



THE SECURITY COUNCIL SUPPLEMENT

Director's Note

Esteemed Delegates,

One of the downsides of being a Security Council is that many of the topics at hand can be extremely time sensitive and rapid changes in the world may occur before this committee is set to meet. As I have stated in my background guide, it is your responsibility as a delegate to keep up with current events as they happen. However with recent extreme events, I am releasing this to serve as an update and shifting the focus for one of our topics.

Initially this topic was supposed to address the current situation in Libya dealing with the rule of Muammar Gaddafi and what could be done to help alleviate problems. Since Gaddafi is no longer in power, this topic will change its focus to dealing with the stability and safety of Libya and making a quick and peaceful transition to the new government. As past cases have shown, the removal of a dictator can often lead to short term stability during transitional phases.

One case study which would be helpful and relevant would be the US occupation of Iraq after the removal of Saddam Hussein. For information on this case study please refer to the link below. This extremely useful paper is written and prepared by a Middle East Expert for the Congressional Research Services and it will be extremely helpful in dealing with the new focus of this topic: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RL31339.pdf> . If you have any questions at all dealing with the new focus of the topic or any question about the committee in general, please don't hesitate to contact me at gatormun@gmail.com. Just make sure you state that you are a delegate of the Security Council.

Sincerely,

Paul Ryiz
Director of The Security Council
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Addressing the Situation in Libya Topic Update

On August 20th 2011, a small battle occurred in Tripoli, Libya between the revolutionary forces and the loyalist forces. With a joint effort by the rebels and NATO, it was estimated that 90% of the city had been taken in two days. Before the attack had begun, rebel cells located within the city and had been keeping tabs on the movements of Gaddafi. Two days into the battle for the city, rebel forces had infiltrated a house and barely missed capturing Gaddafi. Evidence had shown he had spent the night at the residence but had disappeared before the rebels arrived. It was rumored that he fled the capitol in a small convoy destined to reach the south of the country.

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The following month on October 19th 2011, the acting Prime Minister of Libya had stated that he believed Gaddafi was in fact in the south attempting to rally loyalist forces to lead a counter attack. Members of Gaddafi's inner circle began to lose faith in their leader since he began to act delusional. Many had tried to convince him to flee the country and give up power but all attempts were in vain.

The following morning, Gaddafi and many prominent cabinet members were attempting to flee the city as part of a convoy. Reconnaissance from the United Kingdom's military had detected the fast moving group due to NATO intercepting a cell phone call made by Gaddafi. Once receiving a confirmation, NATO then fired on 11 of the vehicles in the convoy but only managed to successfully destroy one. The first attacks came from US operated predator drones, followed by airstrikes from the French Military. It was also reported that some rebels took part in the attack from the ground. After the first strike approximately 20 vehicles broke away from the main group attempting to escape. NATO was able to destroy 10 of these vehicles.

Despite the combined air and ground assault Gaddafi had managed to avoid death and attempted to escape. In a last ditch effort, Gaddafi hid in a drainage pipe with a few remaining loyalist body guards. A group of nearby rebels noticed the attempt to hide and began to open fire on the few survivors. Gaddafi was killed shortly after the shooting began. There is some disparity in how Gaddafi was killed. According to one rebel, a loyalist shot him in order to avoid capture. Others however believe that he was beaten and killed as the rebels dragged him away. Senior officers of the rebel forces had stated that no order was given to execute the former dictator. Two days later a coroner had concluded that Gaddafi was killed from a gunshot wound to the head and the abdomen.

Another disparity is whether NATO purposely helped the rebels strike the convoy because Gaddafi was in it. According to Security Council Resolution 1973, NATO may not seek out individuals directly, and they may only attack military units which pose as a threat. NATO released in a statement that they did not know until after the attack that Gaddafi was present in the convoy.

For the days following the killing of the dictator, the new government had placed his body on display to show the public proof that he was dead. Many citizens came from great distances to see the proof for themselves. His body was later buried quickly in an undisclosed location.

Iraq Case Study

In 2004, the Security Council passed Resolution 1546 also known as the UNAMI, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, mandate in order to assist with the rebuilding of Iraq post Saddam Hussein. This resolution gave the Security Council the role of assisting in selecting a Consultative Council for Iraq, assisting the election process in Iraq, and helping promote consensus building with a new Iraqi Constitution. The Resolution also gave the SC the power of coordinating the assistance effort along with helping the government conduct a census. This initial mandate has been extended multiple times so far by the SC and is still in place to this day. The efforts by the SC have had a tremendous impact on the rebuilding of Iraq. Without the implementation of the UNAMI, the transition to the new government would not have been

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as smooth. For the complete details of the UNAMI mission I highly encourage you to inquire the following link. This link is to the homepage of the UNAMI mission and will have valuable information which may be used to address the situation in Libya. <http://www.uniraq.org/default.asp>