

FORUM: Security Council
QUESTION OF: The situation in Libya
SUBMITTED BY:
CO-SUBMITTERS:

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Recalling its resolution 1970 (2011) imposing an arms embargo on Libya and all subsequent resolutions,

Regretting the failure of the Libyan Political Agreement in its efforts to provide stability and governance to the nation,

Defining terrorism as the use of violence, especially murder and bombing, in order to achieve political aims or to force government into action,

Disturbed by the findings of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons on her visit to Libya, Report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Libya, and the Report of the International Commission of Inquiry to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Aware of the recent decision of the Republic of Turkey to provide arms and possible personnel to the GNA,

Noting with deep concern the bombing of the Tajoura migrant detention center which lead to the deaths of 44 migrants,

Viewing with appreciation the defeat of Daesh in Libya by the local forces,

Conscious of the negative effects the local populace faced as a result of the sanctions on crude oil exports,

Taking note of the unrecognized agreement made between the State of Libya and the Republic of Turkey in relation to their maritime borders,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

Recognizing the need to resolve the status quo of the Second Libyan Civil War,

Further disturbed by the violation of previous sanctions imposed upon Libya,

1. **Demands** the Libyan ruling bodies Government of National Accord and the House of Representatives as well as the United Nations member states to implement and abide by the terms of the conclusions of the 19 January 2020 Berlin Conference on the Libyan Civil War;
2. **Recommends** that the mandate of the UNSMIL (United Nations Support Mission in Libya) be expanded to include assisting Libyans internally displaced by the Second Libyan Civil War wherein:
 - a) a second Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Internally Displaced Persons (DSRSGIDP) shall be appointed to UNSMIL, who shall work in operation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 - b) the DSRSGIDP shall establish an investigatory commission (hereinafter "the Commission") to report quarterly on the status of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to the

- Security Council through the Secretary-General
- c) temporary IDP camps in regions with high IDP populations as reported by the aforementioned Commission shall, with direction from the UNHCR, be established
 - d) new departments and organs of the UNSMIL shall be organized by a general organizational plan to be submitted by the Secretary-General within 60 days of their proposal;

3. Urges the assignment of a Special Adviser on the prevention of Human Trafficking in Libya working under the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya effective immediately until the point which the Special Adviser sees fit, who acts as a catalyst to raise awareness of the causes and dynamics of human trafficking, to alert relevant actors where there is a risk of human trafficking, and to advocate and mobilize for appropriate actions such as:
 - a) collecting existing information, in particular from within the United Nations system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that, if not prevented or halted, might lead to human trafficking, and in specific circumstances where the information is limited or unavailable, the special adviser may also undertake exploratory field missions to consolidate its analysis and understanding on specific situations of concern with the approval of both the Secretary-General and the Libyan authorities
 - b) assessing and consistently analyzing the risk of human trafficking in different regions along the Libyan border in collaboration with the Libyan Coast Guard
 - c) acting as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him to the Security Council, by bringing to their attention situations that could potentially result in human trafficking
 - d) making recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt human trafficking
 - e) collaborating with the United Nations system on activities for the prevention of human trafficking and work to enhance the United Nations capacity to analyze and manage information regarding human trafficking or related crime;
4. Invites representatives of all groups actively participating or with an interest in the conflict including but not limited to the GNA, LNA, House of Representatives (HoR), Petroleum Facilities Guard (PFG), Libya Dawn Militias, and Libya Shield Militias, as well as the governments of the French Republic, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Turkey, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Tunisia, the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Algeria, the State of Qatar, the African Union, and the United States of America, to peace talks in Tunis to discuss the future of Libya and arrangements for a post-conflict government in a similar fashion to the Libyan Political Agreement, further recommending the agreement include:
 - a) investigations being conducted on all persons implicated in war crimes, crimes against humanity, or crimes of aggression
 - b) the new Libyan government signing and ratifying the Rome Statute
 - c) provisions for members of all militias, military forces and other combatants to secure a place in the national military of Libya upon its establishment with conditions in place to progress understanding between combatants of differing militias to prevent infighting and splintering
 - d) the creation of Libyan monitoring systems and outposts in the oil fields of the country, aligned only to the new government, to protect the resource from third party actors and ensure revenue and stability for the new government once a definitive post-war government has been defined;
5. Further demands protective measures be taken to ensure peace for those engaging in diplomatic relations, including:
 - a) a "no fly zone" for military and paramilitary planes of all states and origins north of the 27th parallel in Libya to further prevent conflict and provide more safety to the GNA and

the HoR, this measure will not apply to:

- i. humanitarian aid, resources, and workers
 - ii. evacuation of foreign nationals by member states
 - iii. travel of representatives of the government, armed forces, militias, political organizations, and others to and from any peace talks or other diplomatic activities
- b) a safe zone within Tripoli for embassies, international organizations, and diplomats to reside and work within, protected by a UN peacekeeping mission which will be absorbed into UNSMIL in an effort to allow diplomatic relations to be reestablished, providing the HoR is also allowed an embassy.