



CSPCMUN2017



**Security
Council**

Committee: Security Council

Topic B: Global Effect of Libya's Revolution

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“Men make history and not the other way around. In periods where there is no leadership, society stands still. Progress occurs when courageous, skillful leaders seize the opportunity to change things for the better.” – Harry S. Truman

Dear Delegates,

First of all, welcome to CSPCMUN2017. It is an honor to have you in this year's edition. We hope that this simulation is a memorable experience. We are confident that during these three days you will develop skills such as leadership, negotiating, and critical thinking while representing a specific country. We expect that in this model you meet new people who will encourage you to make an impact in our world. I am sure that you will prepare yourself enough so you can get to agreements and help in the resolution of the committee's problematic. We hope you enjoy this simulation as much as we will do. Any doubts you may have, do not hesitate on asking us.

Sincerely,
Mariana Lazo
Chief of Moderators

I. Committee Overview

The Security Council, or SC, has the duty of preserving the international peace and security likewise welcoming new members to the United Nations and approving any adjustments to its United Nations Charter. On October 24th, 1945 the victors of World War II had confirmed the UN Charter, of creating the Security Council.

Security Council is really important because it is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. The Security Council has the potential to add the establishment of peacekeeping operations, international sanctions, and the approval of military action through Security Council resolutions.

The Security Council today highlighted the importance of post-conflict peacebuilding as the “foundation for building sustainable peace and development

in the aftermath of conflict", and the need for effective peacebuilding strategies to assure durable peace and development.

The Security Council in total has 15 Members, in which the following five countries are permanent members: China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States, and ten countries are non-permanent members, they are chosen for two-year terms by the General Assembly. It was established by the drafters that if any one of the five permanent members give an opposing vote in the 15 member Security Council, the resolution or the agreement would not be approved.

When a protest is related to a threat to peace, the Council's first action is usually to advise that the parties try to reach an agreement by peaceful means. The Council may:

- Set forth principles for such an agreement;
- Begin investigation and mediation, in some cases
- quickly carry out a mission
- Assign special envoys
- Make a solicitation to the Secretary-General to use his good offices to accomplish a pacific settlement of the dispute.

II. Topic Information

The Libyan Civil War were the responses to the series of protests and military confrontations occurring in Libya against the government of Libya's head of state Muammar Gaddafi.

Libya is having a direct effect on the world economy, because when Libya said it will established its own oil company on the international market, Libya has struggled to stable it when Muammar al-Qaddafi's dictatorship ended, so basically the interruption caused by the outbreak has stopped Libya's oil exports.

Libyan exports were down for an extended period. Libya's crisis might affect insecurity and stability across the Middle East and North Africa.

A) History of the Topic

Libya is a country located in North Africa, it is structured as a ancestral society. Most of its population is concentrated in the cities along the Mediterranean coast, in which the centers of economy are situated. The main target is the oil export, since

Libyan oil is one of the world's highest quality, because it is lighter and easier to purify than other deposits. Recent conflicts have put the country in the state of civil war, with rebel forces trying to defeat those loyal to Muammar Gaddafi.

Muammar Gaddafi was a Libyan revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He claimed an agreement of the contracts, menacing to shut off production if the oil companies refused. He surprisingly challenged foreign oil executives by telling them "people who have lived without oil for 5,000 years can live without it again for a few years in order to attain their legitimate rights".

The plan succeeded and Libya became the first developing country to protect a majority share of the revenues from its own oil production. Other nations soon go after this precedent and the 1970s Arab petro-boom began.

The first Libyan Civil War or also referred as Libya was an armed conflict that started on February 20th 2011 – October 23rd 2011 (8 months, 1 week and 1 day), in the North African country of Libya. When Muammar Qadhafi came into power over 40 years ago, he had been seen as an international fugitive and his brutal eagerness to kill civilians that endanger his position has been clear for all to see.

This armed conflict has been fought between forces loyal to Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and those who seek to oust his government. Peaceful protests against the Qadhafi government began in January and it was a small protest since there were about 300-500 people, but it resulted to be a violent restraint major protests began until February 14th 2011. As the situation quickly escalated ordinary citizens took up arms to help free themselves from Qaddafi's brutal government. Libyans were inspired by the rebellion in neighbouring countries, such as Tunisia and Egypt. They protested violently against the government.

The war was anticipated by protests in Zawiyah on 8 August 2009, and finally by protests in Benghazi on Tuesday, 15 February 2011, that led to clashes with security forces that fired on the crowd. The protests led into a rebellion, this rebellion spread across the country, the forces opposing Gaddafi establishing an interim governing body, the National Transitional Council. The National Transitional Council was a factor government of Libya during this period, which NATO-backed rebel forces abolish the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of Muammar Gaddafi.

During the Battle of Sirte it led to the death of Qadhafi in October, and of thousands of other people, the fighting diminished, and the rebels declared victory.

B) Current Issues

Since the moment Libya's Muammar Qadhafi came into power over 40 years ago, he has been seen as an international leper and his brutal eagerness to kill civilians that threaten his position has been clear for all to see. Yet, until the recent crisis, the

West had been opening up to him and was intense to do mostly some arms and oil business with him as they have been with various others in the region.

In February, peaceful protests were occurring against the Qadhafi regime, this came to a violent crackdown. As the situation quickly expands, ordinary citizens took up arms to help free them from Qadhafi's brutal regime. Despite some military defections, the opposition has generally been an outgunned rebel force and it has been so disorganized.

Qadhafi's forces increasingly address civilians the opposition demand to the international community for a no-fly zone to limit or prevent the bloodbath that Qadhafi threatened.

The West appears to have responded looking like an absolute humanitarian intervention attempt. Yet, when looked at a bit more deeply, there are many murky often contradictory issues coming forward that complicate.

Five years after Libya's dictator Moammar Gadhafi was demoted in a popular revolution, the country remains captured in a spiral of crumble security, economic crisis, and political deadlock. The trust in the nation's weak government institutions has collapsed to an all time low as political elites, unable to agree on even a governmental structure, expand armed militias to control territory and economic assets.

An additional challenge comes from ISIS and other violent extremists abusing the situation to expand operations in Libya. Still, civil society organizations remain dedicated to laid the foundation and active for a unity government capable of rebuilding the state.

At the same time, a new internationally recognized Government of National dealt with the product of a two-year, United Nations-led process, that continues its attempt to the measure of control beyond the capital and the establishment legitimacy.

C) UN Action

The regime use of the Libyan Air Force to beat civilians led to the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 for the creation of Libyan no-fly zone on March 17th, although several countries involved in the resolution's enforcement, have also carried out regular drive missions to degrade and lessen the abusive capacity of the Libyan Army so it can destroy the regime's control capabilities and

commands, effectively acting in *de facto* support of anti-Gaddafi forces on the ground.

Members of the international community, including the United Nations, the Arab League, and the African Union, had recognized the anti-Gaddafi National Transitional Council as Libya's legitimate representative, with many of those countries explicitly describing it as the legal provisional government of the country due to the perceived loss of legitimacy on the part of Gaddafi's regime.

The United Nations Security Council has followed up into an earlier resolution, the Resolution of 1970. Calling for control and restraint, reporting to the International Criminal Court for any human rights violation, upon with this to the Resolution of 1973 in mid-March to authorize a no-fly zone to protect civilians.

This two complex resolutions allowed that "all necessary measures, to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under any threat of attack" but unquestionably "excluded a foreign occupation force of any form on any part of Libyan territory".

All this necessary measures caused perplexity because Western powers insisted that the resolution was not to abolished Qadhafi even though that is what many leaders were calling for in the dominant media and some of the initial bombing of Qadhafi's compound insinuated to imply as Qadhafi was not threatening civilians in his compound. Further, no ground troops refused all possible measures from "all" necessary measures, some have contend that the ground troops might be a more effective barrier to the Qaddafi forces.

At the same time, the West's demanding for anything military, is more than a no-fly zone has been corrupted or restrained by the fear of public actions given how stretched they are in Afghanistan and Iraq and how terrible those experiences have been. There has also been talkings of arming the civil-disobedience and opposing with better arms. Yet, the resolution prohibits arms into Libya. The resolution may have been deliberately ambiguous to try and get broad support for it. It may have been weak because of the stream. This may have combined to create the contradictory messages but it was enough for Western forces to start the bombing campaign.

III. Conclusion

The Libyan civil war was when people protested to Muammar Qaddafi's dictatorship, and what he did was to kill those civilians who protested, then the war

started, as the situation quickly escalated ordinary citizens took up arms to help free themselves from Qaddafi's brutal government.

Libya is having a direct effect on the world economy, because Libya has struggled to stable their own oil company, when Muammar Qaddafi's dictatorship ended, and their oil is one of the world's highest quality as mentioned earlier.

IV. Essential Questions

- 1) What is your country's position on this issue?
- 2) Is your country involved in the effects that is having the Libyan Revolution?
- 3) Is your country apporting any action to help to Libyan Revolution?
- 4) Did the United Nations implemented any actions to help your country's position? If it did, then what are some of them?
- 5) What are the current issues that your country is facing?
- 6) Are there any organizations or programs helping with all the activities that are related to the Libyan Revolution?

V. References

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