AFMUN 2025

ANTALYA FEN MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

NATO

STUDY GUIDE

AGENDA ITEM:
2011 LIBYAN CRISIS

UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL:
TIMUR SIPAHI

ACADEMIC ASSISTANT:
YASEMIN DILEK

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Letter from the Secretary-General

Fellow countrymen and countrywomen;

I, as the Secretary-General of the conference, am deeply honored to welcome you, participants, to AFMUN'25. I owe each of you a gramercy for saving yourselves from the darkness of ignorance by attending such an event.

A thank must also be given to our unrelenting academic and organization teams. Without their labor, the light that we are trying to bring to our generation wouldn't have been ignited.

We live in a twilight world; wars, crimes, famines, genocides, drought, environmental crises, economic collapses, etc. The idea of organizing AFMUN was shaped around these core motivations. Our objective is to show the aforementioned aspects of the world to you, our participants, and to provide a world-class MUN experience that is organized in line with our objectives. During the conference, you will expand your horizons and change the way you see the world. Do not forget; we will illuminate the future together.

Let us bow our heads; the king is returning…

Çağan Taylan ÖZGÜN

Secretary-General of AFMUN

Letter from the Under Secretary General

Dear participants,

First of all, I proudly welcome you all to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Committee of AFMUN 2025! Though I have been organizing committees in Antalya for what feels like ages, I have been less present in recent conferences, and thus, many of you might not know me. My name is Timur Sipahi and I was born and raised in the city of Munich, Germany. I am a second-year Archaeology student at Bilkent University. This is (I think) my 38th or so Model United Nations experience. Rest assured that I will do my very best for every one of you to have a good time.

The topic of Qaddafi's Libya is an interesting one. And I am hopeful that you will all attend the conference well-prepared, and the very least you can do for that is to thoroughly read this study guide. It is essential for you all nonetheless, to do your own research. Documentaries, video essays, and all kinds of texts are available regarding our topic, and I highly encourage you to look for them. Nevertheless, do not forget to have fun and enjoy yourselves during our sessions. Please do not refrain from contacting me for any and all questions. I would be happy to help you with anything.

Lastly, some thanks are in order. I would like to thank our Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General, Director General, and Deputy Director General for the effort they put into this conference. Additionally, I would like to thank Yaren Yalçın, who wrote parts of this guide together with me when we did a similar committee a while back. Lastly, I thank my academic assistant Yasemin for all the interest and preparation she put in. I am sure we will all have a wonderful experience.

     See you all at the conference!

<div align="right">

Timur Sipahi
Under-Secretary-General
of the NATO committee

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Letter from the Academic Assistant

Dear representatives,

I as the Academic Assistant of the committee welcome you all to the Committee of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. We are waiting with great pleasure to serve you as your Academic team and we all hope that you will leave with a splendid experience.

I am Yasemin Dilek, an 11th grader in Adem Tolunay Anatolian High School. The words will not be enough for me to express the gratitude that I have for the Executive Team and I congratulate them for their hard work during the process. I also want to thank my Under Secretary General Timur for guiding me during the process and just being an understanding person.

As your Under Secretary General Timur explained in his speech, this committee will not be easy as the other ones you have done before. The situation of the civil war is really complicated and it is a topic that should be held in account for future conflicts. We highly encourage you to read the Study Guide and try to understand it thoroughly since you have every bit of information under your hands on the document but of course it will be better if you do extra research and study the topic as much as you can to have the best experience with us. You can find whatever you need on the online platform so do not come to the committee empty handed which will be like hell to sit and watch everyone do something while you do nothing.

Lastly; if you have any kind of doubts or questions feel free to contact one of us at any cost to not have any regrets. All of you will have a crucial part during the sessions, so we are depending on you to carry on the committee with your best selves. See you all in the conference, we are waiting excitingly for your arrival.

-Yasemin Dilek,
Academic Assistant of the
NATO committee

Introduction

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

What is NATO?

The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (**NATO**, also called the **North Atlantic Alliance**, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 30 member states – 28 European and two North American. Established in the aftermath of World War II, the organization implemented the North Atlantic Treaty, which was signed in Washington, D.C., on 4 April 1949. NATO is a system of collective security: its independent member states agree to defend each other against attacks by third parties. During the Cold War, NATO operated as a check on the perceived threat posed by the Soviet Union. The alliance remained in place after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and has been involved in military operations in the Balkans, the Middle East, South Asia, and Africa.

Functions of NATO

The main function of NATO is to ensure the freedom and security of the alliance members through political and military means. Politically, it promotes democratic values and enables members to consult and cooperate on matters of security and defence to solve problems, build trust and prevent conflict. Militarily, it is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity needed to undertake crisis management operations. These are carried out under Article 5 of NATO's founding treaty, or under a UN mandate, alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations. So far, Article 5 has been invoked once - in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States. Defending its members from the attacks is the charter-defined function of the alliance. The very raison d'être behind the creation of the alliance was the Soviet Union. NATO's charter protection does not extend to civil wars or internal coups within member states.

Sources of NATO

Allies make direct and indirect contributions to the costs of running NATO and implementing its policies and activities. NATO common-funded budgets and programmes are funded by direct contributions and equate to only 0.3% of total Allied defence

spending, an equivalent of around EUR 2.5 billion to run the entirety of the Organization, its commands and military infrastructure.

- Indirect – or national – contributions are the largest and come, for instance, when a member commits capabilities and/or troops to a military operation and bears the costs of the decision to do so.
- Direct contributions are made to finance the NATO budgets and programmes for requirements that serve the interests of all 30 members – and cannot reasonably be borne by any single member – such as NATO-wide air defence or command and control systems.
- All 30 Allies contribute to the NATO budget on an agreed cost-share formula based on Gross National Income, which represents a small percentage of each member's defence budget. This is the principle of common funding and demonstrates burden-sharing in action.
- Common funding arrangements are used to finance NATO's principal budgets: the civil budget (NATO HQ running costs), the military budget (costs of the integrated Command Structure) and the NATO Security Investment Programme (military infrastructure and certain capabilities).
- Projects can also be jointly funded, which means that the participating countries can identify the requirements, the priorities and the funding arrangements, while NATO provides political oversight.
- NATO's budget has strong governance and oversight mechanisms, with Allies deciding together what is eligible for common funding, deciding how much is spent each year and setting planning figures for the medium term.
- The funding process is overseen by the North Atlantic Council, managed by the Resource Policy and Planning Board, and implemented by the Budget Committee and the Investment Committee.

History of NATO

The history of NATO began in the immediate aftermath of World War II when British diplomacy set the stage to contain the Soviet Union and to stop the expansion of communism in Europe. The United Kingdom and France signed, in 1947, the Treaty of Dunkirk, a defensive pact, which was expanded in 1948 with the Treaty of Brussels to add the three Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) and committed them to collective defence against an armed attack for fifty years. The British worked with Washington to expand the alliance into NATO in 1949, adding the United

States and Canada as well as Italy, Portugal, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. West Germany joined in 1955, and Spain joined in 1982.

   The structure of NATO evolved throughout the Cold War and its aftermath. An integrated military structure for NATO was first established in 1950 as it became clear that NATO would need to enhance its defences for the longer term against a potential Soviet attack. In April 1951, Allied Command Europe and its headquarters (SHAPE) were established; later, four subordinate headquarters were added in Northern and Central Europe, the Southern Region, and the Mediterranean.

   From the 1950s to 2003, the Strategic Commanders were the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) and the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT).

A Brief Introduction to Modern Libyan History

In the two decades preceding Muammar Gaddafi's rise to power, Libya underwent a series of changes that shaped its political and social landscape. The 1950s and 1960s were marked by the establishment of the Kingdom of Libya in 1951, following successful efforts to gain independence from Italian colonial rule. King Idris I became the monarch, and the nation faced the formidable task of nation-building in a post-colonial context.

During this period, Libya grappled with the challenges of developing a cohesive national identity and governance structure. The discovery of significant oil reserves in the late 1950s added a new dimension to the country's socio-economic dynamics. The influx of oil revenue brought both opportunities and challenges, as the government sought to manage newfound wealth while addressing the needs of a growing population.

The monarchy, under King Idris I, faced internal tensions and external pressures, navigating a delicate balance between tribal allegiances and the demands of modern statehood. Additionally, regional and international influences played a role in shaping Libya's foreign policy during these years.

Despite efforts to establish stability and foster economic development, Libya's political landscape remained complex and dynamic. The monarchy's rule faced criticism for alleged corruption and inefficiency, setting the stage for the discontent that would later contribute to the revolutionary fervour of the late 1960s.

The pre-Gaddafi era in Libya was characterized by a quest for identity and stability, as the nation grappled with the complexities of post-colonial nationhood, economic growth, and political evolution. Understanding this period is essential for comprehending the context in which Muammar Gaddafi would later emerge as a transformative figure in Libyan history.

In the mid-20th century, Libya embarked on a transformative journey towards independence, liberating itself from Italian colonial rule in 1951. This marked the establishment of the Kingdom of Libya under the leadership of King Idris I, signalling the beginning of a new chapter in the nation's history. The challenges of transitioning from colonial subjugation to self-governance were evident as the monarchy navigated the complexities of state-building.

However, the political landscape took a sharp turn in 1969 with the advent of the Al-Fateh Revolution, a seismic event that would reshape Libya's destiny. Colonel Muammar Gaddafi emerged as the driving force behind this revolutionary movement, overthrowing the monarchy and ushering in a period of radical change. The Al-Fateh Revolution sought to eliminate vestiges of monarchical governance, advocating for a paradigm shift towards Arab nationalism and socialist principles.

Gaddafi's ascendancy to power in 1969 marked a watershed moment in Libyan history. The new leadership aimed to break away from traditional structures, introducing a vision that was both ideologically and politically distinct. This pivotal juncture laid the foundation for the subsequent developments and challenges that would define Libya under Gaddafi's rule, setting the stage for an era marked by both domestic transformations and a significant presence on the international stage. Understanding the nuances of this period is paramount for comprehending Libya's intricate political landscape and its implications within the context of historical discussions.

<u>Important Committee Information</u>

Start Date of the Committee

Our committee will be set in the year of 2011. The members of NATO at that time were as follows:
-Albania -Belgium -Bulgaria -Canada -Croatia -Czech Republic -Denmark -Estonia -France -Germany -Greece -Hungary -Iceland -Italy -Latvia -Lithuania -Luxembourg -Netherlands -Norway -Poland -Portugal -Romania -Slovakia -Slovenia -Spain -Turkey -United Kingdom -United States of America

Please act with the political relations and landscape of the given time. Keep in mind also the technology and media of the day. Meaning, no AI, no advanced drones, etc. We are in 2011, act like it.
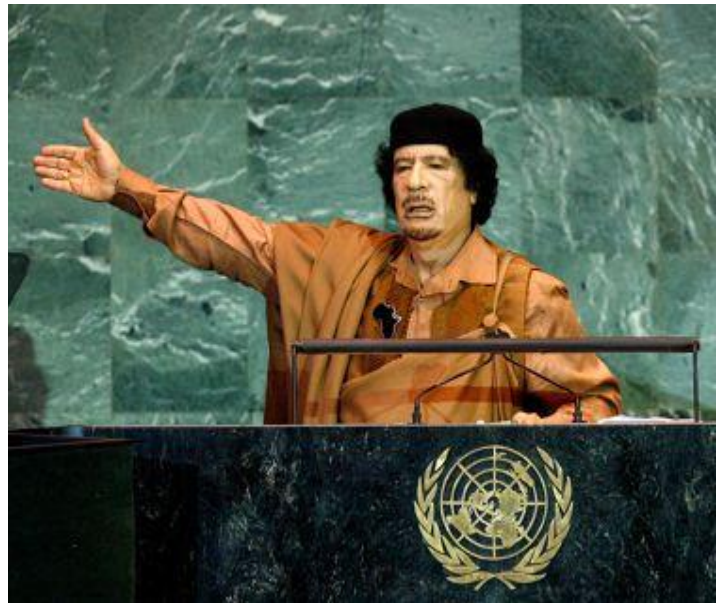
Modern Libya

<u>Who is Muammar Al-Qaddafi?</u>

Qaddafi was born in a tent in the Libyan desert as the son of a Bedouin farmer. He had impressive academic skills and managed to earn his degree from the University of Libya in 1963. As a passionate Arab nationalist and fervent Muslim, Qaddafi set out early on to arrange the overthrow of King Idris I of Libya. He earned his degree from the Libyan military college in 1965 and continued to plot a coup with the aid of his fellow army officers as he rapidly advanced through the ranks. In a military takeover on September 1, 1969, Qaddafi took over the executive branch and ousted King Idris. As head of Libya's new government, the Revolutionary Command Council, Qaddafi was appointed commander in chief of the armed forces. The American and British military bases in Libya were removed by Qaddafi in 1970. In the same year, he drove the majority of Libya's indigenous Jewish and Italian populations out of the country, and in

1973, he nationalized all foreign-owned petroleum interests there. In accordance with his strict Islamic principles, he banned alcohol and gambling. His regime was linked to several unsuccessful coup attempts in Egypt and Sudan, and Libyan forces persisted in interfering in the ongoing conflict in the neighbouring country of Chad, earning him a reputation for military adventurism. As outlined in The Green Book, Qaddafi began endorsing Islamic socialism in 1974. This included the nationalization of numerous economic sectors in addition to a type of populist governance purportedly run through mass organizations like labour unions and people's assemblies. These kinds of innovations persisted, and in 1977, a new form of administration known as jamahiriya (a term suggesting a widespread decentralized confederation) was adopted. Despite assertions that he was only presiding over a revolutionary brand of populist democracy, Qaddafi officially gave up control of the Libyan government in 1979, but the reins of authority remained firmly in his possession.

On the world stage, Qaddafi was growing a reputation for his unpredictable behaviour. His government provided funding to a wide range of organizations around the world that had their own revolutionary goals, such as the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland, the Black Panthers in the United States, and the Nation of Islam. Agents from Libya allegedly participated in multiple violent terrorist attacks in Europe carried out by Arab radicals, killing émigré opponents. Due to his actions, he became more at odds with the United States government. As a result, in April 1986, a group of British-based U.S. Warplanes targeted multiple locations in Libya, killing or injuring several of his children while narrowly missing Qaddafi himself. Due to sanctions imposed by the United Nations and the United States as a result of Libya's alleged role in the 1988 downing of a passenger aircraft over Lockerbie,

Scotland, Qaddafi was further excluded by the international community. However, Qaddafi handed over the alleged bombers to foreign authorities in the late 1990s. Subsequently, in 2003, the UN removed its sanctions against Libya. The United States also largely eased its sanctions when Qaddafi declared that Libya would end its development of unconventional weapons. Although some observers continued to be negative, these actions gave Qaddafi the chance to repair his reputation abroad and aided Libya's eventual reintegration into the world community. Qaddafi was chosen to lead the African Union in February 2009, and he addressed the UN General Assembly for the first time in that same year. Within the international community, the lengthy critical speech—during which he flung a copy of the UN Charter—sparked a great deal of controversy. Early in 2010, several other African nations opposed Qaddafi's bid to continue serving as the African Union's chairman beyond the regular one-year term, and his request was ultimately rejected.

Libya Before Qaddafi

Libya underwent substantial changes after World War I that had quite an impact on its future. The region was severely affected by the fall of the Ottoman Empire and the redrawing of the borders by the Allies. Following their victorious invasion, Italy established colonies there before dividing it into the three regions of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and Fezzan. Italian Libya came to be the name given to these areas. Italian rule in Libya was distinguished by aggressive colonization efforts. The Italians oppressed native cultures and benefited personally from the wealth of the nation. Despite the fact that they did construct infrastructure such as roads and docks, these initiatives were mostly undertaken for the benefit of the invaders rather than the local populace.

World War II had a significant impact on Libya as well. In 1940, the Allies launched a campaign that ultimately forced the Axis out of Libya. By 1943, the Axis had entirely lost control over Libya, and a British military government had been established. This signalled a dramatic change in the way the nation was governed. After the conflict, Libya's path to independence started to slowly take shape. At the San Francisco Conference in 1945, Libya was constituted as a United Nations trust territory, with Italy acting as the administrative power, although

Libyans desired self-governance. The Libyans later declared their nation independent in 1951 under the rule of King Idris.

Libyan oil was discovered in the 1950s. Oil was in more demand than ever after the Second World War throughout the world. Due to Libya's vast oil reserves, its economy grew, and the standard of living of its people improved. Oil exports increased, attracting foreign investment and bringing in a significant amount of money. The government was able to finance infrastructure projects thanks to the additional funding. Additionally, the oil boom hastened urbanization and led to socioeconomic changes. As individuals moved to cities from rural areas in search of greater employment possibilities and a higher standard of living, cities saw population growth. Education opportunities expanded, and literacy rates gradually rose. Libya made attempts to invest in education to ensure the intellectual rise of the nation, constructing schools and other academic institutions.

King Idris of Libya pursued a non-alignment and neutral foreign policy. The nation avoided commitment to any specific political bloc to retain friendly ties with all nations. This tactic allowed Libya to interact with a wide range of nations while still pursuing its own goals on the global stage.
Libya participated actively in the activities of the Arab League as one of its founding members. The Arab League provided a platform for Arab countries to collaborate to address regional issues and develop unity. Libya made an effort to promote the league's objectives of Arab unification, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange under King Idris. Libya had a voice in the international community thanks to its membership in the United Nations. The nation actively participated in the United Nations General Assembly meetings, adding to discussions on pressing world issues, promoting peace, and the rights and interests of developing countries like Libya. Additionally, Libya's UN membership facilitated diplomatic links with several nations, fostering international cooperation and opening doors for trade, business, and investment.
During diplomatic tours, international conferences, and forums, King Idris and Libyan authorities ardently represented the interests of their nation. Through these interactions, Libya was able to participate in discussions on decolonization, self-determination, human rights, and the creation of regional and international policy.

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Libya During Qaddafi

Qaddafi's Motivations

For several reasons, Muammar Gaddafi desired to overthrow King Idris and take over Libya. The absence of political freedom under the monarchy was one of the main obstacles. Gaddafi maintained that Libyans were not given a genuine say in how their nation was governed under King Idris' rule. His goal was to establish a more democratic structure where everyone could participate in decision-making.

The corruption of the monarchy was another concern for Gaddafi. He thought that while most Libyans were struggling to make ends meet, power was concentrated in the hands of a select few, especially the royal family. Gaddafi aimed to resolve these problems and establish a more just society where everyone was afforded equal opportunities.

Socioeconomic inequalities also influenced Gaddafi's decision. He observed significant differences, particularly in rural places, between the wealthy elite and the general populace. Because of the monarchy's policies, a lot of people felt left behind and excluded. Gaddafi wanted to use the wealth of the country for all its people, elite or not.

Qaddafi's Rise to Power

Muammar Gaddafi took over following a military coup on September 1, 1969. Along with a few other military officers, Gaddafi was the primary leader of the coup. The organization, known as the "Free Officers Movement," invited everyone who aspired to topple the purported puppet regime and create a new nation for the benefit of the Libyan people.

King Idris was out of the country at the time due to health issues, hence the date of the coup was essential. This made it easier for Gaddafi and his allies to take over the military installations, governmental structures, and communication networks. Additionally, they detained a few high-ranking military officials from the previous government. This coup, however, was primarily bloodless.

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Soon after Gaddafi took power, many began to support his cause. They had had enough of the disparity between the rich and the poor. Gaddafi swiftly put new reforms into place that benefited the populace in many areas, including social, economic, and justice. Nationalizing oil resources was one of his most significant policies.

With this coup began a four-year dictatorship. In the late 1970s, Gaddafi first introduced his political theory, also known as "The Third International Theory", which was later formally published as a three-part book series called "The Green Book." Three books addressing different facets of Gaddafi's philosophy were published: "The Solution of the Economic Problem: Socialism," "The Solution of the Problem of Democracy: The Authority of the People," and "The Social Basis of the Third Universal Theory."

The Little Green Book

The Green Book, or "The Third International Theory", is a vital element and resource in understanding Qaddafi's political ideology. It is only 110 pages, and if you are willing to do the reading, it will most certainly be a very helpful resource in your preparation for this committee. I cannot recommend it enough. Nevertheless, some concepts are summed up as follows.

1. Governments should be direct democracies. Representative democracies take away the power of the people. (A representative democracy is when people select a group of representatives to make decisions on their behalf. On average, a citizen in the U.S. casts a vote once every other year, but in parliament, thousands of votes are being cast every day. However, in direct democracies, people vote more often since any decisions taken in the parliament directly affect their lives.)

2. Parliaments are an essential part of representative democracies and are thus against the will of the people. Once the parliament takes shape, the representatives take over all authority for the rest of their term and leave the general populace out of the bigger picture.

3. Political parties focus on usurping the power of the people just as much. They focus on maintaining power instead of making society better. In addition to this, political parties are easily corrupted.

4. Under genuine democracy, there can be no justification for any one class to subdue other classes for its interests. Similarly, no party, tribe, or sect can crush others for their interests.

5. Society is split into classes of a political, social, or tribal nature. A class that acquires political power also inherits the society in which that power is gained. A former working class eventually becomes the new ruling class. The problem of a plurality or minority ruling the entire society thus persists.

6. Referendums are not a viable option for any decisions. One's political opinion can not be reduced to a yes or no vote.

7. The solution to the problem of democracy is the establishment of People's Committees and Popular Conferences. These should consist of all of society and all its subsequent groups. Together, these groups aid government administration.

8. The foundation of all law is Religion and Culture. The true essence of social regulations can not be penned down in constitutions, and their constant amending is proof of their weakness.

9. Just as political power, the right of policing should also be retained by the people. The solution for this is again conferences and committees.

10. Minority rule provokes revolutions, which again lead to minority rule. The solution for this is again conferences and committees, as a society must lead itself together. When this is the case, there is only a whole.

11. Individuals and companies have the right to expression in a private capacity. The "press", however, must again be under the conduct of committees and conferences to prevent the abuse of power.

12. Developments such as workers' unions and minimum wage do not achieve full equality among workers. Wage earning must be abolished in favour of an equal distribution of all earnings among all involved in the production process of the product.

13. The needs of some are exploited by those with the resources to provide. Government intervention is necessary to stop such exploitation.

14. The need for housing is exploited by rent. Everyone should ideally own a single house to avoid exploitation through rent.

15. Income is essential. Income should be provided not through wages but through the aforementioned partnership process. (see 11.)

16. Transportation must be available for everyone, and not owned by others. Services such as taxis are exploiting the need for transportation.

17. Land, similar to other factors mentioned, must be available equally for all.

18. Service workers are essentially slaves. An equal distribution economic model, as mentioned, would combat this exploitative service.

19. Individuals, families, and tribes are led by the concept of a nation, which in turn needs nationalism to survive. Nations cannot operate without national unity.

20. Families and individuals are natural and drive history as a continuum.

21. Following families come tribes. The larger the unit, the less its value to the individual.

22. Since tribes are built on ties of kinship and blood, they provide social cohesion. This ensures socialization, which is far more important than an education and scholarly education.

23. The nation is distinct from states, empires and religions. It is the central social category. It is built on a common identity. The reason states and empires change and fall is due to their incongruence with nations.

24. Women and men are equal in physiological needs. Gender roles are natural and necessary to differentiate the sexes. Women are free to raise families without being forced by society to do work suitable only for men.

25. The rights of minorities, regardless of motivation, must be protected.

26. Black people are poised to dominate human society as their culture shuns birth control and includes polygamy. The hot climate they are indigenous to means work is less important to them, which gives them another societal advantage.

27. A formal school education is tyrannical and dictatorial. Education should be available in whatever fashion people want it to be.

28. Essentially, humans should converse in only one language. Differences in language breed differences in taste in art, music and culture.

29. Spectatorship in sports, theatre and other entertainment is devoid of meaning. Instead of watching, people should engage in these activities themselves.

The First Libyan Civil War

The First Libyan Civil War, a pivotal event in Libya's recent history, unfolded amidst the wider context of the Arab Spring in 2011. The uprising was fueled by widespread discontent with the decades-long rule of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, marked by political repression, economic mismanagement, and allegations of human rights abuses. As protests calling for political reforms escalated into a nationwide movement, the conflict took on a violent dimension, setting the stage for a protracted and complex civil war.

The international community's response to the First Libyan Civil War played a significant role in shaping the conflict's trajectory. The United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1973, authorizing a no-fly zone over Libya to protect civilians. Led by NATO forces, this intervention aimed to prevent further government attacks on civilians and support the opposition. However, the intervention sparked debates and controversies. The mission's objectives evolved from protecting civilians to actively supporting regime change, raising questions about the responsibility to protect doctrine and the unintended consequences of foreign involvement, as will later be mentioned in more detail.

The conflict also gave rise to a humanitarian crisis, marked by widespread displacement, refugee flows, and reports of human rights abuses. Both government forces and rebel groups were accused of committing atrocities, including extrajudicial killings and arbitrary detentions. The civilian population faced challenges accessing essential services, with shortages of food, water, and medical supplies reported in conflict-affected areas.

Efforts to provide humanitarian aid and ensure the protection of civilians encountered obstacles due to the highly unstable and unpredictable conditions prevailing within the conflict zone. Despite the international community's commitment to mitigating the crisis, the complex nature of the conflict and the reluctance of some parties to allow humanitarian access created significant challenges.

Reasons that Call for Intervention

The Qaddafi regime attempted to suppress the people's protests with violent interventions and evolved peaceful protests into uprisings. As the demonstrations intensified, the regime forces used live ammunition and military equipment on their people, killing and injuring numerous innocent protestors, violating the most basic human rights, and restricting people's freedom. These aggressive approaches and basic human rights violations drew the international community's attention to the crisis in Libya. As the people of Libya continued their demonstrations and the regime continued to implement cruel methods of suppression against its people, the

peaceful protests evolved into rebellion movements, and the people of Libya started to fight for their freedom. As the international community observed the status of Libya, the need for intervention was obvious since the Qaddafi regime continued to violate the human rights of its people without any concern about international laws or foreign intervention. These basic violations made by the regime have created the basis for the need for foreign intervention.

Or so the West claims.

NATO and Libya

The 2011 NATO Intervention

Why NATO Intervened

NATO's participation in the First Libyan Civil War was motivated by a convergence of compelling factors rooted in humanitarian concerns, the imperative to prevent civilian atrocities, and a broader commitment to the international principle of "Responsibility to Protect" (R2P). The decision to intervene found its roots in the escalating reports of widespread human rights abuses and indiscriminate attacks on civilians perpetrated by the forces loyal to Colonel Muammar Gaddafi. The anti-government protests, initially advocating for political reforms, took a violent turn as Gaddafi's regime responded with brutal force, raising alarming concerns on a global scale.

The international community, spurred by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973, recognized the urgent need to shield Libyan civilians from the brutality of the Gaddafi regime. The R2P doctrine, serving as a cornerstone for the intervention, emphasizes the global responsibility to step in when a government fails to protect its population from mass atrocities. This moral and ethical framework provided a strong justification for NATO's involvement in the conflict.

Furthermore, the political opposition to Gaddafi, both within Libya and on the international stage, played a crucial role in shaping the narrative for intervention. Western powers, particularly those in support of the rebels seeking to overthrow

Gaddafi, found alignment with the broader international consensus favouring intervention. The shared concerns about the well-being of Libyan civilians and the desire to curtail the Gaddafi regime's excesses were pivotal in garnering support for the intervention.

How NATO Intervened

During the First Libyan Civil War, NATO's intervention was characterized by a combination of diplomatic, military, and strategic measures, all aimed at achieving the overarching goals of protecting civilians and facilitating a transition away from Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's regime. The military intervention was authorized by the United Nations Security Council through Resolution 1973, which granted NATO the mandate to enforce a no-fly zone and take "all necessary measures" to protect civilians from Gaddafi's forces.

NATO's military intervention manifested in a series of airstrikes and the enforcement of a no-fly zone over Libya. These measures were designed to hamper Gaddafi's military capabilities and prevent his forces from conducting aerial attacks on civilian populations. The no-fly zone, in particular, sought to create a buffer zone that would shield civilians from further harm and mitigate the potential for mass atrocities.

The nature of NATO's intervention evolved over the course of the conflict. Initially focused on protecting civilians, the mission gradually expanded to include active support for the opposition forces seeking to overthrow the Gaddafi regime. This shift in objectives, from a defensive posture to actively aiding regime change, generated debates and controversies within the international community regarding the scope and objectives of the intervention. This is a facet of the conflict that you must keep in mind. Please establish your objectives early on and make them clear.

The intervention also involved a coalition of NATO member states, with key contributions from the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. The military campaign utilized a combination of air and naval assets to carry out airstrikes, targeting Gaddafi's military infrastructure and command centres. The multinational nature of the intervention highlighted the collaborative effort among NATO members to address the crisis in Libya.

While NATO's military intervention played a decisive role in tilting the balance of power in favour of the opposition forces, it also raised questions and concerns about the unintended consequences of regime change and the potential for long-term stability in Libya. The intervention, with its multifaceted approach, remains a subject of analysis and discussion regarding the complexities of international interventions in civil conflicts and their aftermaths.

Geography of Libya

What Qaddafi changed

During Gaddafi's leadership, a series of infrastructure projects were initiated to modernize the country and address various socio-economic challenges. The most ambitious among these was the Great Man-Made River Project, a monumental effort launched in the 1980s. This vast undertaking involved the construction of an extensive network of pipelines to transport water from underground aquifers in the southern regions to the more arid areas in the north. The project aimed to alleviate water scarcity issues and stimulate agricultural development, showcasing Gaddafi's commitment to addressing fundamental challenges faced by the population.

Gaddafi also prioritized urban development and public housing initiatives, investing in residential complexes to provide affordable housing solutions for Libyans. While the quality of these developments varied, the emphasis on improving living conditions reflected a concerted effort to elevate the standard of living for citizens. Significant attention was directed towards transportation infrastructure. Gaddafi's regime invested in road and highway construction, aiming to enhance connectivity, facilitate trade, and support economic activities. This focus on transportation aligned with broader goals of regional integration and economic development. Telecommunications and information technology also saw advancements under Gaddafi's leadership. Efforts were made to modernize Libya's telecommunications infrastructure, expanding access to telephone services and improving internet connectivity. These initiatives were integral to Gaddafi's vision of integrating Libya into the global economy and enhancing communication capabilities for the population.

Recognizing the pivotal role of the oil sector in Libya's economy, Gaddafi invested in strengthening oil and energy infrastructure. This involved initiatives to explore and develop oil fields, improve refining capacity, and enhance export facilities. The revenue generated from the oil sector played a crucial role in funding other infrastructure projects, supporting economic development, and contributing to the country's overall financial stability.

While these infrastructure projects were undertaken to advance the nation, criticisms emerged, with some suggesting that certain initiatives were politically motivated rather than solely addressing genuine development needs. Additionally, concerns were raised about the equitable distribution of resources and benefits, with many arguing that Qaddafi and his allies profited more than the general public.

General Geographical Information

Libya's geographical features played a crucial role in shaping the context of Muammar Gaddafi's regime and the unfolding of the First Libyan Civil War. Covering approximately 1.76 million square kilometres, Libya is a vast North African nation bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad and Niger to the south, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west. This expansive geography encompasses diverse landscapes, including the vast Sahara Desert dominating the south and a relatively more hospitable Mediterranean coastline to the north.

The coastal cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, positioned along the Mediterranean, held paramount significance in the socio-political and economic dynamics of

Libya. Tripoli, the capital and Gaddafi's Libya, was not only the political epicentre but also a hub for economic activities and infrastructure. This coastal region, marked by relative accessibility and economic prosperity, became a focal point for Gaddafi's centralized rule and served as the backdrop for key events in the early stages of the civil war.

Additionally, the vast desert interior, including the Libyan Desert and the Sahara, presented both challenges and opportunities. While this landscape posed difficulties for traditional infrastructure development, it also held strategic importance during the conflict. The deserts served as both a logistical challenge and a battleground during the Civil War, influencing the movement of military forces and impacting the dynamics of the conflict.

The geographical disparities between the coastal and interior regions underscored socio-economic divisions, contributing to dissent and opposition against Gaddafi's regime. As the civil war unfolded, control over key coastal cities became a focal point, with their economic and infrastructural significance playing a decisive role in the conflict's trajectory. In essence, Libya's diverse geography in 2011 became a defining backdrop, shaping the power dynamics, strategic considerations, and socio-political landscape that marked the era of Gaddafi's regime and the onset of the First Libyan Civil War.

What We Expect Of You

We, as the academy of this committee, as well as the secretariat of the conference, have certain expectations of you, the participants, as well as the committee direction as a whole.

First and foremost comes the significance of diplomatic courtesy. I have experienced and seen many NATO and UNSC committees in which participants abused their freedom of aggression. Under no circumstances will we permit disrespectful actions to the chair board, as well as direct insults to other delegates.

Secondly, this committee will be structured mainly with the general assembly procedure. This is not a complete crisis committee and will not involve directives

or updates until that is specifically specified. Depending on when your final document will be finished, additional material will be provided, which may involve a crisis to be treated by the whole committee.

Thirdly, the least any participant can do is to read the provided study guide. It is the absolute bare minimum. It is a humble expectation that every one of you partake in individual research regarding our topic and come to all sessions well-prepared.

Fourthly, the use of generative AI is strictly forbidden. This ruling is definite. Any usage of generative Artificial Intelligence without the explicit permission of the board or secretariat (which would not be given anyway) will result in expulsion from the committee and even the conference. You may use applications using AI to fix grammar and structure ONLY. Content-related use is strictly forbidden.

Fifthly, remember to enjoy yourselves. MUNs are both a medium of entertainment as well as education. Do not let ambition or stubbornness get in the way of a fun time, both for yourselves as well as others.

Sixthly, please do not refrain from interacting with us, the academy of the committee. Your under-secretary general, academic assistant, and chairboard will be happy to help you out during, before, and after sessions.

Procedure

Heads of State

In NATO, each one of you will be direct heads of state such as presidents, prime ministers, etc. This means that you are not bound to the limitations of delegacy. Keeping your country's best interest in mind you must strive for **common benefit**. You have the highest authority and may act as such. Appropriate language when addressing each other is first person pronouns, yet when referring to states third person is also appropriate. Keep in mind that some of you are also members of the United Nations Security Council, and act accordingly.

Even though the status of NATO and its members naturally results in more direct debates and arguments, please act and speak with diplomatic courtesy at all times. Do not be too aggressive and do not insult each other. If you overdo this, we will step in.

Final Document

The final document of our committee will be a Communique. Anyone who has no experience with this type of document: do not worry. It is similar and if not even simpler than a resolution paper.

A. How to write Communiques

Communiques are tools used to contact entities outside of your committee in order to involve them in a certain way. They are written as formal correspondence to outside actors as a way of enticing them to take action, even though they aren't under your direct control.

B. Main Components of a Solid Communique

• Header that says "Communique"
• The specific action or information you want them to undertake or give you
  ● What you'll give in return (your offer) OR what you'll do otherwise (your threat)
  ● Signature / Signatures

An **example** of a communique would be:

NATO WARSAW SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE 2016

1. We, the Heads of State and Governments of the member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance, have gathered in Warsaw at a defining moment for the security of our nations and populations. We are pleased to have been joined by Montenegro, which we have invited to become the 29th member of our Alliance.

2. NATO's essential mission is unchanged: to ensure that the Alliance remains an unparalleled community of freedom, peace, security, and shared values, including individual liberty, human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. We are united in our commitment to the Washington Treaty, the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), and the vital transatlantic bond. To protect and defend our

indivisible security and our common values, the Alliance must and will continue fulfilling effectively all three core tasks as set out in the Strategic Concept: collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security. These tasks remain fully relevant, are complementary, and contribute to safeguarding the freedom and security of all Allies.

3. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to all the brave men and women from Allied and partner nations who have served or are serving in NATO-led missions and operations and in Allies' missions and operations that contribute to the security of the Alliance. We honour all those who have been wounded or paid the ultimate sacrifice while serving our common purposes and values.

4. Since our last Summit in Wales in 2014, we have taken a range of steps to reinforce our collective defence, enhance our capabilities, and strengthen our resilience. We have committed to providing our armed forces with sufficient and sustained resources. Today, faced with an increasingly diverse, unpredictable, and demanding security environment, we have taken further action to defend our territory and protect our populations, project stability beyond our borders, and continue the political, military, and institutional adaptation of our Alliance.

5. There is an arc of insecurity and instability along NATO's periphery and beyond. The Alliance faces a range of security challenges and threats that originate both from the east and from the South; from state and non-state actors; from military forces and from terrorist, cyber, or hybrid attacks. Russia's aggressive actions, including provocative military activities in the periphery of NATO territory and its demonstrated willingness to attain political goals by the threat and use of force, are a source of regional instability, fundamentally challenge the Alliance, have damaged Euro-Atlantic security, and threaten our long-standing goal of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. Our security is also deeply affected by the security situation in the Middle East and North Africa, which has deteriorated significantly across the whole region. Terrorism, particularly as perpetrated by the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)/Da'esh, has risen to an unprecedented level of intensity, reaches into all of Allied territory, and now represents an immediate and direct threat to our nations and the international community. Instability in the Middle East and North Africa also contributes to the refugee and migrant crisis.

…

138. We welcome the role of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in complementing NATO's efforts to promote stability throughout Europe. We also appreciate the

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contribution made by the Atlantic Treaty Association in promoting a better understanding of the Alliance among our nations.

Voting

There is no veto right in NATO, at least for the decisions concerning this committee. You may wish/have to vote about certain things, as, occasionally, time will advance as you, as a committee, make decisions.

All votings are based upon the rule of simple majority under the condition of a reached quorum. Whether these be about simple decisions or documents.

Topics to be Addressed

-Humanitarian Issues in Libya & Women's and Children's Rights and abuses
-The Safety of Civilians
-Arms and other embargos on the state of Libya
-The situation of Rebel Forces in Libya
-Possible military intervention by the UNSC or NATO
-Oil prices and political stability in the Middle East
-The very best interest of NATO member states