

Position paper for the General Assembly 2

The topics before the United Nations (UN) General Assembly are: implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1) and designing Effective Policies and Institutions to Reduce Inequalities (SDG 10). Libya looks forward to working multilaterally with Member States in addressing these issues at the upcoming conference.

I. Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

Signed in 2015, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda aims at rethinking how member states finance Development around the world and within their own territory. Financing for Development is a burning topic when it comes to many developing countries, particularly Member states from Africa, including Libya. Signing that resolution bespeaks Libya's willingness to address this serious issue, the same willingness Libya showed when it agreed to the Monterrey Consensus in 2002 and the Doha Declaration in 2008. The conditions of development are increasingly getting better but many inequalities remain strong and need to be effectively addressed.

Libya calls upon all the member states to fulfill their commitment to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and to struggle in order to implement each policy, as dystopian as it may seem. More particularly, Libya would like to insist on some particular points of the Agenda that really matter. Libya calls upon all the member states to be willing to implement the point 7, 8 and 9 of the Agenda, which are: providing a specific help to member states in critical situations concerning children's rights, providing a specific help to member states in particular situations and considering their singularity when it comes to many issues related to development and finally, respecting national sovereignty and avoid interfering too much when it comes to national policies

II. Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)

The Green Economy can be defined as an inclusive economy that has a social, human and economic impact while protecting the planet. Studies show that we would need three or four other planets if the Western lifestyle were adopted by every member state around the world. Many specialists are convinced that a green transition would help reduce poverty but also guaranty a decent economic growth.

Libya has already shown its goodwill to implement eco-friendly measures as it signed the COP 21 agreement and participated to the international negotiations. However, Libya denies the United Nations' (UN) work in its current form. Not only is the work highly favorable to Western Countries but it also is dystopian. Libya is convinced that the Green Economy can help eradicate poverty. Libya firmly believes that the planet can be recognized fundamental rights. Thus, Libya is ready to reach a compromise with other Members States if some amendments are made. Libya calls upon Members States of the South to defend their

particularity and their right to develop even if it means polluting more than Western Countries because they had their chance to develop and now it is our turn.

III. Designing Effective Policies and Institutions to Reduce Inequalities (SDG 10)

Development relies on effective policies and institutions that guarantee equality for all. Many so-called developing countries suffer from a lack of effective institutions that lead to many inequalities among their citizens. Corruption and red tape are plagues that often undermine the grant policies that various governments wish to implement.

Libya was a dictatorship and is undoubtedly now bogged down in a civil war. However, this represents an outstanding opportunity to start from scratch, again. Libya was and is still dependent of petrol. Before, it represented 45% of the GDP. With the civil war, this figure decreased a lot but petrol remains a major resource for Libya.

Libya and the government of Tripoli back every intent of policies and institutions exposed by Member States. However, Libya is not able to consider a development program such as the old Washington consensus. When looking to the future, policies and institutions need to be inclusive. They need to fully reckon each member state's specificities and singularities. They need to be shaped according to the needs of all the state members. Rebuilding Libya's institutions is a great challenge for Western countries to prove that their alleged universal development model works. Thus, Libya is open to negotiation and keen on an agreement.