

The odd position of NATO in Libya – what is done under the NATO umbrella and what not?

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Background – King Idris

- King Idris, the only Libyan King for 18 years
- Became King in 1949 after UN Resolution
- Idris allowed American and British military bases in exchange for development funds
- Oil was discovered in 1959



Kingdom overthrown by young Gaddafi

- King Idris becomes ill and leaves command of the throne to his nephew
- 26 year old military official Gaddafi leads the revolution
- Gaddafi becomes Libya's Leader in 1969
- For the first time, the Libyan identity is created



Gadaffi rule

- Governed Libya for 42 years
- His revolutionary ideas were not liked by the West
- Pro African and Pro Arab
- Supreme role in Northern Africa (South Sahara, Chad)



Libya prior to the conflict

- Diplomatic relations with UK re-established in 1999
- Restrictive trade measures removed by EU later
- Libya joined WTO in 2004
- State visits to the West started



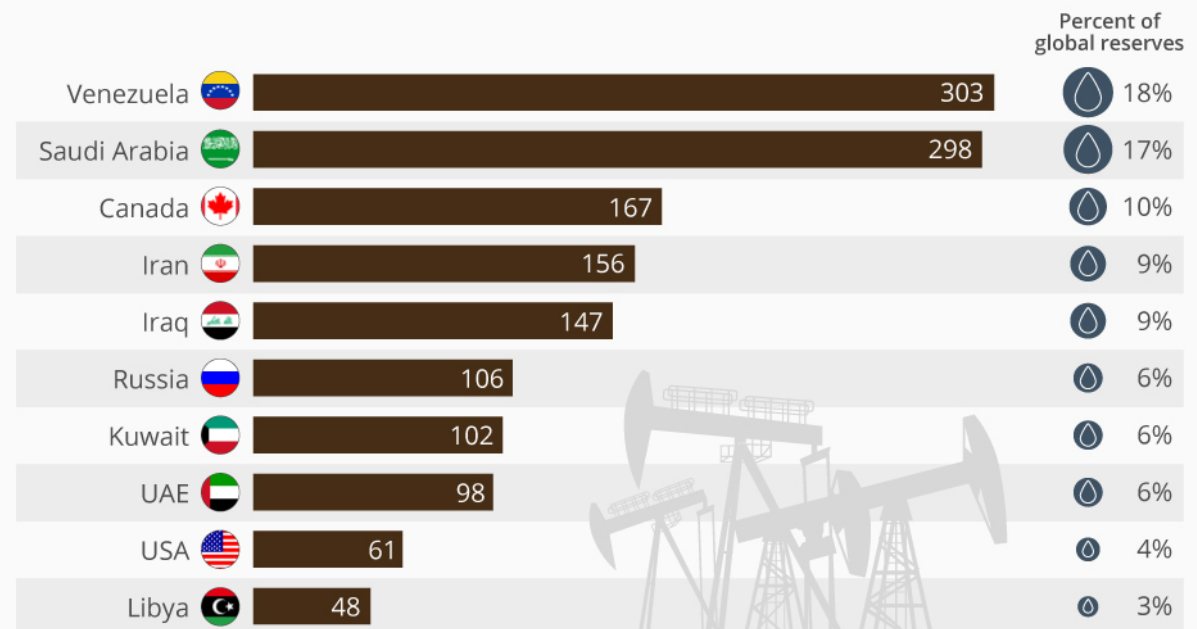
Libya prior to the conflict

- 35.000 million USD investment plan with 40% for foreign capital
- 16.000 GDP per capita in 2009
- Top Africa's growth UNDP, behind Arab Emirates



The Countries with the Largest Oil Reserves

Countries with the largest proved oil reserves in 2018 (in billion barrels)



Gadaffi's gold dinar plan

- Creation of a true gold currency
- Oil exports must be paid in gold dinar instead of USD
- Libya had 143 tons of gold reserves
- Gaddafi wanted the currency to be in circulation



Hillary Clinton's leaked emails about Libya and Sarkozy

- *"Qaddafi's government holds 143 tons of gold, and a similar amount in silver ... This gold was accumulated prior to the current rebellion and was intended to be used to establish a pan-African currency based on the Libyan golden Dinar. This plan was designed to provide the Francophone African Countries with an alternative to the French franc (CFA).*

"According to knowledgeable individuals this quantity of gold and silver is valued at more than \$7 billion. French intelligence officers discovered this plan shortly after the current rebellion began, and this was one of the factors that influenced President Nicolas Sarkozy's decision to commit France to the attack on Libya. According to these individuals Sarkozy's plans are driven by the following issues:

- 1. A desire to gain a greater share of Libya oil production,
- 2. Increase French influence in North Africa,
- 3. Improve his internal political situation in France,
- 4. Provide the French military with an opportunity to reassert its position in the world,
- 5. Address the concern of his advisors over Qaddafi's long term plans to supplant France as the dominant power in Francophone Africa."

Arab Spring

- After Tunisia protests, Libyan Arab spring started in February 2011
- Libyan government stated that the rebellion was led by Islamic Groups, by which they justified their policy against them





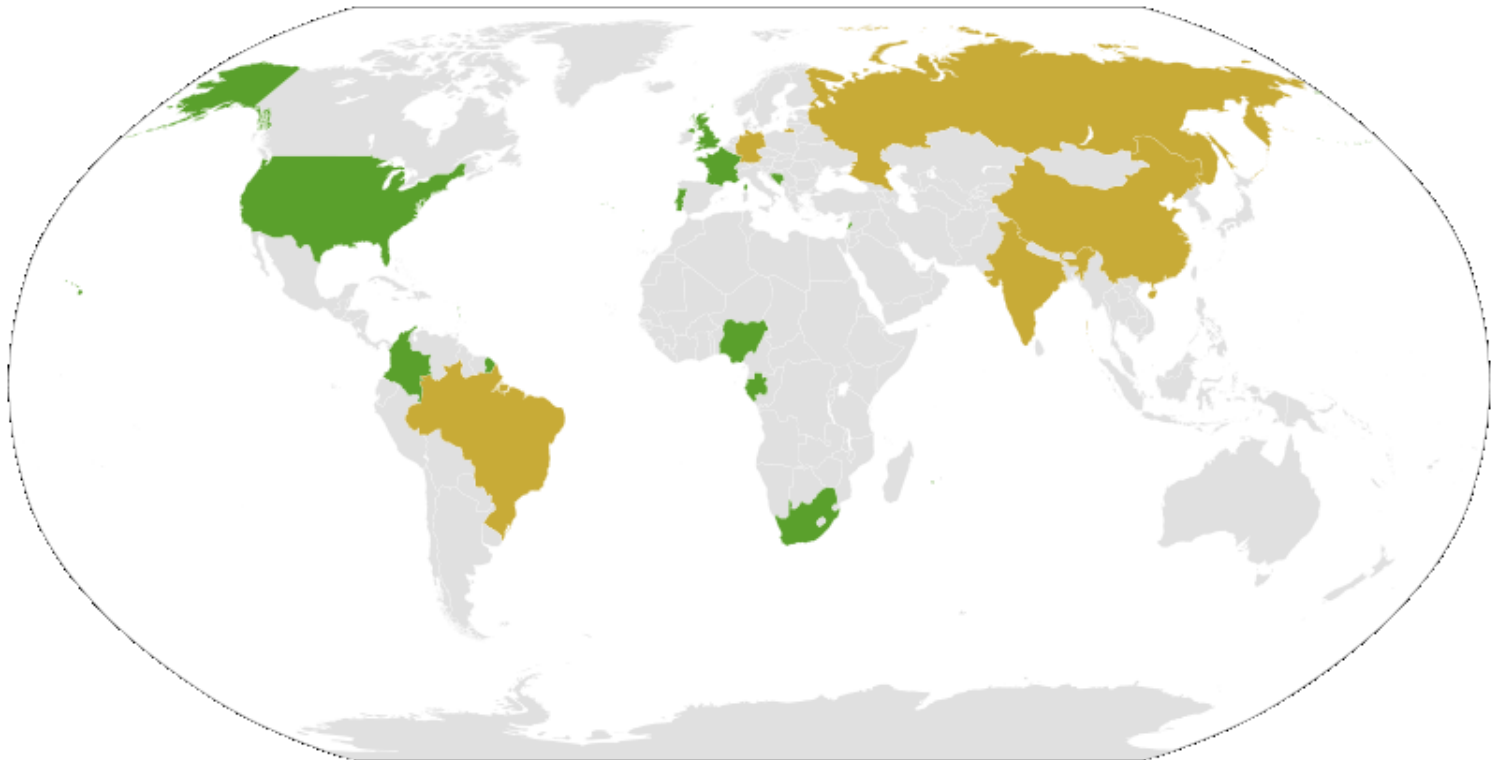
UN SC Resolution 1970

February 26, 2011 the resolution is passed by UN SC

- Demanding end to violence
- Negotiations between government and rebels
- Arms embargo
- Sanctions on political elite

UN Resolution 1973

- Proposed by UK, France and Lebanon. Rebels were almost defeated.
- Passed on March 2011 with 10 votes and 5 abstentions



UN Resolution 1973

Operation Unified Protector

- Embargo on arms import



- No-Fly zone



- Protection of civilians



- Restriction of bank accounts



Article 42 UN Charter

- *“Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security”*



UN SC 1973 Resolution	Done by NATO or members
Arms embargo	Airstrikes in infrastructure
No-fly zone	Bombing Gaddafi palaces
Protection of civilians	Military training to rebels
Restriction of bank account	Arm supplies to rebels (France)
	Removing Gaddafi (declared by Obama, Cameron and Sarkozy)
	Not action upon rebels killing civilians
	Bombing Brega water-pipes factory (Source of ManMade river)



NATO's denied offers for ceasefires and negotiations

- Venezuela offered to mediate

Gaddafi accepted, **rebels declined**

- African Union proposal for ceasefire and dialogue

Gaddafi accepted, **NATO declined**

- Gaddafi offered ceasefire and constitutional government

NATO declined



Ceasefire



Train
and
arm rebels

Outcomes of Operation Unified Protector



- Gaddafi was captured and killed 20th of October 2011
- NATO left Libya 31st of October
- Interim government was established and elections later
- Lack of post-conflict reconstruction
- Only 14 NATO Members engaged militarily

