**A Report on the list of issues in Libya**

**Introduction**

The Libyan government capabilities in countering terrorism have retreated, especially in light of disagreement between it and the Libyan National Army (LNA). The State party government sometimes collude with armed groups and terrorists to gain more power and be strong enough to subdue the Libyan National Army. Also, the interventions of some foreign countries has contributed to the scene in Libya, casting its shadow over human rights in the country. This report sheds light on a number of issues related to this topic over the past years.

**The internationally recognized government cooperation with terrorism**

Partners For Transparency wishes to point out that the government of the State party itself may be responsible for the terrorist operations carried out by armed militias, especially since the Government of National Accord does cooperate with some of those terrorist militias. On October 3, 2019, the Misrata-based al-Somoud Brigade said Salah Badi will be appointed as military intelligence chief of the Government of National Accord, the state’s most important sovereign agency. Notably, Salah Badi was the person responsible for attacking Tripoli International Airport in the summer of 2014.[[1]](#footnote-1) He also destroyed nearby oil tanks during the Operation Libya Dawn in the Oil Crescent region in 2014.[[2]](#footnote-2) Mr. Badi was appointed despite the fact that the United Nations Security Council in 2018 imposed sanctions on him after his involvement in obstructing the political process inside Libya and undermining peace,[[3]](#footnote-3) due to his leadership role in sparking violent clashes in the south of Libya’s capital, Tripoli, in August 2018, which caused the death of 180 civilians. Moreover, his name is put on the list of terrorists announced by the Parliament of eastern Libya. Salah Badi continued to call on the Misrata militias to geather, and also called for the continuation of offensive operations against the Libyan army that flexed its muscle on the areas of "Abu Qurain" and "Al-Washka" located in the city of "Misurata", in order to retrieve them.[[4]](#footnote-4)

**Foreign intervention and countering terrorism**

There are a number of countries middling in the Libyan affairs, in the name of cooperation with the Libyan Government of National Accord. However, these countries are the same ones supporting armed militias on the ground. The Turkish middling in Lybia is the most prominent among all.

The Turkish government continues to prop up terrorist militias and armed organizations such as the Lybia Special Shield Forces, the Ghinwa and Misrata militias, providing them with all kinds of assistance, including weapons and military equipment, violating the arms embargo imposed on Libya by the UN Security Council.[[5]](#footnote-5) The Greek authorities seized a Turkish ship loaded with weapons that was heading to Libya in September 2015.[[6]](#footnote-6) In January 2018, the Libyan army was able to seize many weapons and explosives smuggled through Greece from Turkey to the various Libyan militias.[[7]](#footnote-7) On February 5, 2019, the Libyan customs authorities in the Khums seaport seized a cargo of illicit arms and military hardware from Turkey. The shipment included nine Toyota Sierra Leone 4X4 armoured assault vehicles and Turkish-made combat tanks. There was no bill of lading or anything to designate a legitimate recipient in Libya.[[8]](#footnote-8)

Also, on May 20, 2019, a cargo of weapons and military equipment were detected shipped from Turkey’s Samsun port heading to the port of Tripoli, to prop up the militias of the Government of National Accord.[[9]](#footnote-9) A ship transporting aircrafts to support militias in Libya was also detected on July 10, 2019.[[10]](#footnote-10) On September 24, 2019, a Turkish cargo ship carrying ammunition and weapon managed crossing into Libya. The ammunition and weapons were delivered to the Libyan militia in Misrata.[[11]](#footnote-11) On January 8, 2020, the Tunisian Ministry of Interior seized Turkish-made weapons smuggled from Turkey to Libya through its territory by various smuggling gangs.[[12]](#footnote-12)

With the approval of the Government of National Accord, Turkey is bringing in armed militias and terrorist groups active in Syria in Libya. In June 2019, Russian President Vladimir Putin expressed his concern about the influx of terrorists into Libya from Idlib, Syria, in light of reports and information that had spoken about the transfer of armed terrorist elements from Idlib upon orders from the former leader of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Abdelhakim Belhaj, through the Libyan Wings Airlines Company. The National Defense and Security Committee of the Libyan House of Representatives in Tobruk, confirmed in May 2019, the Turkish efforts to facilitate the arrival of terrorists affiliated with the Al-Nusra Front from Idlib, Syria, belonging to the fight alongside the GNA's armed forces.[[13]](#footnote-13)

According to the statistics published by the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, the number of conscripts who went to the Libyan territories until August 2020 reached about 17,300 mercenaries of Syrian nationality, including 350 children under the age of 18, and about 6000 of the pro-Turkish factions mercenaries returned to Syria, after the termination of their contracts and receiving their dues. Meanwhile, Turkey continues to bring more mercenary factions to its camps and train them.[[14]](#footnote-14)

**Recommendations**

Partners For Transparency recommends the committee to ask the Government of National Accord about its response to the decision of appointing the internationally wanted terrorist (Salah Badi) as the military intelligence chief of the Government of National Accord. It also calls on the committee to inquire about Turkey's support for Libya’s outlaw militias and the deployment of foreign fighters and mercenaries in the country.

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2. النيران تلتهم ثلاثة خزانات للنفط بمرفأ السدرة جراء قصف مليشيات "فجر ليبيا"، فرنسا 24، 26/12/2014، على الرابط التالي: <https://bit.ly/2QLHjkL> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. بيان صحفي " المملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة وفرنسا تؤمّن فرض عقوبات ضد صلاح بادي"، موقع الخارجية البريطانية، 16 نوفمبر 2018، على الرابط التالي: <https://bit.ly/2wBE0pz> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. منية غانمي، " ميليشيا الإخوان تنقلب على هدنة طرابلس. حشد لمعركة مقبلة"، العربية نت، 4 فبراير 2020، على الرابط التالي: <https://bit.ly/2QMPLAe> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. المركز الفرنسي لمكافحة الإرهاب | دخول تركيا على خط الأزمة الليبية: الدوافع والأهداف ، مركز رؤية ، أغسطس 2019 ، <http://bit.ly/37MsNyY> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. بالأسماء والتواريخ.. كيف تدخلت تركيا بالسلاح في معارك ليبيا؟ ، أسكاي نيوز ، 20 مايو 2019 ، <http://bit.ly/2QRkL2M> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. الدور التركي في ليبيا.. ما وراء تهريب شحنات الأسلحة للميليشيات، <http://bit.ly/2QPj3ig> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. تركيا تخرق حظر السلاح على ليبيا..تهريب مدرعات ، العربية نت ، <http://bit.ly/3a5ly7I> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. بالأسماء والتواريخ.. كيف تدخلت تركيا بالسلاح في معارك ليبيا؟ ، اسكاي نيوز ، <http://bit.ly/2QRkL2M> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. دوفع تركيا في الصراع ، مرجع سابق ذكره [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. مفاجأة تركية من العيار الثقيل أكبر شحنة أسلحة تركية إلى ليبيا ، العربي الأخبارية ، فبراير 2020 ، <http://bit.ly/3a04Aqe> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. داخلية تونس تعلن ضبط أسلحة قادمة من تركيا قبل تهريبها إلى ليبيا ، منوفا ، يناير 2020 ، <http://bit.ly/2ujRPYu> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. بوتين يعرب عن مخاوفه من تدفق الميليشيات الإرهابية على ليبيا من إدلب السورية عبر تركيا، سكاي نيوز عربية (يوتيوب)، 5 يوليو 2019، متاح على الرابط التالي: <https://bit.ly/2vT8pzo> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. المرصد السوري لحقوق الانسان: تركيا تجند مئات الشباب لإرسالهم إلى جبهات القتال في ليبيا"، المرصد السوري لحقوق الانسان، 9 أغسطس 2020، على الرابط التالي: <https://bit.ly/3kPZ7sm> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)