

# Libya daily security analysis report

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# Latest Developments

## Political Developments

- In an interview with al-Shar al-Awasar PM (GNS) Bashagha denied rumours that claimed that he had made a deal with PM (GNU) Dbeibah to resign from the GNS in exchange for the presidency of a sovereign security institution. Bashagha also commented on the UN's questioning of the HoR session that had granted a vote on confidence, claiming that this had contributed to other nations adopting a similar stance and failing to recognize the GNS as the legitimate government of Libya. On the removal of Wagner Group Bashagha added that this was a priority for the US and its European allies, but that the GNS would not be solely focused on the issue. **COMMENT:** Bashagha is likely to continue to take interviews and send a similar message of the GNS remaining in place until such times as an election is held. In real terms, there is little pressure on the GNS, given that it is a government with limited funding and therefore expectations are low. Furthermore, Bashagha recognizes that it is also a government that is a product of the transitional times and has no intention of attempting to extend its tenure, unlike many of his GNU contemporaries. The comments on Wagner group are of interest, even if not unsurprising. The GNS, and most Libyan entities, resent the presence of Wagner group in Libya, however, they do not view their removal with the same level of urgency as the West. In addition, any physical removal of Wagner group, would fall onto Libyan forces, who would potentially reject what they viewed as the implementation of a US policy by Libyan forces. **COMMENT ENDS.**
- SRSG Bathily is reported to have written to both HoR Speaker Aquila Saleh and the Head of the HCS, Khaled Mishri to offer the support of UNSMIL experts to the 6+6 committee. Bathily confirmed the UN's readiness to provide "technical and logistical support, as well as providing UN experts to help the 6+6 Joint Committee." And that he expected to "receive the response of the two chambers as soon as possible, given the need to start the meetings of the committee very soon." **COMMENT:** Bathily has been keen to maintain pressure and momentum with the HoR and HCS, given their track record of reaching an interim agreement of sorts, and then drawing out subsequent negotiations with no definitive outcome. The offering of assistance appears both as a practical measure in dealing with the legal technicalities of the drafting of election laws while also removing the potential for either the HoR or HCS to build in continued delays concealed behind the opaqueness of their meetings. **COMMENT ENDS.**

## Security Developments

- Open sources reported a visit by the GNU CoS, Lieutenant General Mohammed Haddad to Benghazi on Apr 13. Haddad is expected to meet with his LNA counterpart Lieutenant General Abdel Nadhouri with the two expected to discuss the practical aspects of the unification of the military and the formation of a joint force. As part of this undertaking, the issue of the creation of a single chain of command is expected to be discussed. **COMMENT:** The meeting represents one further step on the road to reunification, and while the last two meetings of the JMC 5+5 were hailed as a success, they were primarily symbolic in their scope. This meeting appears to be an initial step at confronting both the administrative challenge of reunification as well as the ever-contentious issue of the chain of command. Little will probably be released on the outcomes that emanate from the meeting, however, this should not be read as a failure to move the process forward, but rather that the technical nature of the work does not lend itself to public scrutiny in an unfinished state. **COMMENT ENDS.**

## Regional Developments

- During his visit to Greece, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Shameh Shoukrey confirmed Egypt's support to restore Libya's "unity, stability and full sovereignty through intra-Libyan consensus." Shoukrey also claimed that Egypt had achieved "successive accomplishments" through communication with all Libyan parties. **COMMENT:** Shoukrey is now expected to travel to Turkey and meet with his Turkish counterpart, Melvut Cavusoglu, with Libya being very much a key point of discussion between the two. **COMMENT ENDS.**

## Oil and Gas Developments

- The Libyan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Najla Mangoush, met with the Chairman of the NOC, Farhat Bengdara to discuss cooperation between the corporation and the ministry to activate agreements with international companies.

## Migration Developments

- The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) announced that 4,300 illegal immigrants had been rescued by Libyan authorities in 2023. It also estimated that there were 4,261 illegal migrants in detention centres throughout the country.

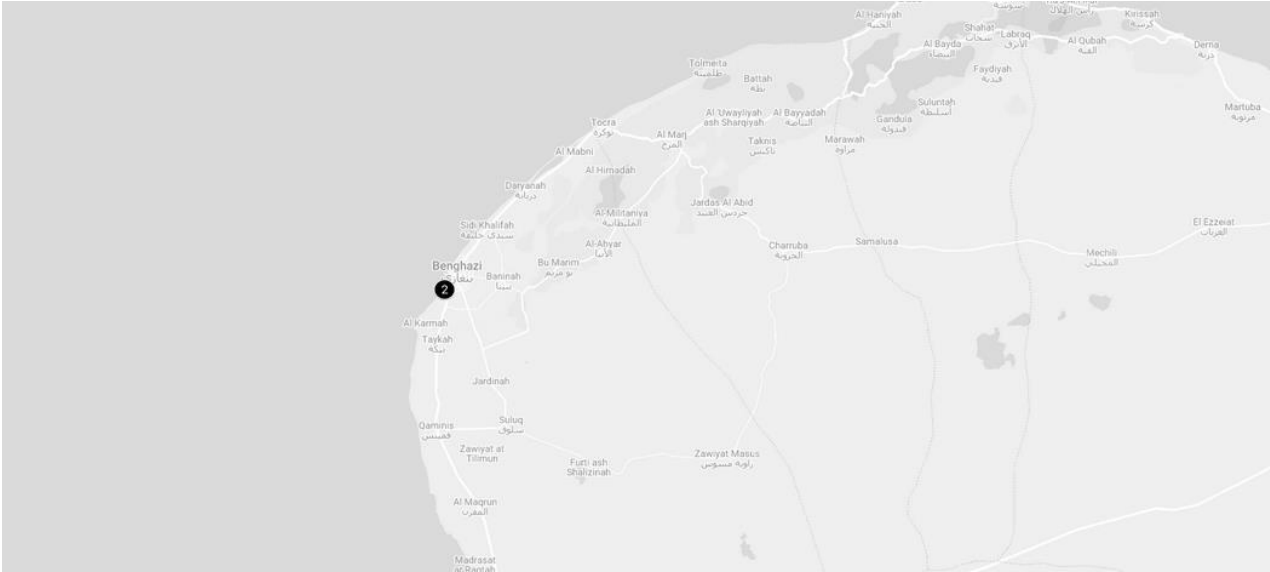
# Significant Incidents

## Tripolitania Region



**1. Security Operation - Apr 13 03:00, Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiya:** Personnel from the Zawiya Joint Operations room closed three petrol stations in the Bir Tarvas area and ordered that they no longer be supplied by the supply companies. The operation is part of a wider crackdown along the northwest coast targeting illegal fuel supply.

## Cyrenaica Region



**2. Arrest - Apr 12, Benghazi Province, Benghazi:** The General Department of the Electric Police chased a car which subsequently crashed into the perimeter wall of Benghazi North Power Plant. A quantity of copper wiring was seized.

## Fezzan Region

NSTR

## Offshore

NSTR

# Outlook

## Short Term Outlook

- Libya remains locked in a political impasse with two governments, both of which are slowly weakening. The House of Representatives (HoR) and the High Council of State (HCS) continue to dominate the current political scene, with their efforts to resolve key issues like the constitution taking centre stage. SRSB Abdoulaye Bathily is attempting to wrest some control away from the two entities in a bid to make progress towards elections in 2023, however, they continue to enjoy the support of key regional and international backers. Various factions are beginning to position themselves for expected change in 2023 as the UN continues to push towards elections, while regional and global issues, not least the Ukraine offensive, continue to shape the international communities' agendas in Libya.
- The security situation in and around Tripoli remains fundamentally unstable. After significant changes to the capital's security makeup in August and September 2022, new faultlines are emerging as militia commanders continue to consolidate their positions. This includes expanding their influence through ministries and other state apparatus. In addition, plans to reconstruct Tripoli International Airport threaten to destabilise the delicate balance of power in the city with Misratan entities looking to claim significant influence over the location. The resurgence of Jihadist Salafism in Tripolitania is also a potential source of destabilisation, one which is currently being felt in Tajura and along the north-west coastline. This instability along the coastline may be positively impacted by efforts in Zawiyah to reorganise armed groups which could increase cooperation. Armed groups in Tripoli continue to be empowered via financial, military, and political means, ensuring they will continue to exert significant influence over the political situation.

## Medium to Long Term Outlook

- The solution to Libya's political impasse remains elections for many stakeholders with UNSMIL attempting to develop a new pathway. Realistically, the path to elections in 2023 will be fraught with difficulties however, there is a real chance that much-needed groundwork could be achieved. While UNSMIL heads efforts towards elections, other international stakeholders are prioritising more short-term objectives as they look to shape not just Libya, but regional and global issues.
- Terrorist groups remain active but contained in Libya. Islamic State (IS) will continue to present a threat to security forces, primarily in the south, and may re-establish the capability to mount sporadic attacks along the coastline in the future. The group continues to suffer from years of attrition and is more likely focused on providing support for more active IS theatres in sub-Saharan Africa. Al-Qaeda-aligned groups remain active in the country with their integration into societies in the south and some armed groups in the Tripoli area potentially posing a longer-term issue for Libya.

# Key Dates

Date	Occasion	Comment
April 22 - 24, 2023	Eid Al-Fitr (+/-)	Public Holiday
May 01, 2023	May Day	Public Holiday
June 27, 2023	Arafat Day	
June 28 – 30, 2023	Eid Al-Adha	Public Holiday
July 19, 2023	Islamic New Year	Public Holiday

September 16, 2023	Martyrs' Day	Public Holiday
September 27, 2023	The Prophet's Birthday	Public Holiday
October 23, 2023	Liberation Day	Public Holiday
December 24, 2023	Independence Day	Public Holiday

# Acronym List

AQ - Al-Qaeda  
BDB – Benghazi Defense Brigade (Al Qaeda-aligned – AAS and RSCB associated/umbrella group)  
CBL – Central Bank of Libya  
CESF - Constitution and Election Support Force  
CNI – Critical National Infrastructure  
DACOCT - Deterrence Apparatus for Combating Organized Crime and Terrorism (SDF)  
DDR - Disarmament, demobilising and reintegration  
GASO – General Administration of Security Operations  
GACS – General Administration of Central Support  
GECOL – General Electricity Company of Libya  
GMMR – Great Man-made River  
GNA – Government of National Accord (2016)  
GNC – General National Congress (2012)  
GNS – Government of National Stability (2021)  
GNU – Government of National Unity (2021)  
GTUC - Greater Tripoli Union Council (Tripoli militias and others, established in June 2020)  
HCS – High Council of State (Tripoli-based)  
HNEC – High National Elections Commission  
HoR – House of Representatives (Tobruk-based)  
IDF – Indirect Fire (mortars/rockets)  
IDP - Internally Displaced Persons  
IED - Improvised Explosive Device  
IOC - International Oil Company  
IS - Islamic State  
JMC – Joint Military Commission  
LIFG – Libyan Islamic Fighting Group  
LNA – Libyan National Army  
LPA – Libyan Political Agreement (2015)  
LPDF - Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (2020)  
LROR - Libyan Revolutionary Operations Room  
MoD - Ministry of Defense  
MoF - Ministry of Finance  
MoFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
MoI - Ministry of Interior  
MoJ - Ministry of Justice  
MoO - Ministry of Oil  
MoT - Ministry of Transportation  
NFDK - No Further Details Known  
NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation (aid/charity)  
NOC – National Oil Company  
NSG – National Salvation Government (GNC)  
NSTR - Nothing Significant To Report  
P3+2 – France, Germany, Italy – UK, US  
PC – Presidency Council  
PG – Presidential Guard  
PFG - Petroleum Facilities Guard  
RPG - Rocket Propelled Grenade  
RTA - Road Traffic Accident  
TIP – Tripoli International Airport  
SSA – Stability Support Authority  
SAF - Small Arms Fire  
SDF – Rada Deterrence Force/ Special Deterrence Force/ Rada  
UXO - Unexploded Ordnance



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