

Politics

Despite giving green light to Israeli meeting, Libyan PM rejects normalization with Israel

Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Dbeibah said in his first comment on the Rome sit-down between Foreign Minister Najla Al-Mangoush and her Israeli counterpart Eli Cohen that "what happened in Rome was a serious matter, even if it was a side meeting or occurred by chance."

"This requires a harsh response to serve as a lesson for preserving the nation's sanctities," Dbeibah said in a cabinet meeting on Thursday, when he added that the circumstances, reasons and method: regardless of good or bad intentions, would be known in detail through the ongoing investigations.

The Libyan PM reaffirmed his complete rejection of any form of normalization of relations with Israel, declaring his bias towards the Palestinian people, their just cause, and eternal capital, Jerusalem. He reiterated their condemnation of the ongoing attacks on Palestinian rights by the Israeli occupation.

He also explained that Najla Al-Mangoush worked throughout her office term at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wholeheartedly for the issues of Libya, and defended the country in every place, "but today we are obligated to our sanctities to transcend our

emotions and human relations and bear the harsh measures as this is the tax of responsibility for each of us."

Dbeibah added that many parties had taken advantage of this incident to settle narrow political scores with his project represented in the draft elections and the constitution, indicating that those who took advantage of what happened in Rome "were seeking extension and chaos, practicing immigration trade, committing crimes, and asking the army of another country to attack their country."

"They took advantage of this noble and honorable cause. Before bragging about the right of the Palestinian people, where is the right of the Libyan people whom they oppressed? Before their bidding on constants, what did they do for provoking and legitimizing civil wars and delving into bloodshed? Before their claims of the slogans of the Palestinian struggle, why did they displace Libyan families?" He also hailed the security units that "succeeded in achieving security and imposing control that prevented chaos in the past days."

It's worth mentioning that Israeli news network, Arutz Sheva, revealed that the meet-

ing between Libyan Foreign Minister Najla Al-Mangoush and Israeli counterpart Eli Cohen was authorized by the Prime Minister of the Government of National Unity, Abdul Hamid Dbeibah, adding that he had agreed to the meeting with the Italian Prime Minister during his recent visit to Rome, whose government promised Dbeibah the return of direct flights between Italy and Libya in exchange.

Reuters reported on Monday that the Libyan and Israeli Foreign Ministers had spoken for more than two hours last week in a meeting approved "at the highest levels" in Libya, adding that the Rome encounter was more of a pre-arranged sit-down hoping that Dbeibah would get more US support for his government.

The Libyan Prime Minister sees Israel as a possible bridge to the West and the US administration." The official said, according to the report by Reuters.

A diplomatic source in Italy confirmed to Reuters that there had been contact for some time between the two Foreign Ministries before the meeting, saying that they asked Rome to help determine the location of the meeting.



Politics

Israeli news network: Italy conditioned return of direct flights with Libya to Cohen meeting



Israeli news network, Arutz Sheva, has revealed that the meeting between Libyan Foreign Minister Najla Al-Mangoush and Israeli counterpart Eli Cohen was authorized by the Prime Minister of the Government of National Unity, Abdul Hamid Dbeibah, adding that he had agreed to the meeting with the Italian Prime Minister during his recent visit to Rome, whose government promised Dbeibah the return of direct flights between Italy and Libya in exchange. The Israeli news network said Al-Mangoush had in her possession many documents, and she would not let herself be a scapegoat for the meeting she held at the request of Dbeibah.

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The Head of an Italian center for consulting political risks said that Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni's hosting of the meeting "aimed to raise Italy's diplomatic status," but it had backfired.

Politics

Angry protests for second night in a row in Libya calling for overthrow of government



Protests swept through Libya for the second night in a row denouncing the meeting of dismissed Foreign Minister Najla Al-Mangoush with her Israeli counterpart Eli Cohen, and calling for the overthrow of the Government of National Unity (GNU).

Footage on social media showed protesters blocking the road near Bridge 27 on the coastal road between Tripoli and Al-Zawiya.

Other groups of protesters gathered outside of the GNU headquarters in Tariq Al-Sikkah to demand the resignation of Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Dbeibah. Protesters also set fire to car tires on the roads of Gurji area in Tripoli. The Palestinian flag was raised in the center of Benghazi, while protesters demonstrated outside the Foreign Ministry headquarters on Sunday night, causing some damage outside the building.

People on social media indicated that a number of protesters came from Al-Zawiya to Tripoli to demand the overthrow of Dbeibah's government and to hold Al-Mangoush accountable, amid chants calling for the youth of western Tripoli to join them. The protesters were seen raising the flags of Libya and Palestine to indicate the popular position rejecting any attempts to normalize relations with the Israeli occupation authorities.

Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on Sunday that Minister Eli Cohen met in the Italian capital, Rome, with his counterpart Al-Mangoush.

In an effort to contain the crisis, Dbeibah issued a decision on Sunday to suspend Al-Mangoush from work and formed a committee to investigate the Rome sit-down before sources had confirmed the issuance of a decision to dismiss her despite the lack of an official statement.

Politics



Libyan Foreign Minister sacked over Israeli secret meeting

Identical sources close to the Government of National Unity (GNU) confirmed Monday that Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Dbeibah had sacked Foreign Minister Najla Al-Mangoush, after he had issued a decision on Sunday night to suspend her and refer her to investigation because of a meeting with her Israeli counterpart, Eli Cohen, in Rome last week.

The Palestinian embassy in Libya said that Dbeibah had announced during his visit to the embassy the dismissal of Al-Mangoush from her post, despite the fact that the government had so far kept the news away from its official platforms.

The Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) issued a statement later Sunday night saying the meeting happened in an informal capacity while Al-Mangoush was holding bilateral talks with Italy's Tajani in Rome.

The MFA said Al-Mangoush knew very

well the constants of the Palestinian Cause and would not conduct any relations or meetings with any representatives of Israel, which the Israeli MFA's statement countered by saying that the meeting was official and pre-arranged: lasting for an hour. While the Prime Minister said he had replaced Al-Mangoush as she would be investigated, he announced that the Minister of Youth, Mohammed Al-Zinni, stepped in her place as an acting FM. Meanwhile, the former Israeli Prime Minister's spokesman for the Arab World, Ofir Gendelman, said on X - which he now deleted - that the regional circle of peace was expanding as Israel's Cohen met last week in Rome with his Libyan counterpart and discussed having bilateral relations and sending Libya humanitarian assistance. He indicated that the historic meeting was the first step in Libya-Israel relations.

Politics



Takala visits Turkey on first official trip abroad since heading HCS

Muhammad Takala, head of the High Council of State (HCS), held talks on Wednesday with Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan during a visit to Ankara, marking his first trip abroad since assuming his position as President of the HCS.

A statement by the HCS media office said Takala's visit came in response to an official invitation he received from the host country.

The meeting focused on regional and local political affairs, including developments in Libya and progress toward elections.

The parties also addressed measures to strengthen mutual relations and collaboration in ways that benefit both sides, according to the HCS.

Politics

US envoy Norland calls for Libyan government of technocrats tasked with holding elections only

The US special envoy to Libya, Richard Norland, said that it was good to have an interim government of technocrats whose sole mission would be leading the country to elections, pointing out to the need to negotiate this step by everyone, including the current government.

Norland said, in an interview with "The Independent Arabia" news website during his visit to Cairo on Saturday, that no one wanted to see another interim government in Libya that will last for years, pointing out the inefficiency of dismissing the government, as happened with Fathi Bashagha. He added that what the UN envoy Abdoulaye Bathily proposed and was supported by Washington is for the Presidential Council, the House of Representatives, the High Council of State, Dbeibah and Haftar to sit at the table to agree on a roadmap that would discuss the conditions for candidacy and the government that could lead the country to elections.

The US envoy indicated that the external and internal actors in Libya recognized that the path to the country's stability lied in holding credible elections, and that the countries that previously supported a military approach in Libya found that it wasn't a successful path.

Norland described the clashes that took place in Tripoli this month as a very dangerous issue, while the southern region of the country, where Sudan, Chad and Niger are full of unrest, pointing out that Libya needed to be united and its institutions needed to be unified, especially the army in order to protect itself. He also said that the US felt that it wanted to play a role to help stabilize Libya again, and believed that it was better to do so through political means, explaining that it was using its influence to try to keep the focus on the political track.

Regarding the reopening of the US embassy in Libya, Norland indicated that the matter is not related to elections, but to the stability of the situation, pointing out that the clashes that resulted in the killing of 55 people in Tripoli last week were a matter of concern. He added that opening their embassy was also related to the financial aspect for good insurance, which is costly, expressing his hope that their embassy would open as soon as possible like most other countries that did reopen their embassies in Tripoli.

Politics

A night of anger in Libya after FM Al-Mangoush met with Israeli counterpart in Rome, PM suspended her

Foreign Minister of the Government of National Unity Najla Al-Mangoush fled to Turkey after angry protests over her meeting with her Israeli counterpart

Angry protests swept through Libya's western region on Sunday night to denounce a secret meeting between Foreign Minister of the Government of National Unity Najla Al-Mangoush and Israeli Foreign Minister Eli Cohen, held in Rome last week. Shortly after the news of the meeting was reported by Israeli media, a wave of protesters went to the streets and roads in almost every city in the western region where the Government of the National Unity has power, burning tyres and photos of Al-Mangoush and Israeli flags, chanting anti-Libyan government and Jews slogans and demanding immediate dismissal and punishment of the minister.

A group of protesters also stormed the exterior gate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but they were prevented from accessing the main building by security guards.

The Presidential Council, the House of Representatives, the High Council of State, the Fatwa House, Justice and Construction Party, Taghyeer Party, and Yabiladi Party condemned the meeting and demanded deterrent measures against Al-Mangoush, emphasizing that the Palestinian cause is among Libya's constants and describing her meeting as a crime against the Libyan people.

Reacting to the wave of anger and protests, the Libyan Foreign Ministry said the meeting between Foreign Minister Najla Al-Mangoush and Israeli Foreign Minister Eli Cohen was an informal and unprepared one, which took place during a meeting with the Italian Foreign Minister in Rome, and it did not include any discussions or consultations.

Libya has a law in force that calls for boycotting Israel. Article 7 of the law stipulates: "imprisonment from 3 to 10 years and a fine not exceeding 5,000 dinars as punishment for anyone who concludes an agreement with any kind of organization or person residing in Israel or belonging to it by nationality or working for it".

To defuse the growing tension, Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Dbeiba suspended Al-Mangoush and appointed Fathallah Zanni, the current Youth Minister, in his place. He also referred her to an investigation panel, but Al-Mangoush was quick to escape and leave the country on a private jet to Turkey.

Economy

Supreme Financial Committee reiterates support for CBL reunification

The Supreme Financial Committee says it had begun to lay the groundwork for its operations after adopting its statute and initiating direct communication with ministries and public agencies.

In a statement, the committee said that work is underway to unify approved spending schedules and ensure coordination to achieve justice and transparency.

At the outset, the group will address the expenditures in the 1st and 2nd sections of the general budget and will also rearrange disbursements in the 3rd and 4th chapters of the programme budget for the years 2022-2023 years.

They pledged to continue their work until the desired goals reflected in the fair allocation of resources and development projects are realized.

The committee also praised the unification of the Central Bank of Libya, considering it a positive step that directly supports the work of the Supreme Finance Committee and ensures the implementation of its decisions.

Furthermore, the group welcomed the Security Council's statement and its support for the Committee, urging all parties to adhere to its decisions and the national consensus.

They also called on the international community to form a committee to safeguard the country's unity, stability, and sovereignty, according to the statement.

Economy

NOC: New oil well put into service with 2,000 bpd production rate

Nafusa Oil Operations Company has begun production at a new oil well recording a rate of 2,000 barrels per day, said the National Oil Corporation (NOC) on Monday.

According to the NOC, the crude generated by the new well would be pumped to the Zawiya port in the country's west. "The technical teams of the Nafusa Oil Operations Company were able to make a valuable achievement that reflects the efforts of oil sector employees to raise production rates, as production began from well A-4 at a rate ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels per day," the NOC said. The statement indicated that the oil produced from the well would be transferred to the Tahara field of the Arabian Gulf Oil Company before being pumped to the Zawiya port.

Pumping operations from the new well will continue for six months. During this time, the teams will gather technical information and monitor pressure rates and crude oil purity.

The company said that works to install well complexes and extend the sub-assembly and the main shipping line is progressing well, with the shipping line and its link to the El Feel - Mellitah oil line expected to be completed by next December.

It further predicted that after establishing the early production station by the end of the first quarter of 2024, the ready wells would be gradually placed into operation to attain a production rate of 10,000 barrels per day.

Economy

Libyan officials attend inauguration of Turkish-African Business Forum in Istanbul

The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Economy and Trade, Saad Ihneish took part in the opening of the Turkish-African Business Forum in Istanbul on Tuesday.

The Libyan delegation included Libya's Ambassador to Turkey, Mustafa Al-Kulaib, and the commercial attaché in Istanbul, Omar Derhoub.

The Ministry of Economy said its participation in the event was to strengthen economic ties between Libyan and Turkish economic and investment institutions and develop trade relations between the private sectors of both countries.

According to the ministry's media office, Ihneish concluded a strategic collaboration with Turkish and African enterprises to undertake the African Trade Gate initiative in Libya, which focuses on building free and private zones, activating transit trade, and localizing industries.

On the fringes of its activities, the Turkish-African Business Forum featured an exhibition and saw significant Libyan involvement at the governmental and private levels.

Opinions

Insight into Niger developments and Libyan position

By Youssef Lutfi, political writer

Introduction

The coup d'état in Niamey, led by the Commander of the Presidential Guard, Omar Abdourahmane Tchiani, which ousted the elected president, Mohamed Bazoum late last month, raised the fear and apprehension of many international and regional parties, against the backdrop of developments in the region during the past years, following Russian expansion at the expense of Western interests, due to Niger's geopolitical and security importance to its Western allies, led by the United States and France.

Events in Niger followed series of coups and security unrest that afflicted countries of the Sahel and Sahara and a number of West African countries, as the region witnessed in three years (2020-2023), 5 military coups in Sudan, Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Guinea-Bissau. Coups and military conflicts that followed led to a sharp deterioration in the security situation in the region, which in turn was reflected in the approach of international parties and their ability to exert their influence. The wave of coups in west African states led to decline of French influence in its historic places of influence in favour of new international actors, and foremost Washington with its newly established huge air base in Niger in 2016, and Moscow, which has become the most active player on the African scene through the role played by the Wagner Group.

Limited options

Niger has exceptional strategic importance, as its distinguished geographical location and its common borders with 7 countries, make it a central node linking North, Central, and West Africa, which makes it a pivotal security partner for the international parties involved in the African scene, led by Paris and Washington, where the former has 4 military bases, the most important of which is (Base 101), which hosts 1,500 French soldiers, while the United States has a large central base in Agadez (Base 201) in addition to another military facility, as Niger is considered the center of NATO forces in the Sahel region and a key starting point for the military and security operations that Paris is conducting. Washington is in the region to fight armed jihadist groups.

In dealing with the coup and its leadership, Washington adopted a position less drastic and more balanced than Paris, as the US administration refuses to describe what happened in Niger as coup in its official statements and called for negotiation and resolving the dispute through diplomacy. Washington also announced the appointment of Kathleen Fitzgibbon to be the next US ambassador to Niger, a step Paris considered legitimization of the coup.

On the other hand, Macron presided over a defense council immediately after the coup took place and announced a three-day deadline (expired) for the military council, and Paris is pushing for regional military intervention by "ECOWAS" member states and implementation of severe penalties by international and regional parties.

Despite Paris's extreme enthusiasm for sanctions and military intervention, its options seem very limited. The principle of military intervention is rejected by international parties (the United States and Italy) that have vested strategic interests in Niger, and other regional ones, the most important of which is Algeria, which fears the contagion of unrest sweeping the region, especially after the outbreak of

clashes between the liberation of Azawad movement and the Malian army in the "Bir" region in northern Mali near the Algerian border last August 12, after a stalemate that lasted for years, following the Algerian sponsored-peace agreement.

A number of ECOWAS countries entrusted with military intervention also suffer from security unrest and internal crises, led by Senegal and Sierra Leone, while the Parliament of Nigeria - which suffers from internal unrest and an economic and living crisis - voted against military intervention in Niger. The African Union also announced its categorical rejection of any Military intervention in Niger, and the governments of Ouagadougou and Bamako warned against any military intervention, considering that this would be a declaration of war on them, and Guinea Conakry declared its non-compliance with the sanctions imposed by the ECOWAS on Niger.

These premises, in addition to tactical and logistical considerations related to the ability to gather the required forces, overcome border obstacles, and the security threat of jihadist groups, indicate that chances of military intervention appear to be very weak.

Possible fallout

Niger neighbours three pivotal countries in the domain of energy security and immigration, which makes it an important security node in the region. The southern neighbour, "Nigeria", is the largest oil producer in the continent and the second largest exporter of gas after Algeria, and it possesses a huge human reservoir estimated at approximately 206 million, which makes it perhaps the biggest threat to the stability of international energy markets and migration flows. As for the neighbours of the north, the first of them is Algeria, which is the third largest gas exporter to Europe and the largest gas producer in Africa, then Libya, which has the largest oil reserves in the continent and the second largest oil exporter - in natural conditions - it has exceptional importance to European gas energy markets, especially in light of the distress Europe faces against the backdrop of the repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war. These Mediterranean countries also represent the main crossing point for most major energy transfer projects and waves of African migration. The repercussions of Niger's turmoil not only put Europe in the face of the threat of energy supply interruption, migration flows, and the failure of its African investments, but also put it in the face of Moscow's expanding influence, which poses a major strategic threat to European capitals.

The spread of Wagner forces extends to: Mali, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic and Sudan. The group also uses Libya as a starting point for its operations in Africa, and it provides security services to African regimes and governments in exchange for the right to extract resources, which makes the Niger coup a golden opportunity given the stockpile the country boasts of uranium (5% of the world's reserves and 7% of its production).

On the other hand, the United States does not seem concerned about the role of Russia or Wagner in events in Niger, as announced by the spokesperson for the US National Security Council, Adam Hodge.

This indicates a discrepancy between the European and American vision/approach to the crisis and the African situation, as stated by

Pentagon spokeswoman Sabrina Sani that they “are not worried, and continue their military operations.” In contrast to Europe, which is preoccupied with energy supplies and immigration boats, Washington’s approach is concerned with confronting the expansion of jihadist groups in West Africa and implementing its security agenda in the first place.

Washington’s calm in the face of the wave of African coups may be explained by investigative reports that reveal Washington’s strong relations with a number of security and military agencies in African countries that have launched coups in the past years, as a report by The Intercept newspaper states that a number of African officers trained by the United States have been involved in at least 10 coups, in West African countries since 2008. In Niger, the United States has a strong relationship with one of the leaders of the coup, who previously headed the Special Forces Unit, and now assumes the position of Chief of Staff, General Musa Parmo.

Libya between border and diplomatic turmoil

Libya suffers from southern border turbulence, which contributed to the exacerbation of its internal security crisis. The unrest in Chad and Sudan and the consequent activity of the rebel movements, the high rates of smuggling activities and irregular migration directly contributed to fueling the existing conflict, the deterioration of living conditions in the country and the rise in crime rates, as the south of Libya has become a launching pad for the operations of the Chadian rebel movements and the Sudanese armed groups in return for the support of Haftar’s Dignity (Karama) Forces and the local militias militarily and logistically. A number of cities and regions of the south have also turned into outposts for a number of these militias that are smuggling immigrants, fuel, and weapons as a main source of income.

The Niger crisis carries with it a greater threat - in the event of an

exacerbation of the humanitarian situation - and living conditions by turning irregular migration operations into large waves of displacement towards the Libyan south, which places the country in front of a serious demographic and security challenge that may have a significant impact on the political and economic conditions in the country and the region as a whole.

On the political level, the absence of an accurate political and security reading of the situation in Niger and of the major geopolitical changes on the part of the Government of the National Unity and the agencies concerned with the security issue, led by the General Intelligence Service, portends a diplomatic upheaval that may result in severe political and security damage. The security and diplomatic failure may also open the way for Khalifa Haftar to exploit this fumbling by opening channels of communication and cooperation with the new authority in Niger.

In addition to the security and political challenges imposed by the wave of military coups on the southern borders, the living crisis that may afflict the regions of southern Libya in the event of an exacerbation of the humanitarian crisis in Niger and its surroundings, will force Tripoli to address urgent humanitarian and security files, which may lead to government paralysis and an economic crisis in the event of Lack of clear policies and advance planning.

The accelerating changes taking place in the Sahel and Sahara region require a serious study of the imminent and expected risks and the changing geopolitical reality, in order to design public policies and diplomatic tracks aimed at approaching these issues realistically according to the available tools and to serve as a guide for the political and security authorities to be able to adopt constructive positions that serve the national interest, instead of Improvised measures and ill-conceived positions that will cost the country dearly.

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the writer, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Libya Observer

Health

Tripoli Eye Hospital team performs 600 eye surgeries in Khums

A medical convey from the Eye Hospital in Tripoli has conducted about 600 eye surgeries in Khums Teaching Hospital, the Health Ministry has confirmed.

According to the ministry, the surgical interventions covered corneal transplants, cataract and glaucoma removal, strabismus correction operations, and tear duct surgeries.

The doctors also carried out 1,000 checkups during their visit to Khums.

The Health Ministry said the convoy is part of its “Visiting Doctor Program” that aims to provide better services in health facilities across the country and enable the exchange of experiences between local doctors.

Health

National Cancer Institute of Misrata launches medical convoy to southern Libya

A team of doctors from the National Cancer Institute in Misrata has joined a medical convoy to perform checkups and surgeries for those in need of treatment in the Shati region south of Libya.

Before beginning their mission on Saturday, the doctors paid a field visit to Burqan General Hospital upon their arrival.

A statement by the National Cancer Institute said the team performed 12 surgeries during the first day. In addition, 294 medical examinations were performed in the disciplines of oncology surgery, internal tumors, orthopedics, digestive system, burns and plastic surgery, and general medicine.

The medical convoy includes a consultant oncology surgeon, an oncology specialist, a gastroenterologist, a liver and endoscopy consultant, an orthopedist and physiotherapist, burns and plastic specialist, anesthesia and intensive care specialist, a general practitioner, and x-ray technicians.

Sports



Three Libyan clubs qualify for next CAF tournaments' rounds

Libya's Al-Ahly Benghazi, Abu Salim and Al-Hilal clubs have qualified for the next rounds of CAF Confederation Cup and Champions League, while Libyan league's champion Al-Ahly Tripoli has been eliminated from the preliminary stage. Al-Ahly Benghazi drew Enyimba from Nigeria in the second leg match of CAF Champions League 0-0 after winning the first leg match at Benina stadium 4-3, qualifying for the next round, and so did Al-Ahilal which won 4-1 against Kenyan Kakamega Homeboys at CAF Confederation Cup at Benina stadium after a goalless draw in the first leg match. Abu Salim drew Tunisian Olympique Beja 0-0 Sunday in Cairo as part of second leg matches of round of 64 of CAF Confederation Cup, thus qualifying - after winning the first leg match 1-0 - for the next round for the first time in its history. Libyan football league's champion, Al-Ahly Tripoli, managed to score one goal only at the minute 92 despite the opponents: Nouadhibou from Mauritania, being down to ten men in the second half and losing the first leg match 2-0.

Sports



Libyan Salama Al-Maadani gets world No.2 karate ranking

The International Karate Federation published its female player classification, with Libyan champion Salama Al-Maadani finishing second in the globe. This happened after Al-Maadani won the gold medal in the 2022 African Championship in South Africa, as well as a silver medal in the previous African Championship in Casablanca, Morocco. Al-Maadani therefore became the first Libyan champion in the game's history to achieve this rank at the international level. Last May, Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Dbeibah, congratulated the Al-Maadani, for winning the 61-kilogram gold medal in the 19th Mediterranean Karate Games, which Tunisia hosted with 447 athletes from 18 nations.

Crimes



Benghazi Security arrests gang involved in hacking mobile companies

The Benghazi Security Directorate has announced the arrest of a gang of hackers who hacked the Libyana and Al-Madar websites and withdrew thousands of prepaid cards, sold them and exchanged currency. The Directorate explained on its Facebook page that the General Investigations Department had received information about two Egyptians practicing a profession without a license and defrauding several people through mobile phones and currency exchange. After interrogation, they admitted that they were transferring dollar, Libyan and Syrian currencies to Egypt, in addition to hacking the Libyana and Al-Madar websites and withdrawing and selling a large number of prepaid cards. The defendants confessed to entering Libyan territory illegally and were referred to the Public Prosecution Office to complete its interrogations.

Life



Libya nominates 51 cultural heritage sites for inclusion in the ISESCO list

Musa Al-Maqrif, Minister of Education and Chairman of the National Committee for Education, Culture, and Science, has received nomination files for 51 Libyan cultural heritage sites proposed by the Ministry of Culture and Knowledge Development for inclusion on the ISESCO's Islamic Heritage List. Al-Maqrif lauded the work of the Ministry of Culture and the committee formed to identify the necessary sites during a ceremony attended by Minister of Culture Mabrouka Al-Toghi. He emphasized the National Committee for Education, Culture, and Science's goal to serve as a link between regional and international organizations such as UNESCO, ISESCO, and ALECSO, and to collaborate with all parties and interests in the country to achieve national priorities. Al-Toghi, for her part, said the papers presented for 51 sites across the country were selected by a committee comprised of specialists and experts in this area from government organizations and institutions.

Photo of the Week



Tripoli Weather Forecast



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