**FORUM**: Security Council

**QUESTION OF**: Situation in Libya

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: France

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Germany, Russia, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, China, Japan, Zambia

SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Recalling* resolutions 1970 and 1973, both dating from 2011, which emphasized that the Libyan population needed to be protected, peace and security needed to be restored, and measures needed to be imposed against those responsible either for obstructing the political transition or for acting in violation of international humanitarian law,

*Alarmed about* the political instability’s effects on the humanitarian rights of Libyan citizens, such as but not limited to the recurrent civilian casualties in result of the militia’s use of explosive weapons in attacks, and the increased militia’s independent initiative of unjust civilian arrests,

*Acknowledging* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Support Missions in Libya (UNSMIL) with the supervision of Abdoulaye Bathily for creation of official electoral laws and voter registration in Libya,

*Recognizing* the fragmentation of perspectives of militias, influential groups and political parties on the process of Libya’s democratic unification under a legally and fairly elected government,

*Further Emphasizing* the necessity for continued discussion between Libya’s political parties, regarding legislative elections in order to establish democratic law, stabilize the economy and ensure national security,

*Desiring* cooperation of member states and appropriate international organizations in action to aid UNSMIL and the future government of Libya with achieving long-term economic stability and equal distribution of natural and human resources;

MAIN SUBMITTER: Russia

1. Demands the Member States to aid with fostering communication on the topic of creation of legislative electoral laws in Libya between relevant political parties and militant groups through the following ways but not limited to:
	1. Creating a space for political discussion between Libya’s influential political groups and the representatives of the United Nations (UN) in ways but not limited to:
		1. organizing international summits focused on expedition and review of the electoral process hosted by the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL),
		2. continuing active collaboration between UNSMIL with the Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Government of National Unity (GNU) on the final draft of the electoral laws in-between the summits,
		3. encouraging the Member States to support individual Libyan regional organizations who are taking action for election restoration to work collaboratively,
	2. Directing the discussion between UNSMIL and the influential Libyan political bodies to address the essential political and humanitarian issues that limit electoral laws to be legally accepted as democratic law by the UN including but not limited to:
		1. linkage of parliamentary and presidential elections,
		2. inclusion of a mandatory second round of presidential elections,
		3. specification of the method for division of parliamentary chairs according to the results of the election to ensure a unified democratic governance,
		4. establishing the legal right to vote for both presidential and parliamentary elections for marginalized groups such as women, youth, and ethnic minorities,
	3. Establishing a politically neutral organization that would promote former conflict resolution between the political parties GNU, GNA and House of Representatives (HoR) in ways but not limited to:
		1. arranging periodical diplomatic meetings,
		2. aiding with drafting treaties to seize inter-party violence,
		3. acting as the mediator of discussions about unification,
		4. informing the representatives of GNU, GNA and HoR about the demands of the UN related to conflict resolution,
	4. Implementing necessary sanctions on Libya in accordance with the agreement of the Paris Summit to urge active communication among the political parties in ways but not limited to:
		1. keeping the existing sanctions, including arms embargo, asset freezes, and travel bans,
		2. increasing sanctions if Libyan political bodies do not cooperate in discussion towards legislative elections,
		3. decreasing or lifting sanctions if a legitimate government is elected;

MAIN SUBMITTER: France

1. Endorse the efforts of UNSMIL and regional groups to facilitate the organization of democratic legislative elections in Libya in correspondence with the UN development framework in ways but not limited to:
2. Providing technological support and expertise that is necessary to organize nation scale preparation for both presidential and parliamentary election in ways but not limited to:
	1. providing necessary electronic devices for vote collection such as computers, Electronic Voting Machines, Ballot Scanners etc.,
	2. giving Libya access to standardly used and secure election management software for registration, calculation and evaluation of collected votes,
	3. deploying experts familiar with the electoral procedures and software to assist Libya with having an equal and fair election process,
	4. creating an online voting registration domain to accelerate the spreading of voter registration in developed cities faster,
3. Spreading the active pursuits of voter registration in Libya to other regions, particularly rural and distanced areas outside of the 60 already registered cities, to increase the inclusivity of the elections in ways but not limited to:
	1. collaborating with already existing NGO centers that support human rights and the conflict-aid centers to create voter registration centers in rural and remote areas,
	2. promoting voter registration in Libyan media, including but not limited to newspaper articles, television political debates and radio emissions to spread public awareness about the electoral process,
	3. monitoring the electoral organization to ensure transparency, fairness and prevent corruption through assigning commissars that will supervise the vote counting procedures,
4. Helping Libya develop a clearly structured electoral timeline that aims towards prompt elections to stabilize the country as soon as feasible including but not limited to:
	1. specification of presidential and parliamentary electoral day,
		1. deadline for the political party nomination period,
		2. rules and deadlines for electoral campaigns,
		3. logistical planning for vote collection and election material distribution
		4. deadline for publication of election results;

MAIN SUBMITTER: France

1. Emphasizes the need for exerting effort to stabilize and secure the Libyan economy to improve social living conditions of the citizens in the state, ensure increased engagement of Libya in the global trade market and bring economic diversification and development to the nation in ways but not limited to:
	1. Working towards equal and transparent distribution and management of national resources, particularly the oil reserves, across the country in ways but not limited to:
		1. building oil distribution networks including pipelines, refineries, distribution terminals and transport vessels through the funding and collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ,
		2. establishing oil reserve management unions supervised by appropriate international organizations such as but not limited to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’s) or the UNDP,
		3. establishing non-governmental unions responsible for regulation of transparent domestic market and exporting prices for oil resources,
		4. joining and cooperating with inter-governmental oil trade organizations such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to promote Libya’s exporting power,
	2. Encouraging the GNA, GNU and HoR with the help of UNSMIL to collaborate on establishing a united national treasury to inaugurate economic transparency in ways but not limited to:
		1. electing a legislative department of finance responsible for budget formation and unified finance management,
		2. conducting nation-scale research on the needed investments, expenses and citizen support,
		3. uniting the individual finances of the relevant organizations into a fund for national government resources,
		4. establishing non-governmental statistical capacities responsible for judgment and evaluation of finance management transparency and risk of corruption regarding the economic decisions of the government,
	3. Requesting withdrawal of foreign private and governmental organizations that could endanger the Libyan domestic economic security including but not limited to:
		1. foreign mercenaries,
		2. foreign non-NGO’s illegally operating in the regions,
		3. foreign lobby groups,
	4. Supporting expansion of the Libyan economic sector into the area of agriculture to diversify the economy and reduce dependence on oil industry in ways but not limited to:
		1. creating a strategic plan for regional agricultural development, including crops cultivation and fishing with the engagement of citizens from rural and remote areas,
		2. providing necessary technology for sustainable agricultural production such as but not limited to irrigation systems and agricultural machinery,
		3. supporting and promoting exports of Libyan products into foreign markets,
		4. ensuring that produced agricultural products remain accessible to the local Libyan market,
		5. developing secure road, air and sea transportation networks for efficient and sustainable distribution of agricultural products;
	5. Establishing an economic recovery program for Libya, led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and supported by international donors, which should focus on enhancing economic resilience and attaining sustainable development by:
		1. developing grants and microfinancing opportunities accessible for the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), as a means of encouraging local entrepreneurship and diversified economy,
		2. appealing to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for financial support,
		3. encouraging appropriate NGOs to aid with organizing fundraising events;

MAIN SUBMITTER: Germany

1. Implores all members states to support the reestablishment of humanitarian rights in Libya – due to the effects of violence on citizen, especially civilian injuries, illegal arrests, water, and land contamination – in ways but not limited to:
2. Demanding the political bodies and militias in Libya to seize violent conflict resolution in favor of diplomatic discussion,
3. Establishing laws restricting the use of lethal armaments except for government military purposes including but not limited to:
	1. explosive armaments such as bombs, missiles, landmines and grenades,
	2. firearms including machine guns, rifles, shotguns and handguns,
	3. Air and Naval force armaments,
4. Supporting decontamination of the areas contaminated by military activity in ways but not limited to:
	1. deploying expert teams focused on demining contaminated territories arranged by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS),
	2. conducting environmental safety evaluation of areas affected by the military conflict under the guidance of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),
	3. providing filtration technology for water decontamination from chemical waste by the UNEP,
	4. providing technology for land decontamination from chemical waste, oil leakage and other contamination by UNEP,
	5. collaborating with appropriate NGO’s and providing heavy technology for cleaning cities affected by conflict from debris,
5. Helping the citizens of Libya with recovering from economic effects of the military conflict in ways such but not limited to:
	1. establishing humanitarian support centers in collaboration with appropriate NGO’s for living essentials distribution including food, drinkable water, and clothes,
	2. providing shelter to civilians seeking asylum whose living areas are targeted or destroyed due to military conflict,
	3. aiding with organization of refugees and migrants,
	4. raising funds for individuals affected by the conflict in desperate need for financial support through various voluntary sources and appropriate NGOs;
6. Ensuring that the citizens of Libya injured by the conflict have access to necessary healthcare and medical aid in ways but not limited to:
	* 1. establishing healthcare support centers supervised by the World Health Organization (WHO) to distribute medicine to refugees,
		2. providing first aid to injured individuals in the healthcare support centers and through mobile first aid centers active in areas most intensely affected by the conflict,
		3. providing free vaccination to all individuals displaced by the conflict through organizations such as The Immunization Action Coalition (IAC);

MAIN SUBMITTER: Russia

1. Encourages member states and relevant Libyan influential groups to address the rising unemployment rates in Libya caused by the escalation of political conflict in ways such but not limited to:
	1. Promoting and creating inclusive education opportunities for individuals of all age levels in ways but not limited to:
		1. collaborating with organizations such as the Global Education Partnership (GPE) to offer university scholarships for individuals with low income,
		2. creating skill-based learning centers for education of adults aged over 40 to train Libyan citizens in areas such as technology, textiles, and agriculture,
		3. establishing foreign language support academies on voluntary basis with the help of GPE to integrate Libyan citizens into the international economy,
	2. Encouraging Member States to aid with creation of job opportunities through establishment of factories, businesses and branches using the joint venture principle – which allow businesses to share risk and costs and have access to local distribution channels in areas – in sectors including but not limited to,
		1. oil extraction,
		2. textile industry,
		3. automobile factories,
		4. gypsum processing,
	3. Aiding with support of Libyan citizens employed in companies that were affected by the conflict, thus unable to pay life-essential wages such as but not limited to the National Oil Corporation, Libya Telecommunication and Technology Company, Al-Nasr Construction and Al-Ahrar Group in ways but not limited to:
		1. providing temporary employment in foreign companies for the individuals that have lost their job due to the conflict,
		2. collaborating with these significantly affected employers to reestablish their activity and be able to provide the wages for their workers again,
		3. providing temporary financial support for individuals who have lost their employment in these companies during the period of finding new employers,
		4. urging the influential political groups and militias to avoid solving conflicts in violent manners which affect the Libyan industry;

MAIN SUBMITTER: Germany

1. Calls upon all Member States to support the implementation of a ceasefire in Libya, and to cease the supply of arms to all non-state actors operating within Libya, to prevent further destabilization, in ways such but not limited to:
	1. Establishing specially designated areas within Libya to be patrolled and enforced by UN peacekeepers, which will minimize armed conflict and further civilian casualties by:
		1. prioritizing major urban centers as critical areas for peacekeeping patrols to protect densely populated areas and key infrastructure from the impacts of armed conflict,
		2. coordinating with the UN Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) Committee to ensure the establishment of border controls and strategic checkpoints that restrict the movement of arms and personnel into and out of demilitarized zones, thereby enhancing regional and cross-border security,
		3. ensuring the withdrawal of all foreign military advisors and personnel and, in cooperation with the respective national governments, preventing foreign interference and escalation,
	2. Immediately impose a full arms shipment embargo on all militant forces in Libya by the following mechanisms:
		1. intensifying the monitoring of arms shipments and capital flow that could be used for rearming, with the goal of identifying and discouraging illicit transaction,
		2. actively collaborate to secure borders, prevent arms flows, and dismantle smuggling networks that provide unauthorized access to weapons within Libya,
		3. impose tariffs and penalties on groups that do not comply with disarmament protocols or that undermine peacekeeping efforts in order to encourage compliance with international mandates;

MAIN SUBMITTER: Russia

1. Encourages the establishment of a Joint Task Force comprising of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), regional intelligence agencies, and Libyan security forces to enhance national security through the disruption of terrorist activities, including arms trafficking, by:
	1. Empower the task force(s) to share intelligence on terrorist activities and conduct joint operations to disrupt terrorist networks inside Libya by:
		1. facilitate the sharing of intelligence on terrorist activities and arms movements in real time to support counter-terrorism operation,
		2. conduct focused operations to identify and disrupt terrorist cells in order to identify financial and logistical networks supporting terrorism,
		3. conduct specialized training programs for Libyan security personnel with an operational focus on counter-terrorism and intelligence analysis to build self-sufficiency,
	2. Engage neighboring countries in joint border security activities to include but not limited to:
		1. establishing joint border monitoring stations to increase surveillance activities to stem the illegal movement of arms,
		2. incorporating technology, including drones and thermal imaging, to detect and discourage cross-border criminal activities.