

Committee: ECOSOC

Topic: Promoting Green Jobs and the Transition to a Green Economy

Country: Libya



Libya is an Arabic country in the Maghreb region of North Africa. Libya is adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea to the north. Its neighbours are Algeria, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Egypt and Tunisia. Libya is the fourth largest country in Africa and in the Arab world with 1.8 million km². Libya has a population of over 7 million inhabitants with 97% of its population being Sunni Muslims, its capital and largest city is Tripoli. Libya has the 10th-largest proven oil reserves in the world. It's a member of the following international organisations: the African Union, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Arab League, the United Nations, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, and OPEC.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the six main organs of the United Nations established in 1945. ECOSOC's goal is to promote economic cooperation between countries, to promote sustainable development so as to forge consensus between countries and to achieve internationally agreed goals.

After the dictatorship of Gaddafi in Libya and several conflicts, Libya is a prime example of a developing country that can follow the way of sustainable development and ecological preservation if the adequate systems and aid to sustainable development are put in place. Otherwise the only other way to economically develop Libya is via exploiting its major oil fields pushing it away from a green economy.

The complex political situation in Libya and its recently met stability means that its future is still influenceable and prone to changes if there are solutions that are pragmatic and viable in Libya such as investment programs and incentives funded by the UN for promoting green jobs and a transition to a green economy.