

Politics

Libya, Turkey's Foreign Ministers discuss preparation for Berlin II Conference



Libya and Turkey have reviewed their preparations for the upcoming Berlin II Conference that will be held on June 23, and they have discussed efforts to impermanent the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum's roadmap to achieve stability in Libya.

The discussion came in an informal meeting between the Libyan Foreign Minister, Najla Al-Mangoush, and her Turkish counterpart, Mevlut Cavusoglu, in Turkey.

Al-Mangoush said at the meeting, according to a statement by the Libyan Foreign Ministry, that the Libyan vision for solutions and the next phase in the state's future would be present at the Berlin II Conference.

Meanwhile, Cavusoglu reiterated Turkey's support for Libya and the efforts of the Government of National Unity to achieve security and stability, as the two Ministers agreed to coordinate before Berlin II Conference with Cavusoglu announcing that he would visit Tripoli next week to that end.

Al-Mishri rejects unifying Libyan state civil institutions apart from military ones.

Politics

Al-Mishri rejects unifying Libyan state civil institutions apart from military ones



The Head of the Libyan High Council of State (HCS), Khalid Al-Mishri, rejected Tuesday unifying state civil institutions without unifying the military institution, adding in a press conference in Tripoli that the HCS rejected also the inability of the Prime Minister to enter Benghazi and the "mess at the military institution".

Al-Mishri said the HCS will start to receive curricula vitae for candidates for state sovereign positions from Tuesday to Friday as per Bouznika 1 meeting, urging the candidates to give their resumes to their electoral division members to be presented transparently to the committee that will sort them out for four days after Friday. Afterwards, the shortlisted candidates will present their visions for Libyans in a live broadcast.

Al-Mishri said the HCS wouldn't finish the process of state sovereign positions unless a breakthrough in unifying the military institution happened, saying this could be the groundwork for successful elections, which he said must take place on December 24 as planned.

He urged the international and local stakeholders to commit to doing their part in support for holding transparent and fair elections whose results would be accepted by all parties.

Meanwhile, Al-Mishri accused the Chairman of for High National Elections Commission, Emad Al-Sayeh, of playing gimmicks in his recent press statements, saying the HNEC is intentionally prolonging the referendum on the constitution despite receiving the needed legislation in February 2019, adding that holding a referendum doesn't go against holding elections on time next December.

Politics

Europe says ready to support reconstruction, reconciliation in Libya



The European Union's (EU) Commissioner for Internal Affairs, Ylva Johansson, said the EU was ready to support political process in Libya and the Government of National Unity in reconstruction, reconciliation and stability efforts.

Johansson said on Twitter while she was on a Tripoli visit on Monday - when she met Prime Minister Abdul-Hamid Dbeibah and other officials - that practical and tangible steps are needed to manage illegal immigration and secure borders as well as improve conditions at the detention centers, looking forward to more cooperation with Libya.

She also said the EU has a set of various tools that can be used as per the requests of the Libyan Government of National Unity.



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Politics

Libyan human rights committee rejects UNSMIL statement on the arrest of CCMCE official



The National Committee for Human Rights in Libya (NCHRL) has denounced the statement of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) regarding the arrest of Hassan Al-Faghal, chairperson of the subcommittee of the municipality of Qasr Al Akhiyar and employee of the Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections (CCMCE).

The UNSMIL stated on June 5 that the arrest of Al Faghl violates Libya's national law and poses a threat to the CCMCE's institutional independence.

According to the NCHRL, Al Faghl's arrest came upon complaints filed before the Public Prosecution against him for forgery, insisting he is not being held outside the framework of the law as stated by the UNSMIL.

"The inaccuracies and false information in the UNSMIL statement illustrate its lack of valid information and capacity to verify allegations, as well as its failure to adhere to the standards of fact-finding in such cases," the committee said.

The NCHRL demanded the Human Rights Department of the UN mission to respect the orders of the Public Prosecution Office and the rule of law and justice in such cases, given that the national judiciary is independent and subject to no authority other than the law.

It also called on the UN mission to withdraw its statement regarding the arrest of Hassan Al Faghl, as he is not detained outside the framework of the law but is being held by the Public Prosecution, as it put it.

Politics

Two people killed, others injured in car bomb explosion in Libya's south



A car bomb targeted Sunday a checkpoint in Al-Maziq, northern Sabha, in south Libya, killing two criminal investigation apparatus officers and injuring others, according to a security source.

The source said one of the two killed officers is Ibrahim Abdelnabi who has a high rank at the apparatus in Sabha, without clarifying the motives of the car bomb blast.

The source said the car bomber's body was shattered into pieces due to the explosion at the checkpoint in northern Sabha, adding that the blast caused damage to several police vehicles that were parked at the checkpoint.



NOC chairman, Egyptian ambassador review activation of joint agreements in oil field

The Chairman of the National Oil Corporation (NOC), Mustafa Sanallah, has reviewed with the Egyptian Ambassador to Libya, Mohamed Tharwat and his accompanying delegation the bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil and gas and the expansion of joint work horizons.

During the meeting, which was held at the NOC HQ in Tripoli, the two sides also discussed the activation of agreements between the two parties in the same field in the past years and the joint committees since 2009.



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Economy

CBL launches projects concerned with digital transformation

The Central Bank of Libya (CBL) has launched a set of projects concerned with digital transformation, banking system integrity, state financial sustainability, governance and capacity building.

This came during the Governor of the Bank, Sadiq Al-Kabir's meeting with a number of advisors and directors of departments in the bank on Monday.

The meeting also discussed a number of files related to contributing to moving the wheel of the economy according to the vision of the National Unity Government, according to the CBL media office.



Economy

Libya ponders more investments with France

The Libyan Minister of Economy, Mohammed Al-Huweij, has said the country was working on increasing investments with France as they stand now at 450 million dinars, which he thinks is below expectations.

Al-Huweij told French Radio Monte Carlo that Libya and France signed in the past several agreements that included double taxation, trade exchange, and investment, saying that the most important one was signed on October 12, 2010: a strategic partnership between Libya and France in political consultation, transportation, security, military and nuclear energy cooperation.

Al-Huweij indicated that Libya aims to implement an investment plan to diversify economic growth and break away from utter dependence on oil, saying the plan focuses on renewable energies, services, agriculture, and industries to increase the GDP from 40 billion dollars to 250 billion a year, adding that this needs cooperation with the European Union and other countries.

"Libya is an aspiring country that has a strategic location within the Mediterranean region, which helps attract more investments from France between the two countries' private sectors. This includes opportunities in agriculture in the south. We have agreed with France on implementing a mechanism via the reactivation of the High Joint Committee and subcommittees." He further explained.

Economy

Moscow seeking to establish Russian-Libyan cooperation in various fields



The Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mikhail Bogdanov, discussed with the Libyan Ministers of Finance, Khaled Al-Mabrouk, and Higher Education, Omran Al-Qib, methods of establishing joint Russian-Libyan cooperation, including that of trade, economic investment, and humanitarian fields.

On the side-lines of the 24th St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, Bogdanov, Al-Mabrouk, and Al-Qib stressed the necessity to ensure security and coordinate efforts to advance the political process in the country.

The meeting stressed the importance of implementing the road map, adopted by the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) in November 2020, including the holding of national elections scheduled for December 24 next.



Economy

Oil Minister says Libya aims to increase production to 4 million bpd

The Libyan Oil and Gas Minister, Mohammed Oun, said Libya aims to increase production to 4 million barrels per day (bpd) in one or two years at the latest, adding in an interview with French Radio Monte Carlo that Libyan oil sector and French firms have agreed on such an ambition in a visit for a Libyan government delegation to Paris.

The Oil Minister said they had briefed French oil firms, especially TOTAL, on the future plans that can achieve the aims of increasing oil production in Libya, confirming that no contracts had been signed, but only some agreements in place were revised.

He said French TOTAL has agreements with Libya and this helps both sides to restore some oilfields that have been destroyed in conflicts and get them up and running, referring to working on restoring Al-Mabrouk oilfield to produce 40,000 bpd.

"We aim to develop and repair oil facilities to allow Libya to have a bigger share on the global oil market." He added.

Meanwhile, the Libyan Prime Minister Abdul-Hamid Dbeibah visited France last week and expressed hopes that Paris would resume work on suspended projects, activating the Libyan-French joint committee that was shelved in 2002.

Opinions

'Al-Saddrat' of Military Parades

By Abdullah Al-Kabir, a Libyan writer



"Military parades are a type of dance similar to ballet. It is an expression of having power, in other words, it is something that says I am ugly and no one would dare laugh at me for it" (George Orwell)

The march of human civilization has known military parades since the ancient civilizations in the Mediterranean basin. In the early beginnings, the purpose of its establishment was not to display the military muscles of the state or empire. Rather, it organized spontaneously when bidding farewell to the armies heading for war or receiving them at the gates of cities upon their victorious return. The training sessions for soldiers in the Roman Empire included a daily military parade for about five hours, during which military units, with all their weapons and equipment, traveled a distance of 30 kilometers, in regular columns. Over the centuries, parades developed and had their own specific days and ceremonies, when leaders of armies, states and empires realized their benefits in instilling the values of teamwork, discipline and commitment, and also in sending messages to enemies at home and abroad.

History books mention the keenness of the Abbasid Caliph Abu Jaafar al-Mansur to hold military processions and personally supervise their preparation. He was wearing war clothes and following it from above his own platform, and the caliphs after him followed his path. However, Al-Rasheed, Al-Ma'mun and Al-Mu'tasim continued to parade their armies on horseback, and the city of Samarra was a military base in which the Caliph al-Mu'tasim Billah intended to build his palace to include a platform that overlooks an arena for military processions.

One of the traditions of the Ottoman Empire was to highlight the manifestations of strength by displaying military teams when receiving ambassadors, and when the sultan went out to visit the states. The July 14 parade in France is considered one of the oldest continuous parades until the present era, and symbolizes the unity of France after the state of division it suffered after the German war in 1880. The practice of parades continued, took root, developed and was associated in most modern countries with national holidays.

Showing the signs of strength to the enemy or the opponent is the main goal of the military parade, as the leaders realize that showing the large organized military crowds, with advanced military equipment, is enough to deter the external enemy. Within the framework of mutual deterrence between America and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, their military parades carried a short mutual message that said. I am capable of destroying you and erasing you from existence.

Avoiding war, if there is a way, is also one of the goals of the military parade. When the Muslim army advanced to conquer Mecca, the Prophet, peace be upon him, preferred to conquer it peacefully, with his prior knowledge of the existence of an extremist wing inside Mecca led by Ikrimah and Safwan bin Umayyah, preparing for armed confrontation and inciting it, so Al-Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet confined Abu Sufyan in the strait of the valley to review the army Al-Fateh, and when he saw the enormity of the army, he commented saying: "No one has the power to confront these people, the king of your nephew has become great, Aba Al-Fadl". And he returned back to Mecca astonished to say to its masters, hesitating between surrender and confrontation that Mohammad has brought you what I will not accept for you, and this is what the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, wanted. The army paraded in front of the master of Mecca to realize that the choice of war would not be in the interest of the Quraysh, so he would take the side that is not inclined to fight, with giving him the privilege of prestige in front of his people, "and whoever enters the house of Abu Sufyan is safe."

In view of the threats faced by countries despite their hatred of war, the military parade as well as the maneuvers are part of the strategy of deterrence that is less costly than the war, and the industrialized countries consider it an opportunity to display and promote their latest military products or the modernization of previous weapons. Showing performs the same marketing function that seasonal exhibitions perform in other walks of life.

Military parades became common during the period of military rule in the Arab region, development rates declined, and poverty spread due to the inflated military spending at the expense of developing the productive and service sectors.

There is no longer any national goal for the military regimes except to expand the building of armies and transform the country into military barracks, and to carry out displays of power on all occasions. Despite the focus on the army, by arming it and raising its capabilities and combat efficiency, the Arab countries did not know advanced military industries. Most of the weapons were purchased from the industrialized countries, just like the 'Al-Saddarat' women in the women's parties at the Tripoli wedding, they are capable women who are relatives of the bride or groom who are keen to decorate with large quantities of gold necklaces, bracelets and earrings, and sit in a row at the forefront of the ceremony, and do almost nothing except eating and drinking and the air fan on their faces. A significant part of the gold of the Al-Saddarat is either borrowed or rented, and has no value in the economic cycle, because it is used only for the purpose of showing and bragging about the less capable women, and showing off with competing women within the family.

Opinions

In totalitarian military regimes such as the one in the Arab region, military parades have one goal, which is to warn the helpless people against any attempt to challenge the authority, openly oppose or even demand reform.

When engaging in external confrontations, these armies are destroyed in a few hours. The poet Amal Dunqul says in a poem (Commentary on what happened in Al-Wehdat camp)

I told you many times

The queues that pass by

In the review of Eid Al-Fitr and evacuation

The women cheer in the windows in awe

Don't make a victory

Despite the defeats, the military leaders do not stop celebrating and parading in preparation for new defeats. They do not feel defeat as long as they are steadfast in their positions. There is no defeat except that which leads to their fall from power, and there is no enemy for them except the oppressed peoples under their tyranny.

Why don't the generals of the Arab defeats win despite all this spending and focus on building armies, and maximizing military capabilities with the apparent weakness of the enemy sometimes? A basic condition for victory is missing without which victory cannot be achieved, and therefore even the semi-victories they have achieved are defeats in the final end. Egyptian novelist Bahaa Taher says, "You can rule people with fear and oppression, but the fearful cannot win a war, on the battlefield, they must be free".

In the midst of the historical transformation stage now underway in the Arab region, the rule of the military recedes and the peoples rise to overthrow them and send them to history museums, and what remains of their presence and show of strength is the glow of the end, just as it happens to giant stars when their gases explode in a massive combustion before they are extinguished and turn into forgotten black holes at the edge of the universe, and the rest of the fools and idiots whose minds were robbed of the offers of the tyrants and who lost their consciousness despite the severity of the defeat, and who thought that they were victorious in their battles, will realize that what they saw in the parade in the square is nothing but the ceremony of the Al-Saddarat of wedding, there is no difference except in the metal displayed, the gold on the chests of the Al-Saddarat, and the steel in the hands of the Al-Saddarat of military parade.

(Al-Sodra is a traditional dress for Libyan women/ Al-Saddarat are the women who are wearing it)

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

WHO launches program to strengthen Libyan capacities in response to COVID19

The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a training program to strengthen national capabilities in monitoring and evaluation capacities besides data analysis and interpretation for policymaking in Libya during COVID19.

"This training is part of the efforts of the Ministry of Health and NCDCLY to strengthen national capacities in response to the COVID19 pandemic in close cooperation with WHO," the organization's office in Libya stated.

Around 40 participants at the national and sub-national levels have joined the four-day online training, which kicked off in Tripoli Sunday.



Health

Partial sit-in in certain hospitals in Libya over pay rise

The medical staff at Al-Istiklal Hospital, Tripoli Central Hospital, and the University Hospital have entered into a partial strike for an entire week in response to the call by the General Syndicate of Libyan Doctors.

Sources from Misrata also reported that the medical staff of the Misrata Medical Center held a sit-in on Sunday in certain departments, beginning from 9am until midday; however, they provided ongoing treatment for the maternity unit and emergency patients.

Gharyan Teaching Hospital also began a partial sit-in, again with the exception of certain departments, according to the hospital's media office, whilst most other hospitals in the country continued providing normal coverage until now.

Health

NCDC opens Covid-19 vaccine portal for foreigners



The National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) has officially opened the second Covid-19 vaccine registration portal for foreigners residing in Libya.

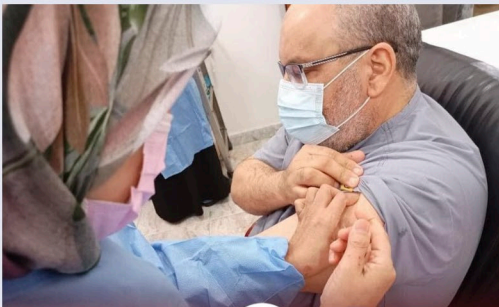
The NCDC invited foreigners of all nationalities without exception to sign up for vaccination slots on the link posted below. In a statement Wednesday, the center said it would roll out its vaccination exercise according to the priorities approved in the registration system for Libyan citizens.

A ceremony was held at the HQ of the General Authority for Communications and Informatics in Tripoli to mark the launching of the Covid-19 vaccine portal for foreigners, in the presence of the General Authority for Communications and Informatics chief, the NCDC head, and the media.

To register, please go to this link: <https://www.eservices.ly/Residents/EnRChc>

Health

Libya kicks off Covid-19 vaccination for pilgrims



Several municipalities have begun Covid-19 vaccination with English shots for people planning to perform Haj pilgrim this year the Director of the Vaccination Department at the National Center for Disease Control, Abdul Basset Ismayo, has confirmed.

Ismayo added in a statement Tuesday that those who registered in 2020 would be given priority.

According to the NCDC official, the municipalities received a sufficient stock of AstraZeneca vaccine, adding that the overall vaccine doses from the three types amounted to 240,000 shots.



Sports

Libyan Football Federation signs Spaniard coach Clemente for national team

The Libyan Football Federation (LFF) officially signed Spanish coach Javier Clemente to manage the national team. The signing was attended by the Head of the LFF, Abdelhakim Al-Shalmani, in a press conference in Benghazi.

Clemente replaces Montenegrin coach Zoran Filipović and returns for a second spin after leading the Mediterranean Knights to CAF's CHAN glory in South Africa in 2014 before he was sacked in October 2016 following Libya's 2018 World Cup qualifier loss to Congo 0-4.

Clemente told reporters after the signing that he would do his best to bring about positive results, saying after seeing most of Libya League matches this season, he would need more time to list the players to be called for the first team, in addition to Libyans playing overseas.

He also singled out the bad conditions of the Libyan stadiums, adding that he hadn't complained about LFF to FIFA for his financial dues but FIFA intervened as a mediator to settle the issue.

LFF didn't say how long Clemente's contract would last and how much money he would make, yet media sources said the contract was for one year up for renewal with a monthly salary of 50,000 euros. His first game is against Sudan in Doha in mid-June at the Arab Cup qualifiers ahead of the December tournament under the auspices of FIFA in Qatar.

Migration

Libya rescued over 9,000 migrants during this year



Libyan Coast Guard has rescued around 9,216 immigrants at sea this year, Libya's Interior Minister Khaled Mazen said on Monday during his meeting with the EU Commissioner for Internal Affairs, Ylva Johansson.

Mazen stressed that illegal immigration is not a Libyan issue but an international phenomenon that requires the cooperation of all to find solutions to the problem, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive approach to combat smugglers and enhance the humanitarian situation.

The minister explained that these figures cover the migrants rescued before this June, compared to 7106 immigrants during the past year (2020).

He called on the EU to support Libya and provide facilities in order to contain the phenomenon of illegal immigration.

"The gathering and repatriation centers are overcrowded and require speedy voluntary return flights and resettlement," Minister Mazen said.

Crimes

Libyan Deterrence Apparatus arrests ISIS fighter



The Libyan Deterrence Apparatus for Fighting Terrorism and Organized Crime (Special Deterrence Force) said it had arrested an ISIS fighter after being on the run for few years, adding that the man named, Ali Al-Adouli, fought for ISIS and was implicated in several crimes.

The Deterrence Apparatus added Saturday that Al-Adouli was known also for a 2016 crime in which he filmed and extorted a woman at a military camp used by "random armed gangs."

The footage of the woman caused a lot of controversy and ignited anger in Libya at the time. The Deterrence Apparatus said one of the men who appeared in the footage was arrested, while Al-Adouli fled for years before being detained this month.

The Libyan Deterrence Apparatus for Fighting Terrorism and Organized Crime was called Special Deterrence Force. In last December, the ex-Head of the Presidential Council, Fayez Al-Sarraj, ordered splitting the Deterrence Force from Interior Ministry under the new name.



Southern city of Ghuraifa holds first heritage festival

The Municipality of Ghuraifa, located in Wadi al Hayaa district south of Libya, has kicked off its first festival for heritage and arts under the slogan "Our stories, our heritage, our history," with the participation of interested associations, organizations, and folklore groups and bands in the region.

The opening ceremony took place last Saturday in which a large host of special guests were present, including the Ghuraifa's Mayor and an array of local officials and dignitaries of the region.

Besides the cultural performances, the festival featured a collection of paintings that depict the grandeur and nobleness of the region and its adherence to the cultural heritage.

Participants expressed their pleasure and support for such activities and stressed the importance of these events to spotlight the cultural diversity that characterizes the region and inspire the youth of this generation.



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weather

The Weather Channel

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Sat 12	28°/19°		Mostly Sunny	8%	NE 17 km/h
Sun 13	27°/19°		Mostly Sunny	19%	NNE 17 km/h
Mon 14	28°/20°		Sunny	15%	NE 18 km/h
Tue 15	30°/21°		Sunny	5%	ENE 19 km/h
Wed 16	31°/23°		Sunny	3%	E 23 km/h
Thu 17	31°/23°		Mostly Sunny	2%	E 25 km/h
Fri 18	30°/23°		Mostly Sunny	1%	E 27 km/h

Cartoon

Libyan Parliament



Photo of the Week



Features

The Desert Town of Sukna



It is a Saharan desert oasis town in the Fezzan region of southwest Libya. It is located 16.5 km southwest of the district capital Hun, in the Jufra District, and it rises about 315 meters to the south.

The natural springs support native date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) groves. Due to its reliable supply of water, it has been an important hub on the trans-Saharan route since prehistory.

It is considered one of the oldest places of population stability in the Jufra region, as its time stages included three successive civilizations, according to what some historical sources implicitly refer to and confirmed by the archaeological evidence remaining until now.

According to the 2006 census, its population was about 9,887 people.

Among the places that can be visited in Sukna

are the Katifa Park and the Wadi Washka dam. There are also important ruins in Sokhna, including the palace and the ancient mosque, whose construction dates back to the fifteenth century AD.

It is noteworthy that the valleys and mountains surrounding Sukna were among the most fertile natural pastures in the rainy years, which were visited by the owners of cattle and camels from the residents of Sukna and from the neighboring areas.

Sukna is the main source of water in Jufra Governorate. It also covers the needs of the region and the surrounding areas from the gravel used in the construction process. Studies also indicate that there are huge quantities of raw materials used in the production of cement, on which it is possible to establish a factory.

History

The aforementioned sources suggest that some ancient Libyan tribes settled in the city of Sukna during the first millennium BC, among them the Al-Basili tribe and the Nasamouni tribe, which had a prominent role in resisting the Greek and Roman invaders for several centuries, during the continuous alliance between them and the Makai tribe, which was settled in the regions of Tarhouna and Bani Walid and their continuous cooperation and communication with the Phoenicians in Carthage.

After Islam, during the eleventh century AD, waves of Arab migrations came to the Sukna region. These migrations have directly contributed to the Arabization of the region and its impact continues to the present time, as it established some villages and actively contributed to spreading the teachings of the Islamic religion.



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