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**AFET hearing on
A Security Strategy for Libya
5 May 2015
17.00-18.30**

Draft programme

- **Introductory remarks by Mr Elmar Brok, Chair**
- **Part 1: Mediation efforts between two parallel governments:**

In Libya, two parallel governments are attempting to run the country: one in Tobruk and another one seated in Tripoli. Both are backed by militia with various backgrounds and are essentially at war with each other. The EU fully supports the efforts of the international community, led by UNSG Special Representative Bernardino León, to find a political solution to the crisis through a political dialogue to form a unity government. Countries of the region such as Algeria and Morocco have hosted the meetings of the political dialogue. What can be done by external actors such as the EU, the UN or regional actors to foster the national dialogue and support Libya state building?

With:

- Mr Mingarelli, EEAS Managing Director, EU Special representative for Libya
- Ms Claudia Gazzini, Senior analyst for Libya of the International Crisis Group

- **Part 2: Scope and limits of the UNSMIL mission in the field of arms collection**

The control of non-state armed actors over the majority of stockpiles in Libya as well as ineffective border control systems remain primary obstacles to countering proliferation. Libya has been a primary source of illicit weapons, including MANPADs (man-portable air defence systems), also to surrounding countries.

UNSC Resolution 2144 (2014) tasked the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (established in September 2011 by UN Security Council resolution 2009) to support the Libyan government efforts to "control unsecured arms and related materiel in Libya and counter their proliferation" as one of the four priorities of the new mandate. Should the mediation efforts succeed how will the security of the future government be guaranteed?

With:

- Omar Ashour (Associate Fellow in the MENA programme at the British Royal Institute of International Affairs)

- **Part 3: What role for the EU?**

In May 2013, EU took the decision to establish the EUBAM mission under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) to support the Libyan authorities in improving and developing the security of the country's borders, with an initial mandate for 2 years. However, due to the security situation the mission has been forced to move its headquarters from Tripoli to Tunisia since July 2014. After the fall of Qaddafi, one of the main challenges remains to build a state in Libya. What can the EU do to counter the jihadist threat but also to address the dreadful situation of civilians crossing the Mediterranean risking their lives to escape chaos.

- **With:**

- Kenneth Deane EEAS, EU Civilian Operations Commander and Director of the EU Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) (tbc)

- **Questions and answers**

- **Concluding remarks by Mr Elmar Brok, Chair**