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## CHANGES IN LIBYA 2011 – 2019 POLITICAL ECONOMY, AUTHORITY AND LEGITIMACY

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**ABSTRACT:** Crisis in Libya started with Arab Spring protests and Libyan protest formed revolution and the result of this revolution was civil war. The civil war drove Libya in many changes it started from revolution (2011) and continued till present day. After fall of Muammar Gaddafi government, civil war started, instability and violence spread all over the country. In the absence of government, many armed groups were formed and each group started to control the area that they were/are present. Armed groups smuggled oil in internal and international black markets and they are making a lot of money. Central government and people did not get benefit from smuggled oil. Libya became a corridor for illegal refugees to the Europe. People from African countries come to Libya and from there they are transported by human traffickers to Europe and these groups are making huge money and it became a profitable market for them. Politician, armed groups and central bank employees did fraud in letters of credit and they were sending USD

Abroad and import the money in cash to Libya and sell USD

In black market. There is a big exchange rate between official and black market rate and by Selling imported USD, they are making huge profit. Every group and every tribe tried to control more area for their own profit and this drove the country in several civil wars. The war still did not finish and each group / tribe tries to establish their own authority on the area they control. Many countries are involved in Libyan war and each country try to turn the war in their own interest.

**INDEX-TERMS:** Libya, war, economy, authority, armed groups.

### INTRODUCTION

We have been witness for major changes in Libya's economy since fall of Muammar Gaddafi. The economic reformation is not going well because of countries security and political circumstances.

Before 2011, the main income of the country was coming from oil and gas export. Libya has the largest oil

Reserve in Africa and the top 10 largest in the world. Libya was exporting around 1.65 million barrels of oil per day and the main buyers were China, Turkey, Germany, Spain and Italy.

Revolution decreased profits from oil export. Before revolution the country's GDP was 74.77USD million and after revolution, it fell to 34.6USD billion. Libya's foreign exchange reserves remained untouched and it reached to 125 USD billion in 2012 but political problems and war declined it to 79USD billion in 2017.

The battle in 2014 which took place in Tripoli affected very badly political economy of the country. The conflict destroyed infrastructure such as International Airport of Tripoli and Brega oil facility. The conflict forced many countries to call back their diplomats and close their embassies, commercial companies and NGO also decided to leave Libya. Involved armed groups were trying to capture and control important areas for their economic interests. Armed groups were selling oil in black markets of the country and internationally. There is a gap between the official data and actual oil trade in the markets. Because of the uncertainty in banking system, almost half of the Libyans are not using banking system.

The economic crisis hit Libya in 2015 and the authorities decided to introduce austerity measures and meanwhile they decided not to pay salary to armed groups. The groups searched to create new revenue and they started trade of arm and ammunition, human trafficking, smuggling of oil in/out of country. Involved armed groups in fuel-smuggling earned more money and this triggered conflict between them.

A number of armed group leaders' fraud Letters of Credit via Central Bank of Libya. These leaders were paying bribes to corrupt officers and employees to help them for Letters of Credit. Mainly these Letters

of Credit fraud contained to import the declared things. They were providing false documents to the Central Bank to send amount of dollar abroad and then to bring the sum of money back to the country in cash and sell it on the black market. Some groups are involved in human trafficking and they were smuggling people to the Europe. They had members in Libyan coast guard and were helped by coast guard to smuggle people in Europe.

## METHODOLOGY

El Sayyid Prince Muhammad Idris Bin Muhammad Al-Mahdi As-Senussi is the founder of modern Libya and before that; the country was divided in Tripolitania, Fezzan and Cyrenaica provinces. Muammar Gaddafi overthrew him from the power [1].

Muammar Gaddafi ruled the country for 42 years (1969-2011). He renamed the country as Libyan Arab Republic. During his government, the state took control of all petroleum companies and the scope was to invest all the income in education, health and housing for everyone. Public education became free and the primary school was obligatory for everyone. Medical services were free for everybody but the government failed to provide houses for everyone. During Muammar Gaddafi government, the country's income raised and Libya became the 5th highest income country in Africa [2].

Arab Spring brought civil war in Libya in 2011. Rebels, who were fighting against the government forces, established National Transitional Council which was working in rebel-controlled areas. Multinational coalition led by NATO forces started to fight against government forces. The rebel forces overthrew Gaddafi from power and took control of the capital. Gaddafi was captured by rebels and then killed.

During Arab Spring in Libya, military members joined rebel forces and formed many military small

groups around the country. Some of the armed groups appeared during the war against the government forces and some were formed to protect their areas and homes from rebels and thieves. Each formed groups are different based on its influence, power, members, capability and size. Some armed groups are formed from criminals, thieves, extremists, and so on. Each group controls a part of the country and still they could not establish a single government.

The war against government forces ended in October 2011 but the armed groups refused to lay down their arms and each group tries to capture and control more area and they consider themselves as guardians of the revolution. The National Transitional Council called on all groups to join the Ministry of Defence, to be registered, and to become member of the Ministry of Defence and were promised to receive salary. Armed groups were registered and they became legal group in the country. Between these groups, General Khalifa Haftar was also included and he is one of the most powerful man in the country.

Military conflict between rebel groups did not stop and each group is trying to control more area. Major conflicts took place between elected government (in 2014), which is call Council of Duties or Libyan Government and General National Congress, which is controlling Tripoli. These two bodies tried to negotiate and divide the power but they could not agree [3].

Other countries such as Egypt, UAE, Qatar, Sudan and Turkey are involved in Libyan conflict and each country support a group. For example, UAE and Egypt are helping Council of Deputies and Turkey, Sudan and Qatar are helping General National Congress.

Several negotiation took place between rival groups in Libya since 2015 and there were some

development as well. The UN proposed a cease-fire between the rival groups in 2015 and after a long negotiation each group introduced and agreed for sending their representatives for further negotiation in Tripoli. In 2016, the General National Congress announced to deliver the power to the central government (they called it Government of National Accord) but still it is not clear when they are going to sign the agreement. In the same year, involved groups agreed to re-join the management of the oil export. Government of National Accord could not receive General Khalifa Haftar's support and representative in the unity government. For having upper hand in negotiation General Khalifa Haftar, captured two key oil terminals. Before war in Libya, there were nine oil terminals and because of the conflict, some of them did not work, in 2017, the rival groups agreed for increasing oil production and exports and they agreed to re-open all nine submission.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY

It is review of business, producing and their links with authorities, law and custom and also dividing of national resources and income. It concentrates on a country's economy among market and government forces. The inverse relation between unemployment and inflation can be manipulate fiscal policy by the state. States should work to develop a system that can help for a gradual shift in the sense of liberalism of market because private sector works better and their effort help to generate growth and provide more jobs for people.

On the other hands, political economy concentrates the results of international policies, world-wide economics, and other social systems such as communist, capitalism and so on. It also focuses on issues that can appear from international business, finances, connection/relation between rich and poor countries, activities and roles of multinational organizations and also the result of changing economy to globalization economy [4].

Analytical research and its approach to political economy is different based on each issues. There are many approach to a problem such as a). Mercantilists, b). Liberal, c). Structuralism theory, and so on.

a. Mercantilists – this approach is close to the reality, it concentrates on people and government interest and try to accomplish stability and power.

b. Liberal – this approach focuses on creating good links by people and governments according to the countries demand.

c. Structuralism – this approach has been taken from Marxist system and it figures out that how economic structure of society can have influence interests and links [5].

Each of the above approach has been used in different situation and based on each problem they have been implemented. The problems can be individual, in a country level or in international level. As an idea, if the authorities of the United States want to stop immigrant from Mexico, they should invest money (building factories, in agriculture and so on) there and this investment can bring benefit for both countries.

During cold war (Between US and Soviet Union) scholars were focusing and working on international relations and they used international political economy theories. Scholars mainly worked on international security and then they decided to add with it, economic security and the importance of it in the markets and the same time they included main player/ key player in trade such as international enterprises, banks (international banks) and so on.

## AUTHORITY

It is lawful power that one man/woman or group of people practice it over others. Authority is used to identify political legitimacy that entitle a person or group of persons to practice it. A stat appointed by people vote do it formal by judicial section and government becomes its executive section. Sometimes authority and power are consider

synonyms but authority means political legitimacy that gives possibility for a person to practice power of stat and power shows the possibility to perform a legal aim. However, authority is a potential of decisions-making and the right to formulate lawful conclusion or commitment and to put it in action.

Authority can be found in three forms such as Charismatic, Traditional and Legal Rational [5].

Charismatic authority- personal ability that make someone (for example a leader) especial or extraordinary. Such person is not only capable but also have ability of charisma to face any kind of challenges. Such power comes from the trust and unbreakable faith of his followers.

Traditional authority – it shows personal power and influence over others. Such person relies on rules and regulation that already exist. Hence, this person have dominant personality, the existed system in the society provides possibility to rule. Traditional authority is a reaction of daily routine.

Legal Rational authority – such authority is based on specific laws. In here personal ability is not important or required and everybody should respect and accept the laws that are already established. At the same time, society relies on this model of rationalization and the difficulty of issues need the emergence of bureaucracy [6].

## V. LEGITIMACY

It is a choice and it is collaborating and being agree with authority such as government or stat. A government can established only by indicating authority, legitimacy indicates a structure of government. Authorized people in the government has legitimate choice to practice power. For good governing, legitimacy of a government is very important and in absence of legitimacy a government will face many problems and even it can collapse. There are some cases in which government is not a legitimate one but survive since they are supported by foreign governments.

Legitimacy is an advantage for institution to prepare and implement their laws and policies. It is a value that people should accept and recognize it. In political science field, people understand and accept the authority of the state and the state has political control and power and each party (people and state) respect and understand their responsibilities. Legitimacy is divided in 3 sections: a) Traditional legitimacy, b) Charismatic legitimacy, c) Rational legal legitimacy.

- Traditional legitimacy – it bases on traditional culture and attitude. It has been accepted by people from the past and they have practiced it since long ago. It has been continued till now and some society still believe in it and practice it.

- Charismatic legitimacy – it has been taken from leaders by examples and leaders lead people and they are the main pillars of the system or government. Such government is basically weak from administrative and political point of view, since everything is related to the leader, if the leader dies or disappears in this case the system or government collapse. In this, if the leader will have a successor the charismatic legitimacy will continue.

- Rational legal legitimacy – it bases on institutional procedure, in which state institutions setup and impose law accordance with public interest. That is why most of laws are based on public interest and in some cases people representatives participate in meeting to express their opinion and interest [7].

## VI. AUTHORITY

IT IS LAWFUL POWER THAT ONE MAN/WOMAN OR GROUP OF PEOPLE PRACTICE IT OVER OTHERS. AUTHORITY IS USED TO IDENTIFY POLITICAL LEGITIMACY THAT ENTITLE A PERSON OR GROUP OF PERSONS TO PRACTICE IT. A STATE APPOINTED BY PEOPLE VOTE DO IT FORMAL BY JUDICIAL SECTION AND GOVERNMENT BECOMES ITS EXECUTIVE SECTION. SOMETIMES AUTHORITY AND POWER ARE

CONSIDER SYNONYMS BUT AUTHORITY MEANS POLITICAL LEGITIMACY THAT GIVES POSSIBILITY FOR A PERSON TO PRACTICE POWER OF STATE AND POWER SHOWS THE POSSIBILITY TO PERFORM A LEGAL AIM. HOWEVER, AUTHORITY IS A POTENTIAL OF DECISIONS-MAKING AND THE RIGHT TO FORMULATE LAWFUL CONCLUSION OR COMMITMENT AND TO PUT IT IN ACTION.

- AUTHORITY CAN BE FOUND IN THREE FORMS SUCH AS CHARISMATIC, TRADITIONAL AND LEGAL RATIONAL.
- CHARISMATIC AUTHORITY- PERSONAL ABILITY THAT MAKE SOMEONE (FOR EXAMPLE A LEADER) ESPECIAL OR EXTRAORDINARY. SUCH PERSON IS NOT ONLY CAPABLE BUT ALSO HAVE ABILITY OF CHARISMA TO FACE ANY KIND OF CHALLENGES. SUCH POWER COMES FROM THE TRUST AND UNBREAKABLE FAITH OF HIS FOLLOWERS.
- TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY – IT SHOWS PERSONAL POWER AND INFLUENCE OVER OTHERS. SUCH PERSON RELIES ON RULES AND REGULATION THAT ALREADY EXIST. HENCE, THIS PERSON HAVE DOMINANT PERSONALITY, THE EXISTED SYSTEM IN THE SOCIETY PROVIDES POSSIBILITY TO RULE. TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY IS A REACTION OF DAILY ROUTINE.
- LEGAL RATIONAL AUTHORITY – SUCH AUTHORITY IS BASED ON SPECIFIC LAWS. IN HERE PERSONAL ABILITY IS NOT IMPORTANT OR REQUIRED AND EVERYBODY SHOULD RESPECT AND ACCEPT THE LAWS THAT ARE ALREADY ESTABLISHED. AT THE SAME TIME, SOCIETY RELIES ON THIS MODEL OF RATIONALIZATION AND THE DIFFICULTY OF ISSUES NEED THE EMERGENCE OF A BUREAUCRACY [8].

## VII. POLITICAL ECONOMY IN LIBYA

During the Arab Spring in 2011 in Libya uprising gained ground, Barak Obama's government imposed sanctions on Muammar Gaddafi, his family and those who were close to him. The United States Treasury announced for seizing all Gaddafi's assets in the US. The main reason for seizing assets, to put more pressure on Gaddafi and to prevent him for using those assets. The assets which were seized valued 30 USD billion, this value is equal almost to half of Libya's sovereign wealth fund. The next day, UN adopted a resolution and asked all countries to seize Gaddafi and his family assets. The total amount of assets seized around the world valued 50-55 USD billion [9].

Those countries who seized Libya's assets announced, they will give those assets to Libyan people but they haven't been returned to Libyan due to uncertain condition and instability. In 2018, Libyan authorities asked for the release of assets which is seized in Belgium, later Libyan Investment Authorities announced that assets was paid to unknown beneficiaries and they could not receive them. Libyan assets remained seized in other countries and public funds continued to be used by different groups in the war.

The seized assets were used by the US to pave the way for attack on Libya. The US government announced for providing the assets to the rebels who were fighting against Gaddafi. Barak Obama declared, all options are available to use against Gaddafi to overthrow him. NATO attacked the regime and assisted the rebels to overthrow Gaddafi. As a result of NATO intervention in Libya, the country is divided between many armed groups and there is not any clear vision for the future of the country.

After fall of Gaddafi and in absence of central government, many armed groups and warlord started to take by force government and also Gaddafi's family property. Armed group members claimed that

during Gaddafi's regime, their land and property were taken and divided to others. Armed groups forced others to give their lands and property to them. There were many attempt by the residents to solve these issues peacefully but influential politicians and armed groups are refusing to handover the lands and property back to their owners. They consider these properties compensation for the armed groups who took part in revolution and killed Gaddafi [10].

Second civil war started in Libya in 2013, when a tribe leader (Ibraheem Jadhran) seized main oil terminals on the Mediterranean and demanded that central government should appoint him as prime minister and he must have control on oil terminals. This seized cost Libya 30 USD million per day. He wanted to declare his own government on east part of Libya. He tried to establish relation with the US and Russia to have their support. He ran a parallel oil and gas corporation based in Benghazi [11].

The situation drove the country in civil war. The Prime Minister warned to attack any tanker or ship which will carry sold oil by Ibraheem Jadhran. Besides the warning, Ibraheem Jadhran stared to sell oil and ships carried it out. The ships were registered in the UAE and later it shows that UAE wanted to help him. The US and the UK did not agree with this situation and they forced the ships to return to Libya. Ibraheem Jadhran forced was attacked and he was forced to retreat. But the conflict damaged oil infrastructure and for a period of time it did not work. Central government negotiated with the tribe to provide them better economic and social treatment. The tribe accepted and they did not support any more Ibraheem Jadhran. Ibraheem Jadhran blockade had bad consequence for Libya's economy and also exchange reserved downed from 108 USD billion to 57USD billion. The exchange rate was very unsustainable and fragile [12].

Libyan Audit Bureau in 2015 announced list of those people and companies who are involved in money smuggling. The list included 12 foreign

entities, twenty five Libyan entities and 25 individuals. They were smuggling USD by providing fake import transaction. Involved entities used approved Letters of Credit by Central Bank of Libya, for importing essential goods to Libya, instead of essential goods they shipped empty containers in Libya. The entities were selling USD in the black-market and making huge profit for exchange rate difference between USD and Dinar. For example one USD rate in black market was equal to ten Dinar but the Central Bank rate was one USD was equal to 1.3 Dinar. Other methods that used by smugglers, to get benefit from exchange rate in Libya, to use debit card scheme. They were using issued Visa cards by Libya's Central Bank, they were withdrawing cash in other countries at official rate and were bringing money in cash back to Libya and sell it black market [13].

In 2015, Libyan authorities took austerity measures which led to huge cuts in expenses. Fiscal expenses decreased up to 33% and public institutes' salaries were stabilized and huge subsidiary for essential goods were announced. Libyan Central Bank took measures against fraud for Letter of Credits and made it impossible for cheaters to get benefit from Letter of Credit by Central Bank.

General Khalifa Haftar head of Libyan National Army in 2017, announced for military personal involvement in investment and public works. The General took this step for better quality of work and to eliminate corruption. He formed administrative committee under leadership of Muhamad Madani Abdul Hafiz Al-Fakri, the former interior minister of the Al-Bayada government. He used Egypt's militarized army model economy, this system was implemented in Egypt and the result was very good. General Khalifa Haftar appointed his son as head of finance and investment department [14].

Those people who were involved in human trafficking and fuel smuggling were arrested, we have seen 80% decrease in human trafficking. In 2017 King of Smuggling (Fahmi Salim Ben Khalifa)

was arrested. He is a well known smuggler of oil and goods across Libya and he was sentenced for 15 years in jail. The value for smuggled oil by Fahmi Salim Ben Khalifa reached up to 4 USD billion. There is an estimate of 150 USD billion of oil and goods, smuggled annual from Libya to Europe. There are many fuel and human traffickers that are still active and they continue their activities.

Libyan authorities called on international community to sanction oil smugglers but because of their own interest they did not take any measure. According to Libyan authorities, 30-40% produced oil is smuggled from Libya. Libyan authorities announced, oil smuggling cost each year Libya's economy 450-750 USD million. Beside armed groups, companies, politician and Libyan employees are also involved in oil smuggling.

### VIII. AUTHORITY IN LIBYA

After 6 months of revolution, rebel forces entered in Libyan capital – Tripoli and took control of the power. Rebel forces were assisted by tribes' leaders and also by NATO. Rebel groups were formed from different tribes and background. Each group took control of different part of the city and later they competed to influence and control more area.

Rebels stole everything they seized and then they claimed reward for their participation in the war against Gaddafi. New established government in Tripoli offered them salary but they were asking for more power and control in the government [15].

Shortly after revolution, east part of Libya asked for autonomy and they wanted to form their own institutes, forces and so on. They blocked the main road, which was connecting Libya's east to west for forcing the new government in Tripoli to accept their wishes and the main time they were asking for more seats in parliament and more privileges in Libya's new constitution. Central government decided to give eastern more power and control but this

provoked other armed groups and they used their military influence for more power and control.

Forces in east Libya shutdown oil terminals to force Tripoli for more power and rewards. The shutdown continued nine months and cost Libya's economy seven USD million in revenue. The commander of the forces (Jadhran) was selling oil illegally and the money was used for by him and his forces. Jadhran received a large amount of money from Tripoli government and agreed to open oil terminals [16].

In 1969 General Khalifa Haftar joined military coup in the favor of Gaddafi and helped Gaddafi to take power of the country. In 1980 he defected from Libya and in 2011 he returned and joined the revolution. He concentrated for creating his own circle of support from former military officers and his tribe. Then he asked for a new government in Tripoli to be established. Khalifa was accused for coup against the central government and was announced to be taken action against him. Some considered Khalifa's maneuver, the same maneuver that was taken by General Sisi against Muhammad Morsi of Egypt [17].

General Khalifa Haftar in 2014 entered Benghazi and was supported by the military and resident of the area. People were tired of armed groups and they wanted to bring change and they their best choice was General Khalifa Haftar. He promised to establish a new army and they will be paid. He started his military operation against armed groups in Benghazi and he could to capture new area.

Central government in Tripoli condemned General Khalifa Haftar military action in Benghazi and they accused General Khalifa Haftar for taking power in Benghazi and then to start military action against central government in Tripoli [18].

After revolution in 2011, Tripoli was divided between armed groups. Armed groups weren't under control of the central government and their interest and rivalries many times led into violence. People in the capital did not want these armed group anymore

and they protested for their withdraw from the city. Two armed groups in 2014 started war in the city and one of these armed groups declared his loyalty to General Haftar Khalifa. The fight destroyed international airport of the capital and other important place. UN members, embassies, companies and businessmen decided to leave the country. The prime minister fled to east Libya and new prime minister was selected.

UAE and Egypt supported financially and military armed groups in Benghazi and they could to defeat General Khalifa Haftar forces and capture his command center in Benghazi. People in Benghazi did not support the armed groups because they could not establish peace and security and they were accused of violence, theft and kidnap. Armed groups could keep their union against General Haftar Khalifa and they were forced to withdraw from Benghazi but the war continued for many years [19].

In 2016, General Khalifa Haftar launched military operation against Ibrahim Jadhran who was controlling east Libya oil terminals. Oil terminals were very important for all involved parties in Libya and Haftar could use these terminals as useful bargaining tool against central government. General Haftar Khalifa forces occupied other areas as well in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

In 2019 General Khalifa Haftar attacked central government in Tripoli and he had gains as well. Turkey is the main supporter of Tripoli government and sent his forces to stop Khalifa forces. General Khalifa Haftar control most of the country and the central government control the capital. The fight still continues for Tripoli [20].

## VIX. LEGITIMACY IN LIBYA

Arab Spring led revolution in Libya and after revolution Arab League suspended Libya's membership in the league. France recognized the rebels as legitimate body and political arm. The UN allowed NATO forces to attack Libya's army

position in the favor of rebels and rebels started to get financial and military support from abroad. Gaddafi's government was overthrown and he was killed but his government overthrown and his dead did not bring peace in Libya and the war still continued between various groups around the country. The central government of Tripoli is supported by Turkey and the rival, General Khalifa Haftar is supported by many countries and each involved body tries to keep control on power [21].

In 2012, Libya held its first election after fall of Gadhafi. Election run for General National Congress that included 200 seat. The seats number were divided per zone based on size and demography. Beside the complex military and political situation, the election went very good and without any violence. The authorities persuaded women to participate in the election and to have their own representative. Women won 34 seats out of 200 and 42 years for the first time women have their representative in General National Congress. The winner of the election was Mahmood Jabril from National Forces Alliance group who won 80 seats and the remaining seats were won by different groups and individuals [22].

In 2013, General National Congress pave way for new constitution. They banned all Gadhafi's government high rank members to participate in any election or to have any representative. They asked from all armed groups to withdraw from cities and to return to their military bases or their own towns [23].

In 2018 first election took place for electing mayor in a number of cities. In 2019, 85 municipalities were witness of election but the democratic procedure faces may challenges especially from armed group that are not under control of the government. They are refusing to leave their positions and they are preventing new elected members to start their job [24].

In 2019, United Nation's envoy to Libya objected that House of Representative in Tripoli and State

Council of Libya are trying to take power in their own hands and they are keeping the political procedure hostage. They are not doing enough to solve political issues of the country and to put an end for political matters. UN envoy to Libya announced that Libyan authorities failed to pave way for country wide government and constitution election. He called on Libyan authorities to call for referendum and let the people to choose. He asked the authorities for holding election as soon as possible to select a fresh united government, in which all involved parties in Libya have their representative [25].

## CONCLUSION

International community should help Libyan Central Bank to improve its system and to collaborate with it for preventing any fraud. Central Bank and Finance Ministry should get help from international community to solve economic problems in the country and to rebuild Libya's fragile economy. Financial and administrative reforms are necessary and important for eliminating any fraud and black market. Authorities should take measure for eliminating of those elements that are involved in Letter of Credit and debit cards frauds. Libyan Central Bank should adopt new methods to eliminate step by step exchange black market and to fill the gap. Authorities should work hard to build and gain public trust in the country's financial and monetary system.

Libya's transformation started from 2011 and continue till present. Libyan territory is controlled by many armed groups and tribes. Different armed groups and politicians belong to different tribes with different background. These groups and politicians used military force for their demand and their position. Armed groups that are controlling Tripoli have different point of views, some of them have Islamic ideas, some are secular, some are armed groups who fought against Gadhafi regimes and some are defected military and intelligence service

of Gadhafi regimes. It is still unclear and almost impossible to say, who should be the next president of the country.

International players are also involved in Libya's conflict and each player support their own interest in the ground. Countries like Turkey, UAE and Egypt are directly involved in the military conflict in the country. Turkey's army is fighting in support of Central Government in Tripoli and some Turkey's soldier were killed during military conflict against General Hafter Khalifa. UAE and Egypt are sending their military plane to bombard Libya. International Community should force international players to get out from Libya and obliged them to put an end for their intervention. All involved parties in Libya should be forced by International Community to select new constitution and to elect a new president to lead the country.

With International Community support, smuggled Libyan oil should be stopped to reach to the black market. Involved countries in oil black market should be punished by UN and people who are involved in oil smuggling inside Libya should be arrested.

Libya became a corridor for illegal migrants from Africa to Europe. It is very clear that armed groups and politicians are involved. Involved people should be arrested and illegal migrant should be stop. It is only possible with the support of International Community and a strong central government in Tripoli. Human traffic is a profitable business but many migrants lost their life for reaching to Europe.

The complex situation and the lack of transparency in Libya and also involvement of many foreign players in the country which influence Libya's political economy, make it very difficult for those who are trying to improve the economy and to implement the law.

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