence of nearly two years.

**2016** September - Libyan National Army of General Khalifa Haftar seizes key oil export terminals in the east.

**2016** December - Pro-government forces oust Islamic State militants from the coastal town of Sirte, which they had seized 18 months previously.

**2017** July - Islamic State group ejected from Benghazi after three years of fighting.

**2018** July - General Haftar claims that his forces are fully in control of Derna, the last Islamist stronghold in the east and the only city in the region hitherto outside his control.

**2018** September - Libya's UN-backed government declares a state of emergency in Tripoli after dozens of people are killed in clashes between rival militia groups in the city's southern suburbs. Amid the fighting, 400 prisoners escape from a facility reportedly used to house supporters of former leader Muammar Gaddafi.

## **Questions to be Answered**

1. Why the war has started?
2. What has done to solve the crisis and are they efficient?
3. How the crisis affects people?
4. Why is the issue still unsolved?
5. What kinds of actions must be taken to protect the refugees and to ensure the prosperity of them now and after the war ends?
6. Who rules over Libya?
7. How can we prevent another civil war from occurring?
8. How can we stop the soldiers from getting their weapons?

## **Treaties, Conferences and UN Resolutions**

**2015 Skhirat agreement** = A meeting between the rival governments was held at Auberge de Castille in Valletta, Malta on 16 December 2015. The meeting was delayed for a few days, Nouri Abusahmain, announced that they "will not accept foreign intervention against the will of the Libyan people," while the leader of the Tobruk government Aguila Saleh Issa called on the international community to "allow [them] the time to form an effective unity government." Representatives from both governments also met officials from the United Nations, Italy, the United States, and Russia in a conference in Rome.

On 17 December 2015, delegates from both rival governments signed a peace deal backed by the UN in Skhirat, Morocco, although there was opposition to this within both factions. The Government of National Accord was formed as a result of this agreement, and its first meeting took place in Tunis on 2 January 2016. On 17 December 2017, general Khalifa Haftar declared the Skhirat agreement void

**2018 Palermo conference** = the conference led to no significant breakthroughs, it marked the first occasion on which Italy legitimized Haftar as a party in Libyan peace negotiations since the 2016 conclusion of the agreements that led to the establishment of the Government of National Accord

**2019 Libyan National Conference = The Libyan National Conference** was a planned meeting in Ghadames for organizing elections and other components of a peace process in Libya. The conference was prepared over 18 months during 2018 and 2019 and planned to take place 14–16 April 2019. It was postponed in early April 2019 as a result of the military actions of the 2019 Western Libya offensive.

**2020 Berlin Summit** = World powers held a high-stakes summit in Berlin on Sunday to discuss the way forward to end the conflict in Libya.

Leaders and officials from Turkey, Russia, Egypt, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States attended the gathering in the German capital, while representatives from the UAE, Algeria, China, the Republic of the Congo, the United Nations, European Union, and African Union were also present.

Renegade military commander Khalifa Haftar and his rival, Fayeze al-Sarraj, who leads the internationally recognized Government of National Accord (GNA) based in Tripoli, attended the summit but did not participate.

#### **Resolutions Regarding the Issue**

<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/security-council-resolutions-and-statements>

## **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

In order to resolve this issue, our delegates must recognize the correlation between the subjects of Economy, Politics, and Humanitarian status. Thus our delegates must come up with solutions that will cover or at least consider all these topics. Yet my suggestion would be to utilize UN sub-bodies and NGOs as much as I could plus it would be most beneficial and professional if the council refers to the IMF and/or the past UN Resolutions/ Treaties.

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