

**Libyan Research & Studies Centre
organizes
The 6th Historic Studies Conference
Libya and the United Nations 1949-2019
From Adrian Pelt to Ghassan Salame: Seventy Years of Collaboration
and Misunderstanding
17-18 December 2019
Tripoli - Libya**

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 to end the war and maintain peace and security globally. Libya had not been among the signatory members to UN Charter. Libya at the time was not an Italian colony but was administered by Britain and France.

Only three years had elapsed from the establishment of this nascent organization before the Libyan case was tabled on the agenda of the General Assembly. The latter issued its resolution No 4\289 in November 1949 which stated that Libya would gain its independence within less than two years, under the auspices of the UN Commissioner Adrian Pelt.

After gaining its independence, Libya had become a sovereign state and accepted as a member of the UN. In this way the relationship between Libya and the UN was established and later such relations developed in several cultural, health, and security fields with main focus on development.

As the 70th anniversary of the Resolution No 4\289 approaches we may ask; can we recall those historic moments and also recall our experiences with the UN? Whether in terms of the experience of its representative Adrian Pelt and the International Advisory Council in Libya, in order to draw a comparison in the light of the ongoing presence and activity of the United Nations Support Mission in

Libya (UNSMIL) also for the sake of appraisal and assessment of that relations. Although, the interval between the first and current mission is a long experience of achievements and failure, understanding and misunderstanding between the Libyans of their various nomenclature, social components and ideological affiliations and the international organization performance in Libya yesterday and its current Libyan complexity, solutions and vision of its envoys in addressing the Libyan equation.

On the 70th anniversary of the official relations of the Libyans with the UN and its agencies we recall the contribution of the international organization in rehabilitating Libya and Libyans for the phase of the Libyan-nation state, one independent politically, constitutionally, economically and educationally and which indeed undeniably continued intensively in the post-independence period over the 1950s and 1960s. Thereafter, it continued to offer advice and counsel to the Libyan-nation state over the past seven decades. The presence of the UN organization in the Libyan scene left several achievements and a host of failures due to the misunderstanding of the role of this international organization in Libya and its relations with the Libyans.

‘Libya and UN’ a problematic title prompts an attempt to learn anew the relationship between the two parties with more scholarly objectivity without deceptive perceptions in an attempt to answer the essential questions:

- What is the nature of relations between Libya and the UN?
- What is the role of the UN in Libya?
- Has the UN succeeded in accomplishing its full mission in Libya or at least part of it?
- To what degree has Libya managed to make use of UN and its specialized agencies’ programmes?

- Libya in the eyes of the UN is it the same Libya as it is in the eyes of the Libyans?
- Has the Libya-UN relationship reached the stage of strategic partnership?

Perplexing questions, provoking further research and fact-finding tasks away from current political anxiety and fears, but based on the belief that **‘What has been achieved by the UN and its specialized agencies for Libya and the Libyans considered by all standards among the unique and outstanding successes for the organization following its establishment’** in spite of that question which is very familiar in the political literature as well as law and international relations, the question that looks into the degree of UN success in performing its role and realizing its goals and principles.

The idea and the topic presented by the **Libyan Research & Studies Centre** for objective and serious scholarly research based on primary sources and scholarly methodology at the 6th Historical Studies Conference for 2019 that proposes to the researchers the following themes:

Conference Themes

Theme 1: UN and Libyan case 1945-1949

- The Libyan cause at UN Corridors.
- UN Resolution Granting Libya its independence: The struggle and the Political background of the Resolution.
- International polarization over the Libyan cause at the international forum.

Theme 2: Libya and the International Advisory Council in Libya:

- Forming the International Council on Libya its deliberations on the Libyan issues.
- The Council and the Constitutional and Institutional Rehabilitations of the Libyan State.
- UN political efforts for the independence of Libya.

Theme 3: The Libyans and post-independence Specialized UN agencies

- The International Economic Council and Libya.
- UNESCO and its role in Libya.
- UNICEF and its efforts in Libya.
- WHO and its role in supporting the health sector in Libya.
- FAO and offering of agricultural expertise.

Theme 4: The UN among Libyan rivals: past and present attempts

- UN consensus on Libyans: successes and failures.

- The search for a new Libyan vision for the role of UNSMIL in Libya.

Theme 5: Towards a strategy for permanent partnership between Libya and the UN in the following fields:

- Peace building and prevention of conflict.
- Sustainable development, environment, health and education.
- Migration and protection of refugees.
- Protection of cultural heritage
- Relief during disasters.
- Counter-terrorism.
- Disarmament and proliferation prevention.
- Promoting democracy, human rights and good governance.
- Mine clearance.

Objectives of the Conference:

- Shedding light into the struggle for the independence of Libya and UN role thereon.
- An attempt for a better understanding of the UN role in Libya.
- An attempt to produce recommendations that could contribute to a new vision for a UNSMIL role in Libya.

Terms for submission of papers:

1. The papers shall be original and fulfil the recognized terms and standards of scholarly research.
2. The papers should be typed in Arabic using ‘Microsoft Word ‘and’ Simplified Arabic font 14’ and pages are indexed separately.

3. The researcher should submit a substract of the paper enclosed with his/her CV including contact address, no later than 18 September 2019. The complete paper should be submitted before 20 November 2019. It should be emailed in ‘ word file format’.
4. The topic should be original and unpublished before.
5. The papers will be subjected to assessment by the Scholarly Committee of the Conference. The participants whose papers are accepted will be notified.
6. The papers should be exclusively emailed to the email of the Centre: conference@lrsc.org.ly
7. The Scholarly Committee shall select the best approved papers for publication.
8. Opinion expressed in the research papers express the view of the authors and not necessarily the view of the Centre.

- **Time frame:**

1. Deadline for emailing abstracts and CVs of the researchers’ is 18 September 2019.
2. Deadline for emailing the complete paper is on 20 November 2019.
3. Date of the conference, 17-18 December 2019.

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