

**Forum:** Security Council

**Question of:** Libya – Reconstructing a Failing State

**Submitted by:** Angola

**Co-submitted by:** Malaysia, New Zealand, People’s Republic of China, Russian Federation, Uruguay, Venezuela



1 The Security Council,  
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3 *Reaffirming* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national  
4 unity of Libya,  
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6 *Determining* that the situation in Libya continues to be a threat to international peace and security,  
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8 *Recalling* the arms embargo, travel bans, assets freezes and regulations concerning illicit oil exports, as  
9 imposed by UN-resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144  
10 (2014), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014) and 2213 (2015),  
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12 *Recalling* resolution 2259 (2015), which welcomes the signing of the 17 December 2015 Libyan Political  
13 Agreement of Skhirat, Morocco and endorses the Rome communiqué of 13 December 2015 to support  
14 the Government of National Accord as the sole legitimate government of Libya, that should be based in  
15 Tripoli, and further expressing its determination in this regard to support the Government of National  
16 Accord,  
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18 *Recalling* that international law, as reflected in the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* of  
19 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean, in this case the  
20 Mediterranean Sea,  
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22 *Expressing its concern* that the illicit armament of newly formed terrorist groups leads to destabilisation  
23 of the country and neighbour countries,  
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25 *Alarmed by* the over 2000 militias that occupy various minor territories in Libya and constitute a growing  
26 threat for the whole population through their actions,  
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28 *Noting with deep concern* the increasing presence of ISIL in Libya as part of a deliberate strategy by this  
29 terrorist group to expand its operations, to transfer its nucleus from Syria and Iraq after the setbacks  
30 recently suffered by ISIS and to create a base in Libya from which to expand into the Maghreb, Sahel and  
31 beyond,  
32  
33 *Noting with appreciation* the arrival of the Presidential Council on 30 March 2016 in Tripoli, led by Prime  
34 Minister Fayez as-Sarradsch, that faces difficulties in endorsing the Government of National Accord,  
35 which makes the political process moving forward and responding to the Libyan people's desire to  
36 achieve peace and stability, a necessity for progress and development,

37 *Welcoming* the extension of the UNSMIL's mandate for six months as requested by the UN-Secretary  
38 General and equally supports the mediation efforts of Special Representative Martin Kobler for a  
39 peaceful solution to the Libyan crisis;

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41 *Fully alarmed* by the growing influx of migrants and refugees that embark on the dangerous journey  
42 across the Mediterranean Sea from Libya to Europe and also by the enormous number of internally  
43 displaced persons in Libya,

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45 *Deeply disturbed* by the actions of parties which violate human rights and put the security of civilians in  
46 Libya in great danger,

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48 *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

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- 50 1. **Encourages** all relevant parties and regional stakeholders of the conflict to participate in a  
51 dialogue and stimulate having negotiations to clarify the situation, in this regard also to resolve  
52 the institutional and political crisis on the basis of the Libyan Political Agreement;
  - 53  
54 2. **Urges** the responsible Libyan leaders to advance the political process in Libya for applying a  
55 spirit of inclusiveness, determination and good will;
  - 56  
57 3. **Further urges** all parties in this war to  
58 a. respect human rights and international humanitarian law and therefore  
59 b. allow immediate access for international human rights monitors;
  - 60  
61 4. **Supports** the maintenance of the arms embargo for all parties until an effective government is  
62 established in Libya and state authority is present all over the country, in order to avoid  
63 weapons continuously being smuggled to militias and terrorist groups across the region,  
64 a. considers exemptions by the Security Council Sanctions Committee in a case by case  
65 approach,  
66 b. requests the Sanctions Committee being responsible for the enforcement of the arms  
67 embargo imposed on Libya, codified in Resolution 1970 (2011), to approve the exemption of  
68 the embargo for the Government of National Accord and its military forces, so this  
69 government has the instruments to enforce military stability and guarantee security for its  
70 people;
  - 71  
72 5. **Calls for** the UNHCR to maintain delivering aid for migrants in Libya;
  - 73  
74 6. **Further recommends** a broadening of the UNSMIL's mandate to put an end to the exploitation  
75 of national resources and to ensure that the Libyan people on this issue can decide upon their  
76 own resources;
  - 77  
78 7. **Suggests** that foreign military forces, e.g. forces of the African Union and, if necessary, forces of  
79 UN member states to  
80 a. help training the Libyan army to use the weapons requested from the UN, so the Libyan  
81 Government is able to counter jihadi groups like Da'esch or Ansar al-Sharia and generate  
82 security and stability,  
83 b. further support the country with reconstruction aid especially in regained territories to  
84 stabilise these regions by

- 85                   i. building and reconstructing infrastructure,  
86                   ii. ensuring the supply of clean water, food and electricity to the civil population,  
87                   iii. rebuilding schools and other public buildings as well as private homes,  
88                   c. not directly intervene in combat activities on Libyan territory;  
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- 90           8. **Requests** all member states to actively support the Presidential Council of the Government of  
91           National Accord so it is able to unify the nation and guarantee security and peace to the Libyan  
92           people;  
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- 94           9. **Condemns** all efforts by member states of the United Nations Organization or other  
95           supranational organizations which could undermine the sovereignty and authority of the  
96           Government of National Accord, including foreign military on Libyan territory against the explicit  
97           request of the national government;  
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- 99           10. **Proposes** the World Bank to be a temporary official bank of Libya, but without any authorisation  
100           to conduct equities trading, speculations and uncovered sale, called “New Libyan Institute for  
101           Investment”;  
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- 103           11. **Further requests** the establishment of a fund to financially aid the GNA  
104           a. to re-establish and improve the educational system,  
105           b. financed by every country of the UN adjusted to its GDP,  
106           i. especially by the European and North American countries that are particularly  
107           threatened by terrorist attacks,  
108           ii. and also states that are known to finance IS,  
109           c. that is generally dedicated to the fight against ISIL,  
110           d. that helps medical organisations;  
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- 112           12. **Supports** any further ideas, measures and strategies which can be helpful in the  
113           problem-solving process;  
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- 115           13. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.  
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