



Security Council

Jammu and Kashmir

Situation in Libya

UCIMUN 2020



Welcome Delegates,

We are Hana Schlosser and Angie Lo, and we are the Secretaries-General for the UCI Model United Nations 2019-2020 school year. We are honored to serve as part of your Secretariat this year and are excited for everything we have planned for the conference. We truly hope you find our conference to be enjoyable as well as engaging and educational in nature.

Hana is a 4th year Biomedical Engineering major with passions in both biology and politics. This is her fourth year participating as part of the UCIMUN Conference Staff, previously serving as Assistant Director of Ad Hoc on Terror, Director of SOCHUM, and Director-General. She originally joined UCI's MUN program because she wanted to continue intellectual discussions outside of STEM after participating in Speech and Debate throughout high school. Hana truly loves the MUN program at UCI because it allows her to improve upon skills such as public speaking and diplomacy while also providing her a family at UCI. Outside of her studies and MUN, Hana enjoys playing music, cooking, and playing basketball.

Angie is a 3rd year Sociology and Political Science double major. She has been involved in MUN since freshman year of high school, and loved her experiences there so much she wanted to continue it onto college. She served as Secretary-General of her high school MUN club in her senior year and as a part of UCIMUN, has been an Assistant Director and a Director for General Assembly, and Under-Secretary-General of Mains. When not busy with her school, UCIMUN and work, she likes drawing, playing video games and doting on her pet fish.

This year, we really hope for you all to take to heart the paramount nature of coming up with solutions to the topics we have chosen. Our theme this year, “*addressing global human security and its impacts*”, was carefully selected because we would like to emphasize the number and severity of global issues which affect everyday people. With your research and your resolutions, we would like you all to delve into ways to benefit as many people as possible, because global issues go beyond nations and governments—they affect all of us.

Our staff's goal, as always, is to provide delegates with high quality debate and an opportunity to immerse themselves in an intellectual discussion of issues that are relevant to the community around them. Please feel free to reach out to us, our USGs, or our Directors anytime between now and our conference. We are here to help you in any way we can.

Thank you for your time, and we look forward to seeing you in the Spring!

Sincerely,

Hana Schlosser and Angie Lo

Secretaries-General

UCIMUN Secretariat 2019-20

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Greetings Delegates,

A very warm welcome to the 28th Annual UCI Model United Nations High School Conference! My name is Ashima Seth, and I am looking forward to serving as your Under-Secretary-General for Specialized Agencies. Like you, I have been an active participant in the MUN tradition since high school, with this conference marking eight years of experience attending and organizing conferences. The time spent with my fellow delegation members, delegates and dais members has helped me forge lasting bonds and gain invaluable experience and skills. It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity to be a part of your MUN experience and to, hopefully, make it as rewarding as my own has been.

For the last year, I have been working tirelessly with your Secretaries-General, Hana Schlosser and Angie Lo, and the Under-Secretary-General of Mains Committees, Kyle Petersen, in addition to the Directors, Assistant-Directors, and Administrative staff in researching, organizing and preparing all the material you will be seeing in the coming two days of the conference. The theme of this year's conference is "Addressing Global Human Security and its Impacts". I hope to see this theme reflected in the debate as delegates come together in crafting solutions to the topics being discussed in their respective committees. Our committee topics for this year aim to challenge you and your fellow delegates' problem-resolution skills in areas that have either been a source of dissension in international politics in the past or present (Security Council and Concert of Europe, respectively), that have impacted those who are more vulnerable (the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women), and that have become increasingly worrisome due to their critical nature (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).

MUN affords a unique format of debate that not only helps you develop and showcase your skills in research and public speaking, but which also facilitates a dialogue that unites us all in the quest to find effective solutions. To me, a successful committee is comprised of delegates who are well-versed in the subject matter, who have opinions on the said matter, and who voice these opinions in a diplomatic manner, engaging in teamwork to come up with solutions that are in the best interests of everyone involved. I strongly believe that all of you will more than rise to the challenge. I eagerly anticipate seeing you all during the conference and hope that it will be a pleasant and enriching experience for you!

Sincerely,
Ashima Seth
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UCIMUN Secretariat 2019-20
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Dear Delegates,

My name is Rayomand Kapadia and I will be your Director for the United Nations Security Council (SC) for the 2020 Model United Nations conference at the University of California, Irvine. I have been a part of MUN for six years, during which I have participated in many conferences. Some of my most momentous conferences are when I went to a regional conference called Model United Nations of University of Central Florida Model UN (KNIGHTMUN) and to the state level Model United Nations of Florida High School Model United Nations (FHSMUN). I have continued participating in conferences as part of the UCIMUN travel team, and some of my most interesting conferences as part of this team were the Long Beach Intercollegiate Model UN (LBIMUN) and the Northwest Model UN in Seattle (NWMUN). I hope to continue and attend more conferences in the coming years.

I am currently in my third year of undergraduate studies, and am majoring in Neurobiology. Apart from being an active member of the Model United Nations at UCI, I also enjoy playing basketball and soccer.

The goal for this committee is the maintenance of international peace and security. Keeping in mind the theme for this year's conference: "*addressing global human security and its impacts*", I have chosen agendas such that they reflect conflict on both micro and macro scales: the Jammu and Kashmir conflict and the Libyan civil war. I chose both topics as I believe that these disputes are important, and need to be dealt with in a timely manner. Even if the problem is not worldwide the problem needs to be looked at by the Security Council. These issues are of global importance and I have a deep interest in these topics and I would like to see the urgency of the situation and the need for effective solutions reflected in the committee debate.

A few goals I have is that I would like for you to come with the information on the topic and your position on it before you even walk into the door of our committee room. The assigned debate topics are complex and will require a lot of discussion and collaboration with regards to finding solutions, so time cannot be wasted with you learning the topics during the conference. Looking over the topic synopsis should not be the full extent of your preparation, as this is a 'synopsis', and not a comprehensive look at the topics so go out and get more information for yourself.

As the director of this committee, I value preparedness, cooperation, and diplomacy in delegates, as well as a reasonable amount of fidelity with regards to the assigned country's views and policies.

Lastly, I look forward to meeting all of you. I know that you will all have a great time at this conference, and I look forward to being your Director and facilitating the same. If you have any questions please feel free to email me and I will try to get back to you as soon as possible. As a reminder, you should receive a receipt email when you turn in your topic synopsis. Good luck with your research, and see you at the conference!

Sincerely,

Rayomand Kapadia

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Topic A: Jammu and Kashmir

Introduction

The Kashmir and Jammu crisis dates back to 1947 when India split from Britain, and Pakistan subsequently split from India, forming East and West Pakistan. In the resulting split, the northern region to India which bordered West Pakistan, known as the Kashmir region (which is more than the area of Kashmir Valley and includes regions such as Jammu, Azad Kashmir, Aksai Chin, but for the sake of simplicity we will refer to the entire region as Kashmir when necessary to specifically state the region) (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019), was left to choose whether it wanted Pakistan or India to be part of. The resulting choice by the Kashmiri people never happened, as the surrounding countries all claimed parts of this region. Today India, Pakistan, and China all claim to be the ones who control certain regions. India claims the entire Kashmir is theirs and has decided to make the claim legitimate through political laws and voting that will be discussed in detail later. Pakistan claims that all of Kashmir, except for the Aksai Chin and Trans-Karakoram Tract that Pakistan, ceded away to China in 1963. Finally, China claims to control the Aksai Chin and Trans-Karakoram tract. In reality, these claims are not legitimate, with only certain regions being controlled by each respective party (National Geographic, E. Blakemore, 2019). India controls the central and southern portions of the Jammu and Kashmir regions. Pakistan controls the northwest regions of Northern Areas and Kashmir (also called Azad Kashmir). And finally, China controls the northeastern portion of Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract (The Hindu, 2020).



In summary, the region of Kashmir is complex and the conflict has been ongoing for over 50 years now, with periods of unrest and ease. Right now, due to actions taken by India, the conflict has escalated once again, and it will be the task of this committee to formulate ideas to resolve or deescalate the problem at hand in a proper way, keeping in mind the ethnic, regional, and cultural tensions that are ever-present in the region.

Description

As discussed in the introduction, this conflict has existed for a long time and is still ongoing. Because of this, the description will not be able to cover everything, but I will try my best to give you a comprehensive guide to the situation and a good starting point to begin your own research. While China's contention was discussed in the introduction, they mainly exist as a modern player, so China's history on the issue will not be as prevalent.

The subtopics for this topic will deal with: Independence and Kashmir, International Moves for Kashmir, Kashmir Wars, and Recent Developments on Kashmir. The subtopics will lead you to understand why there is so much tension in the region and will give you an understanding of what the committee will focus on.

Independence and Kashmir

The British had many regions under their rule, including the province of Kashmir in British India. The Kashmir province includes districts such as Jammu, and there is a district specifically called Kashmir. However, I will simply be calling the entire region Kashmir. To give you some more information on Kashmir, it is a beautiful area referred to by some the Switzerland of India (Shikar.com, 2019). Before independence, a Maharaj, or king, was in charge of managing the colony. However, this changed when the British India colony nonviolently



protested their freedom in 1947. The country, however, decided that with independence, India would have a partition. The Mountbatten Plan laid out the details of the partition between Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan (Daniel, 2018). The reason this came about was that the Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah did not want Muslims to have to live in a country where Hindus were a majority in Congress. Because of the unwillingness of Hindus and Muslims to live together in peace, the partitions occurred, and the decision of whether each region would go to Pakistan or India arose. However, the Maharaja Hari Singh wanted the country to be independent and an internal rebellion started in the Poonch region by Muslims under the guise of the Maharaja imposing oppressive taxes (BBC, 2019). The Maharaja sent his forces and burned the whole village down. The Maharaja officially declared Kashmir independent in July 1946 and decided that Kashmir would pick their own destiny without outside influencing them (The Economic Times, 2019). The Kashmir Region, which was in 1947 recorded to be 77% Muslim and 20% Hindu, should have gone to Pakistan based on the ideas laid in the partition plans of giving Kashmir to whichever group was the majority (Stein 1998, p. 368).

However, due to the Maharaja wanting to be independent, he did not care about the majority population group. Meanwhile, to put pressure on the Maharaja to join Pakistan, the Pashtuns from Pakistan aided the Poonch Muslim rebels to terrorize the lands through random looting and killings (Jamal, 2009, p. 51-52). The campaign, however, backfired when the Maharaja went to India in hopes that they could help stop this situation. The Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, agreed to help the Maharaja. But there was a catch, as India would only help if the Maharaja agreed to first sign over Kashmir to the Indians. So, the Maharaja relented and agreed to sign the Instrument of Accession which gave over Kashmir to the Indians. After it was



signed, Indian troops entered Kashmir and drove away the rebels. Instead of simply taking over Kashmir, India made the Accession provisional until the people of Kashmir's voice could be determined (Govt. of India, 1948, p.77). This meant that while India had full claim over Kashmir, it gave time to allow for Kashmir to have an autonomous government.

International Moves for Kashmir

Kashmir still was under conflict, as a portion of Kashmir had claimed independence from Kashmir and had called itself Azad Kashmir. This was supported with Pakistani troops in Azad Kashmir along with Pakistan as a whole claiming that the Instrument of Accession was void, as the Maharaja was forced to sign that treaty under duress (Subramniam, 2017 p. 150). The United Nations, therefore, stepped in to mediate with the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan which, on January 5th, 1949, stated that Kashmir accession to Pakistan or India would be conducted through a free and impartial plebiscite (UNCIP Resolution, 1949). The deal involved both India and Pakistan removing their troops, with Pakistan removing their insurgents first. However, in the end, neither Pakistan nor India removed their troops, because they could not agree on the extent at which demilitarization should occur. Pakistan believed that the troops in Azad Kashmir could stay as Azad Kashmir until the plebiscite stage. India believed that the troops were insurgents and must be withdrawn before India withdrew the troops. The United Nations tried to mediate the situation, stating that troops must be withdrawn and then a plebiscite would take place to determine Kashmir's standing and by making ceasefire treaties. However, the troops were never withdrawn and the treaties were broken (UN Security Council, Resolution 47, 1948).



Kashmir Wars

Kashmir has had several wars, with each one breaking a ceasefire in the process. There were three wars which happened in 1965, 1971, and 1999. Through these disputes, a pseudo-border has formed along the ceasefire border. The border has resulted in India controlling about half of the area of Kashmir, with Pakistan controlling another third. Pakistan, as discussed, handed over control of the other third to China. However, India does not accept that, claiming the entirety of Kashmir as their own (BBC, 2019). While Pakistan controls a third of Kashmir's area, little of Kashmir's population lives there. The areas India controls house major areas of population, in which most people are Muslim. India has tried through wars to control all of Kashmir, failing most of the time. India even went to war with China once over control of Aksai Chin, but failed in this pursuit. After the 1971 war ended in 1972, the Simla Agreement was created with a Line of Control on the ceasefire lines created by the United Nations in 1948.

This agreement resulted in the Indian and Pakistani governments hiring insurgents to attack the opposing sides of Kashmir. Many insurgents arose out of the majority of the Muslim population disapproving of India's administration. The anger boiled over to insurgency in 1987, when a disputed state election in Indian led to the creation of the pro-independence insurgency called the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) (Jamal, 2009, p. 51-52). This, and many insurgencies like it, caused problems for the region with on and off attacks. While wars may have come and gone, tensions and violence were constant in the region.

Recent Developments on Kashmir

When India created its constitution, there was a statement which allowed for Kashmir to have an autonomous government, with a few exceptions. Because of this statement, the



parliamentary system India that controlled Kashmir had a great amount of and consisted mainly of Muslim parties (Srivastava, 2019).

On August 5, 2019, the Indian government revoked Article 370 of the Indian Constitution which gave Kashmir the special status of being an Autonomous State. This was done by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the majority party and a far-right Hindu based party. Along with revoking the article, the parliament also passed a Reorganization Bill which set out to divide Kashmir into two regions. There was no consideration of having a plebiscite. India, which through the article, had control over Kashmir's communications, shut down the internet in the Kashmir region during the event (Srivastava, 2019). Subsequently, India claimed that it had control over Kashmir and that all their rules now apply in Kashmir. Additionally, the parliament of Kashmir no longer has legal authority. This has led to an increase in military presence from both India and Pakistan along the Line of Control, with Pakistan threatening war (Wani, 2020).

Summary

In summary, Kashmir, in August 2019, was revoked of its autonomous freedom with no plebiscite by India. This has led to increased tension at the Line of Control with the possibility of war breaking out at any time between India and Pakistan. The Security Council must come together to prevent a war from sparking between two powerful, nuclear-weapon states.

Bloc Positions

Article 370 is Legal Bloc

Article 370 of the Indian constitution allowed Jammu and Kashmir to have a separate constitution, a state flag, and its own autonomy. Because this authority exists within India's constitution, India had the right to remove Kashmir's self-autonomy, causing it to follow the



same laws as the rest of India. Countries who view this article as valid say that the Shimla agreement, an agreement between India and Pakistan, is a violation of India's sovereignty and should not be viewed as an international agreement (BBC, 2019). Overall, this bloc views Kashmir as India's territory and believes India can do what it wants with Kashmir. Countries belonging to this bloc will most likely support India or countries with strong economic or political bonds with India in this conflict.

Article 370 is Not Legal Bloc

The bloc that believes that revoking Article 370 was an unlawful action which took away Kashmir's autonomy and must be evaluated by the United Nations. However, the reasoning for this view varies between countries; some may say that Kashmir is independent and should decide its own fate while others say that the revoking of Article 370 is illegal based on Shimla Agreement. (Srivastava, 2019) Overall, this bloc has one principle in common: they believe that revoking Article 370 and the subsequent removal of the Kashmir Government was wrong.

Committee Goals

Please understand for this topic that while there may not be a war between India and Pakistan at the moment, there is a pseudo-war going on which may escalate at any moment. It is your job to think of solutions to de-escalate this conflict and prevent war from breaking out. I additionally would all like you to leave conference understanding how delicate the United Nations is and how, while it may seem fully plausible to come up with an easy solution, politics and diplomacy lead to a complicated system where that idea may not work.



Research Questions

1. Is there a fair way to approach this conflict?
2. How does your country feel about the conflict in Kashmir?
3. Does your country have any active interest towards Pakistan or India? If so, how does that affect your country's involvement or influence?
4. Has your country ever had a similar event happen and if so, how was it resolved?
5. What solutions could we use to solve this conflict?



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Topic B: Libyan Civil War

Introduction

The topic of the Libyan Civil War, or any sort of conflicting civil war, has a precedent that may or may not be discernible. In this case, we will start off in 2014, when there were two governments in action in Libya. One was the previous transitory government, the General National Congress (GNC), while the other one was the new, democratically elected House of Representatives (HoR). While these two governments go by many names, we will be using the above names when referring to them in committee.

In 2014, the GNC refused to step down and recognize that the HoR was boycotting Islamist and Misratan members of the HoR and Islamist members of the former legislature, the GNC, lodged a legal challenge against the new legislature (Eljarh, 2014). When the legal challenge was accepted by the Supreme Court, they agreed that the HoR elections were illegitimate. Major conflict began when military groups and insurgencies started to take sides. In order to understand the conflict, you, as delegates, must understand who is supporting who. The GNC is backed by many Islamic insurgencies, while the HoR is being held up by the help of General Khalifa Haftar's Libyan National Army. Normally the United Nations would not have the authority to break sovereignty and intervene in a civil war. However, if both parties agree to UN intervention, then something can be done (O'Connell, 1992, p.1). This happened in December 2015 with the Libyan Political Agreement and the creation of the Government of National Accord (GNA) in Libya. The United Nations now must decide how to approach the conflict in Libya, now that power has shifted.



Description

As stated in the introduction, there are three main parties and a few smaller parties within this conflict. Therefore this topic has been split into 4 subtopics: the GNC and the HoR, the GNA, the conflicts between the three major groups and their militaries, and finally the extraneous forces.

The General National Congress & The House of Representatives

The GNC was the original government after Mohammed Gadhafi's dictatorial reign came to an end. The GNC was meant to be a temporary body of government with the main task of creating a democratic constitution. The elected plurality was the National Forces Alliance (NFA), a more liberal side calling for a moderate Islam. The NFA won 39 of the 200 seats; however, it is said that 25 out of the 120 independents were associated with the NFA (Lacher, 2013, p. 9). When the GNC came to power, there was a large celebration in the capital, Tripoli, where the government was to be based. Libyans were hopeful that things would be different and that a new democratic start would occur.

However, after passing the deadline given by the previous transitory government, the National Transitional Council, the GNC voted to replace itself with a new House of Representatives (Elumami, 2014). This meant that an election would be held and the resulting winners from each district would form a new government, what would become the HoR.

The GNC, at first, was very accepting of the HoR's election process. However, that changed when the elections were finalized and the Islamist majority that was present in the GNC was not the majority in the HoR. The Islamic leaders of the GNC, among others, including militia groups, appealed that the election process was unconstitutional in order to prevent the



HoR from gaining control. (Aljazeera, 2014) The HoR rejected this ruling and decided to set up its headquarters in Tobruk, as a response to the GNC supporting militias that attempted to take over Tripoli through Operation Dawn. This aggravated the, now dissolved, GNC members who did not win the June 2014 election, most of whom belong to Misuratis groups with Turkish ancestry, leading them to reinstate themselves in Tripoli and claim that the HoR was illegitimate. (Wehrey, 2014) They called themselves the National Salvation Government (NSG), however, this paper will refer to them by their original name, the GNC. Though two governments now existed, it was simply two different groups each having their own parliaments. The GNC mainly consisted of Turkish groups such as people native to Misrata, whereas the HoR consisted of groups such as Arab tribes from Zintan.

This paper has delved into the historical formation of the HoR, but will now look more deeply into the government itself and the militias that are impeding it. The HoR, as previously stated, was supposed to be the new government that would form after the old government's time was up. While the original government, the GNC, garnered a 60% election voting rate, the HoR only garnered 18% of the vote (Kirkpatrick, 2014). This is a major point the GNC uses when disavowing the HoR government.

The GNC has been disbanded since 2017, yet they are still highly relevant to this topic. (Elumami, 2016) That will be discussed in the subsection: major groups and their militias.

The Government of National Accord (GNA)

The GNA is the only parliamentary body in Libya that the United Nations recognizes as a national government. It was created by the Libyan Political Agreement on December 17, 2015 during a political conference facilitated by the United Nations in Skhirat, Morocco (UN, 2015).



The GNA was unanimously endorsed by the Security Council and was the first group to be accepted by all governmental parties in Libya (Zaptia, 2016). However, while the HoR initially agreed on the Libyan Political Agreement and the GNA formation in the summer of 2016, it later voted against the GNA, creating a rivalry against the GNA and once again causing conflict regarding true Libyan leadership (al-Warfalli, 2016).

Today, the GNC no longer exists, so the only two governments fighting over power are the GNA and the HoR, though the HoR still will not accept the legitimacy of the GNA until more of its requests are met. The GNA controls only a small portion of Libya near the Tripoli area, but is recognized and supported by many international countries.

The Three Major Parties and Their Militias

The reason for such tension and urgency in resolving this situation arises not from the competing governments, but rather, due to the militias and armies of each of these governments.

The first major party is the GNC, which began Operation Libya Dawn in 2014 in order to seize the Tripoli International Airport and hold control over Libya as the HoR came to power. The major groups that make up the coalition that supports the GNC are the Libya Dawn and Libya Shield forces. These forces are predominantly Islamists, especially those from Misrata. Tripoli is said to be held by the GNC supporters who are referred to by the others as Islamic extremists. The Libya Dawn and Libya Shield, however, have nearly lost all of their territory and the last remaining hold out they have is in Tripoli and its surrounding areas. As of October 2019, the HoR militias led by the Libyan National Army and General Khalifa Haftar are bombing Tripoli and its surrounding area (Anderson, 2015).



The next major party is the HoR and their militias, under Operation Dignity. The main player in this militia group is General Khalifa Haftar, a very influential person in Libya who was one of the main players in the coup of 2011. Another prominent member of the party is the Zintan group, The Zintan Revolutionaries Military Council, that supported HoR and was highly influential in defending against the attack on the Tripoli International Airport. A few other major supporters include the JEM and SLM and A-Minnawi which are two Sudanese pro-HoR groups. The HoR and its militias control almost all of Libya and most importantly, the oil fields in the east of Libya (Benbrahim, 2016).

Finally, there is the GNA and their supporting militias, which are referred to as armies because of the GNA's recognition by the UN. The largest group is the Libyan Armed Forces which is the legitimate army, navy, and air force of Libya. The Libyan Armed Forces should not be confused with the Libyan National Army which is the HoR's armed forces led by General Haftar. The GNA has control over some areas of Libya, such as the northwest area of Libya near Tripoli and a small swath of land near the western border of Libya (Benbrahim, 2016).

For a brief summary of the different groups and their militias, the GNC no longer exists except for the militias fighting on its behalf. Most militias consist of Islamic extremists such as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (Roggio, 2018). The HoR's army is being led by General Khalifa Haftar. The HoR controls much of the land militarily and, as of writing this, is attacking Tripoli. Finally, there is the GNA, which is the UN-recognized government, although it does not have much control over the land in Libya. The GNA has its own military, the Libyan Armed Forces, and receives military assistance from many other countries.



Extraneous Forces

Each government has support from outside countries in addition to each of their main internal forces. A major extraneous force is the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). They began their rise in 2015 when tensions were high in Libya and they mainly held control over the city of Sirte and the surrounding area. However, ISIL went into decline when the GNA and GNC launched a joint offensive, nearly eradicating ISIL and seizing control over all of its major territory in Libya (Amara, 2016). Though ISIL did lose all of its major territory in 2016, it has been slowly regaining control and in May of 2019, attacked General Haftar's forces, killing nine people (Aljazeera, 2019).

Bloc Positions

The topic of the Libyan civil war is quite complicated, so I will give some of the blocs that your country may fall under. This seemingly domestic conflict has effects and involvements which extend beyond Libya.

Be cautious when determining your country's position on the issue, because it may not align with other countries which surround it geographically. One of the main reasons that, for example, Turkey supports the GNC instead of the HoR is because the HOR has held anti-Turkey views. This has led to Turkey vehemently supporting the GNC and conducting airstrikes on HOR-controlled areas (Roggio, 2018). I implore you to think about your country and their specific political views in addition to how the HoR or GNC aligns with those views.

Additionally, take into account the fact that there are several factors which account for each country's position on the topic. Explore the multifaceted reasoning behind your country's position on the Libyan civil war while you are conducting your research.



GNC Support Bloc

The GNC is primarily supported by Islamist extremists. Though the group technically no longer exists, as it ceded its power to the GNA, groups still fight under the ideas of supporting GNC. While extremist groups do support the GNC, the GNC is also supported by non-extremist groups which did not support the HoR's lack of an Islamist majority.

HoR Support Bloc

The HoR is supported by a more moderate group in which Islam is not the only religious group. The support for the HoR stems mainly from moderates who have agreed that the HoR election was legitimate and also see General Haftar as a suitable leader for Libya. General Haftar has, over the years, been given more power from the HoR, and its supporters see General Haftar as a viable leader to resolve the conflict in Libya. Some Middle Eastern countries and countries belonging to the Anglosphere have shown and given support to Haftar and the HoR by lending military aid (Wehrey & Feltman, 2019).

GNA Support Bloc

The GNA is supported by most countries within the United Nations, as it was created by the United Nations. However, countries which support the GNA may also favor the GNC or HoR as a more permanent government. These countries view the GNA as a temporary government which will bring about peace before giving power back to the GNC or HoR.

Committee Goals

Because this conflict has been going on for several years, I do not expect a full solution to the problem. Rather, I want you all to think about how exactly we can prevent more lives from being lost, and from there go forward by formulating a way to end the violence. By doing these



things you will have learned the most important job of the Security Council, which is to try and settle things after a ceasefire has been negotiated.

Research Questions

1. How does this conflict affect the citizens of Libya and how can we mitigate these negative effects?
2. Is your country participating actively or passively in the conflict?
3. Does your country have religious ties with either side of the conflict?
4. Has your country been faced with a similar problem in the past and if so, how was it resolved?
5. Does your country believe that the Civil War is actually an international problem?
6. What can be brought to the table to make both sides agree to a ceasefire and to sit down for peaceful negotiations?



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