

White Paper:

Environmental Legislation in Libya

- Biodiversity: Facts and Challenges

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Introduction

Libya, with its vast deserts and coastal areas, is home to a wide variety of flora and fauna. However, the ongoing security situation in the country has posed significant challenges to protecting and conserving the country's biodiversity. This white paper aims to provide an overview of the legal framework, challenges, and recommendations for protecting and conserving biodiversity in Libya.

Legal Framework

Libya has a number of laws and regulations in place to protect and conserve biodiversity. The Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Law of 20XX is the main law governing this area. The law includes provisions for the development and implementation of a national biodiversity strategy, the establishment of protected areas, and regulations for hunting and trade of wildlife, and land-use management.

In addition to national laws, Libya is also a party to several international conventions and treaties that relate to biodiversity, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Mediterranean Sea Protection Treaty, and the Convention on Migratory Species.

Challenges

Despite the legal framework in place, a number of challenges have hindered the effective implementation and enforcement of biodiversity conservation measures in Libya. The ongoing security situation in the country has made it difficult to access and monitor protected areas and to enforce laws and regulations. In addition, limited funding and capacity have limited the ability of the government and NGOs to take effective action to protect and conserve biodiversity.

Another key challenge is the degradation of coastal and marine habitats, caused by pollution and the overuse of resources. Sewage and other forms of pollution have led to the degradation of the Mediterranean Sea, which is home to a rich diversity of marine life.

Reported Violations

In recent years, there have been numerous reports of violations of environmental laws and regulations in Libya. One major concern is illegal hunting and poaching of wildlife, which has led to the decline of many species, including the critically endangered scimitar-horned oryx, addax and dama gazelle.

Another issue is the illegal trade in protected species, including birds and reptiles, which is driven by the demand for wild animals as pets or for traditional medicine. The current security situation in the country has made it difficult for authorities to effectively enforce laws and regulations against illegal hunting and trade.

There have also been reports of illegal logging in protected areas and of overgrazing of pastureland, which has led to the degradation of ecosystems and the loss of biodiversity. The illegal cultivation of crops in protected areas has also been reported, which contributes to the destruction of ecosystems and to the loss of biodiversity.

Marine pollution is also a major concern in Libya, caused by the discharge of pollutants into the Mediterranean Sea, including sewage, agricultural and industrial waste, and oil spills. Such discharges have resulted in the degradation of coastal habitats and the loss of biodiversity.

In addition to these issues, the ongoing conflict and insecurity in the country makes it difficult for conservation efforts to take place, and also hinders the ability of the government to effectively enforce environmental laws and regulations. Furthermore, inadequate funds, limited resources and weak capacity of the relevant authorities, make it difficult to address these issues and to protect the environment and biodiversity.

All these violations have a negative impact on the biodiversity, ecosystems and natural resources of Libya. It is important that the relevant authorities and stakeholders work together to address these issues and to take the necessary measures to protect and conserve the environment and biodiversity in Libya.

Another area where environmental violations have been reported in Libya is in the oil and gas sector. The country is rich in oil and gas resources, but the extraction and production of these resources has led to pollution of the air, land and water, as well as damage to biodiversity.

For example, oil spills have been reported, which have resulted in the pollution of coastal habitats, which has serious impacts on marine life and on the livelihoods of local communities. Additionally, the flaring of natural gas associated with oil production results in the release of large amounts of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere, which contributes to climate change and air pollution.

In addition, The illegal extraction of natural resources, including sand, gravel, and rock, has become a major problem in Libya, as it leads to the destruction of ecosystems and wildlife habitat. This also puts at risk the country's heritage, as these activities often take place in archaeological sites and historic landmarks

Another problem is the illegal dumping of waste, which has become a serious environmental and public health problem in many parts of the country. Improper disposal of waste can lead to the contamination of soil and water resources, as well as air pollution, which poses a threat to human health and the environment.

Overall, the environmental violations in Libya are quite severe, and have a negative impact on the country's biodiversity, ecosystems, and natural resources. It is important that the relevant authorities take steps to address these issues, and that they work with NGOs, the private sector, and local communities to find sustainable solutions.

Examples of environmental violations that have been reported in Libya in the past, which include:

- Illegal hunting and poaching of wildlife: The hunting of protected species, such as the scimitar-horned oryx, addax and dama gazelle has been reported in Libya. This has led to the decline of these species and has negatively impacted biodiversity.
- Illegal logging: Illegal logging in protected areas and overgrazing of pastureland has been reported in Libya, which has led to the degradation of ecosystems and the loss of biodiversity.
- Illegal trade in protected species: The illegal trade in protected species, such as birds and reptiles, driven by demand for wild animals as pets or for traditional medicine has been reported in Libya.
- Marine pollution: The discharge of pollutants into the Mediterranean Sea, including sewage, agricultural and industrial waste, and oil spills has been reported in Libya, which has resulted in the degradation of coastal habitats and the loss of biodiversity.
- Oil spills: Oil spills have been reported in Libya, which have resulted in the pollution of coastal habitats, which has serious impacts on marine life and on the livelihoods of local communities.
- Illegally extraction of natural resources: Illegal extraction of natural resources, including sand, gravel, and rock, has become a major problem in Libya, as it leads to the destruction of ecosystems and wildlife habitat.
- Illegal dumping of waste: Improper disposal of waste can lead to the contamination of soil and water resources, as well as air pollution, which poses a threat to human health and the environment in Libya.
- Illegal and unsustainable hunting and fishing practices have been reported, leading to the decline of marine and terrestrial species populations and destroying habitat.
- Deforestation and desertification caused by overgrazing, which can lead to soil erosion, loss of plant cover and decrease in water resources.
- Air pollution from the burning of fossil fuels and industrial activities can lead to health problems for local residents and acid rain.
- Pollution of water resources from industrial, agricultural, and domestic activities, as well as oil spills, can lead to the loss of fish and other aquatic species, as well as drinking water contamination.
- Illegal activities such as the extraction of sand, gravel, rock and other construction materials, which can lead to the loss of habitat and natural resources.

International support to Libya

There have been various efforts by international organizations and governments to support environmental conservation and sustainable development in Libya. Here are a few examples:

- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been working with the Libyan government to support environmental protection and sustainable development in the country. This includes initiatives to promote sustainable management of natural resources, to reduce pollution and waste, and to promote environmental awareness.
- In partnership with the Libyan government, The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has been working on conservation and sustainable development programs for many years. These efforts include promoting sustainable management of marine and terrestrial protected areas, as well as efforts to combat wildlife poaching and illegal trade.
- The World Bank has been providing financial and technical assistance to Libya to support environmental conservation and sustainable development. This includes support for the implementation of national environmental policies and strategies, as well as the protection of biodiversity, and the promotion of sustainable use of natural resources.
- The European Union (EU) has been providing financial and technical assistance to Libya in the field of environment and biodiversity conservation. This has included support for the protection of wetlands and coastal areas, as well as for the conservation and sustainable management of marine and terrestrial protected areas.
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been providing financial and technical assistance to Libya to support environmental conservation and sustainable development. This includes efforts to promote sustainable land and water management, as well as to reduce pollution and waste.

These are just a few examples of international support for environmental conservation and sustainable development in Libya. However, it's worth mentioning that the current political and security situation in the country has made it difficult for international organizations and governments to provide comprehensive and sustained support.

Recommendations

To address the challenges faced in protecting and conserving biodiversity in Libya, the following recommendations are made:

1. Increase funding and capacity building for conservation efforts: Increased funding and capacity building for government agencies and NGOs working on biodiversity conservation is crucial to effectively protect and conserve biodiversity in Libya.
2. Improve law enforcement: The government should take steps to improve the enforcement of laws and regulations related to biodiversity, including by increasing patrols in protected areas and increasing penalties for violations.
3. Address pollution and overuse of resources: Measures should be taken to reduce pollution, including by regulating and controlling the discharge of sewage and other pollutants, and by promoting sustainable use of natural resources.
4. Engage local communities: Local communities should be engaged and involved in conservation efforts, as they can play an important role in protecting and conserving biodiversity in their area.
5. Enhance international cooperation: Libya should engage in international cooperation with other Mediterranean countries to jointly address shared issues such as pollution and overuse of resources, which could help to protect the Mediterranean Sea and its biodiversity.
6. Implement the national biodiversity strategy: The government should take steps to implement the national biodiversity strategy, which includes identifying and prioritizing conservation areas, protecting and restoring ecosystems, and promoting sustainable use of natural resources.
7. Promote environmental education and awareness: Environmental education and awareness campaigns should be carried out to educate the public about the importance of biodiversity, the negative effects of pollution and overuse of resources, and the role they can play in protecting and conserving biodiversity.
8. Encourage sustainable tourism: The government should promote sustainable tourism as a way to generate income and jobs for local communities, while at the same time protecting and conserving biodiversity. This can include ecotourism, wildlife tourism, and cultural tourism.
9. Improve data collection and monitoring: Improved data collection and monitoring systems should be put in place to track the status of biodiversity and the effectiveness of conservation efforts. This will help to identify areas of concern, target conservation efforts, and measure progress over time.
10. Create a monitoring and enforcement mechanism: A monitoring and enforcement mechanism should be put in place to ensure compliance with laws and regulations related to biodiversity conservation. This mechanism should include

regular inspections and audits of protected areas, penalties for violations, and a system for reporting and addressing complaints.

11. Encourage private sector participation: The government should encourage and support the private sector to get involved in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development through, for example, tax incentives, grants and subsidies, and other forms of support.

The implementation of these recommendations will require a coordinated effort between the government, NGOs, private sector, and local communities. By working together, it is possible to effectively protect and conserve biodiversity in Libya and ensure that the country's natural resources are used sustainably for the benefit of present and future generations.

In addition to the recommendations outlined above, it is also important to consider the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which Libya ratified in 1993. The CBD is an international treaty that aims to promote the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources. It sets out a number of specific goals and targets, including:

- The conservation of biological diversity
- The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
- The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

Under the CBD, Parties are required to develop and implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to monitor and report on their implementation. They are also required to take measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species and to encourage the conservation of endangered species.

Libya, as a party of the CBD, is required to develop and implement policies and measures to protect biodiversity, including by designating protected areas, promoting sustainable use of resources, controlling pollution and waste, and encouraging the participation of local communities. The Parties also have to share the knowledge and technologies that are necessary for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as traditional knowledge and technologies.

In summary, the implementation of the Environmental Legislation of Libya on Biodiversity in addition to the provisions of the CBD, is essential to preserving and

conserving the country's rich biodiversity and ensuring that it can be enjoyed by future generations.

In addition to the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Law and the Convention on Biological Diversity, it is also important to consider the provisions of the Law No. 15 of 2003 on the protection and improvement of the environment in Libya.

This law contains provisions related to the protection and preservation of the environment, including measures to control and prevent pollution, conserve natural resources, and promote sustainable development. The law establishes the Environmental Protection Authority as the main body responsible for enforcing environmental laws and regulations in Libya.

Under the Law No. 15 of 2003, the government is responsible for developing and implementing a national environmental strategy, and for establishing and managing protected areas, as well as for regulating activities that may have a negative impact on the environment. The law also requires the government to take measures to ensure that environmental impact assessments are conducted for proposed projects and activities. The Law No. 15 of 2003 also includes provisions for public participation in environmental decision making, by providing citizens with the right to receive information and participate in the decision-making process concerning the protection and improvement of the environment.

Furthermore, it allows citizens and organizations to file a complaint to the Environmental Protection Authority in case of violation of the environmental laws, and also it allows them to seek compensation in case of damage to the environment as a result of activities of individuals or companies.

It is important to note that the Law No. 15 of 2003 and the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Law complement each other and they both should be applied to provide comprehensive protection to the environment and biodiversity in Libya.

Conclusion

Biodiversity is an important natural resource in Libya, which plays a crucial role in ecological and socio-economic sustainability. Despite the legal framework in place, ongoing security situation and lack of funding and capacity has created challenges for the protection and conservation of biodiversity. This white paper highlights the importance of increasing funding and capacity building for conservation efforts, improving law enforcement, addressing pollution and overuse of resources, engaging

local communities, and enhancing international cooperation to effectively protect and conserve biodiversity in Libya.

Albudery Shariha

Albudery Shariha is a highly experienced attorney and legal professional, currently serving as the Managing Partner of Itkan Law Firm in Tripoli, Libya. He has over 15 years of experience working in the legal industry, with a focus on providing expert legal advice and professional services to multinational corporations and international governments.

Before joining Itkan Law Firm, Albudery worked as a Partner at Clyde & Co. from 2012 to 2016, where he gained valuable experience in handling complex cross-jurisdictional matters arising under Libyan law. Prior to that, he served as the General Counsel at the Libyan Investment Authority (LIA) from 2007. During his tenure at LIA, he developed an extensive network of regional and international affiliates, which he continues to leverage in his current role at Itkan Law Firm.

With his deep knowledge of Libyan law and his extensive network of professional contacts, Albudery is well-positioned to offer his clients top-notch legal services and expert advice. He is recognized for his ability to navigate the complex legal landscape of Libya, and his ability to help clients navigate the country's business environment with confidence and ease.

Albudery is committed to providing his clients with the highest level of service and is known for his integrity, professionalism, and dedication to his clients' success. He is known for his ability to help clients understand and navigate the complexities of the Libyan legal system, enabling them to achieve their goals in a timely and efficient manner.

"Legal Framework for Environment Protection in Libya: Constitutional Rules, Laws, and International Agreements"

"Environmental Regulations in Libya: An Examination of the Legal Framework for Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Preservation"

This passage provides an overview of the legislative framework in place for regulating the environment and managing natural resources in Libya. It examines the constitutional rules outlined in the Constitutional Declaration of 2011 and the Draft Constitution of 2017, which establish the state's responsibilities and obligations for ensuring a fair distribution of benefits from natural resources, preserving the rights of future generations, and promoting sustainable development. Additionally, the passage discusses specific laws and regulations for the preservation and protection of natural resources, such as alternative development projects, water management and renewable energy. The passage also highlights the inclusion of the Draft Constitutional Rule (7 January 2023) which lays out the state's obligations and measures taken to preserve and protect the environment and biodiversity, with a special emphasis on creating a healthy environment and establishing an Environmental Sanitation Fund.

The passage also highlights the absence of specific references to biodiversity and its preservation in the Constitutional Declaration of 2011. This lack of specific mention is notable in the context of the increasing importance placed on biodiversity and the conservation of ecosystems globally. The draft constitution of 2017 and the draft constitutional rule of 2023 both include references to preserving natural and biological diversity and compensation for damages caused, which suggest an increased attention on biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, there is also reference to laws and regulations that specifically pertain to protection and improvement of environment, prevention of oil pollution in sea water and management of water resources, ionizing radiation and protection against its dangers and the protection of pastures and forests. All these laws may be taken as efforts to preserve and protect the environment and biodiversity of Libya.

Additionally, it is worth noting that the passage also mentions international agreements which Libya is party of, such as the 1993 International Convention and the Mediterranean agreement, that provide a broader context for environment protection

and biodiversity conservation efforts in the country. These international agreements establish a framework for cooperation and coordination with other countries in the region, and can help to ensure that Libya's efforts to protect the environment and biodiversity align with regional and global trends and best practices. However, the passage does not provide any details about the specific provisions of these agreements and how they are applied in the Libyan context.

Overall, the passage provides a general overview of the legislative framework for environmental regulation and natural resource management in Libya, including constitutional rules, specific laws and regulations, and international agreements. While the focus of this framework seems to be primarily on natural resource management, it also includes some elements that relate to biodiversity conservation and environmental protection. However, more in-depth analysis and research would be needed to fully understand how these laws and regulations are implemented and enforced in practice.

It's worth noting that in order for these laws and regulations to be effective, there should be a robust system for monitoring and enforcement in place. Additionally, there should be adequate funding and resources allocated to support these efforts. Without proper monitoring, enforcement and funding, laws and regulations alone may not be sufficient to protect the environment and biodiversity in Libya.

Also, it's important to consider the practical realities of the country and the political and economic context. While the laws and regulations outlined in the passage may be well-intentioned, they may not be fully implemented or enforced due to a lack of resources or political will. Conflicts and instability in the country in recent years may have further hampered the ability of authorities to effectively protect the environment and biodiversity.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that involving the local communities and stakeholders, providing education and awareness raising activities and involving them in conservation projects can be vital in achieving sustainable conservation outcomes, which in turn can provide added support for the effective implementation and enforcement of the laws and regulations.

Introduction:

The protection and preservation of the environment and natural resources is crucial for the well-being of the nation and future generations. In Libya, a number of laws have been put in place over the years to regulate and safeguard the country's environment

and resources. These laws cover a wide range of topics including the prevention of pollution, regulation of water resources, protection of animals and trees, and organization of grazing and marine wealth exploitation.

Laws:

1. Law No. 15 of 2003 regarding the protection and improvement of the environment aims to safeguard the environment by addressing various issues such as pollution, natural resources management and conservation of wildlife.
2. Law No. 8 of 1973 regarding the prevention of oil pollution in sea water is implemented to prevent and control the environmental pollution caused by oil spills and other hazardous chemical releases into the sea.
3. Law No. 2 of 1982 regulating the use of ionizing radiation and protecting against its dangers, is put in place to ensure the safe and responsible use of ionizing radiation in the country, and protect people from its harmful effects.
4. Law No. 3 of 1982 regulating the exploitation of water resources, aims to manage and regulate the use and distribution of water resources, in a sustainable and equitable manner.
5. Law No. 5 of 1982 regarding the protection of pastures and forests, is put in place to preserve and protect the country's pastureland and forests.
6. Law No. 7 of 1982 regarding environmental protection is aimed to safeguard the environment and regulate activities that may cause harm to the environment.
7. Law No. 13 of 1984 regarding provisions relating to public hygiene, is implemented to promote public health and sanitation.
8. Law No. 17 of 1985 regarding the organization of grazing, aims to manage the use of pastures and grazing land in an efficient and sustainable manner.
9. Law No. 14 of 1989 regarding the exploitation of marine wealth, regulates the exploitation and management of marine resources, in a sustainable and responsible manner.
10. Law No. 15 of 1989 regarding the protection of animals and trees, aims to protect and conserve the country's wildlife and vegetation.
11. Law No. 15 of 1992 regarding the protection of agricultural lands, is put in place to safeguard the country's agricultural land and ensure sustainable farming practices.
12. Law No. 9 of the year regarding the production, propagation and circulation of improved seeds, is implemented

The Laws listed above are a set of legislation established in Libya that aim to regulate the environment and protect it from various forms of pollution, exploitation and degradation. The laws cover a wide range of topics including the protection and improvement of the environment, prevention of oil pollution in sea water, regulation of

the use of ionizing radiation, exploitation of water resources, protection of pastures and forests, environmental protection, public hygiene, organization of grazing, exploitation of marine wealth, protection of animals and trees, protection of agricultural lands, disposal of state-owned agricultural and reclaimed lands, prevention of infectious and epidemic animal diseases, Agricultural Inspection Authority, hunting weapons and ammunition, organization of the Ministry of Dams and Water Resources, Planning and organization of cities and villages, public roads, real estate ownership and the Council for Nutrition and Marine Resources Affairs. These laws provide guidance and regulations to maintain the environmental balance of Libya, they protect the rights of future generations and the welfare of the Libyan people.

Introduction:

The laws, regulations and decisions listed here pertain to the protection and management of natural resources and the environment in Libya. These include laws related to the protection and improvement of the environment, the prevention of oil pollution in sea water, the regulation of the use of ionizing radiation and the exploitation of water resources, among others. Additionally, there are also regulations and decisions from various government bodies and committees, including the Cabinet and the General People's Committee, that have been put in place to establish various authorities and centers for the management and development of various natural resources, such as the Palm and Olive Development Authority, the National Center for Extension, Cooperation and Agricultural Information, the Public Authority for Marine Resources, and more.

Description:

The laws and regulations in this list aim to protect and manage the environment and natural resources of Libya, with a focus on preserving and developing these resources for the benefit of the Libyan people. These laws and regulations cover a wide range of topics such as the protection of the environment, the exploitation of natural resources, the prevention of pollution, the development of renewable energy, the preservation of biodiversity, the management of water resources, the protection of animals and trees, the organization of grazing and hunting, and the development of agricultural lands. Additionally, there are also various regulations and decisions established by government bodies and committees, aimed to establish authorities and centers to manage and develop these resources in a sustainable and responsible manner, such as National Parks Management and Development Authority, Public Authority for Water Resources and more.

The laws, regulations and decisions listed above are aimed at protecting and preserving the environment and biodiversity in Libya.

The laws, regulations and decisions listed above including Law No. 15 of 2003 regarding the protection and improvement of the environment, Law No. 8 of 1973 regarding the prevention of oil pollution in sea water, Law No. 2 of 1982 regulating the use of ionizing radiation and protecting against its dangers and Law No. 3 of 1982 regulating the exploitation of water resources are aimed at preserving the natural resources and protecting the environment from different sources of pollution and negative impacts. Cabinet Decisions and Resolutions such as Cabinet Decision No. 637 of 2013 regarding the establishment of the Palm and Olive Development Authority, Cabinet Decision No. 290 of 2021 AD to establish the National Center for Extension, Cooperation and Agricultural Information, Resolution No. 98 of 2012 to establish the National Center for Prevention and Agricultural Quarantine and Cabinet Decision No. 100 of 2012 AD to establish the National Center for Animal Health, all aimed at promoting sustainable development and preserving the biodiversity of the country by addressing issues related to agriculture, marine resources and animal health.

Decision of the General People's Committee No. 37 of 1373 FDP regarding the declaration of a Libyan fishing protection zone in the Mediterranean, Decision No. 51 of the year 1372 FDP of the Secretariat of the General People's Committee, regarding the determination of some provisions in the matter of fishing for bluefin tuna and Decision of the Assistant Secretary of the Council of Ministers No. 116 of 1373 FDP, regarding the formation of the permanent committee for marine fishing in Libyan waters, are targeted to protect and preserve the marine resources from overfishing and illegal fishing activities.

These laws, regulations and decisions play a vital role in preserving the environment and biodiversity of Libya, but also ensure the sustainable development of the country by promoting environmentally friendly practices and protecting the rights of future generations.

- Cabinet Decision No. 637 of 2013: Establishes the Palm and Olive Development Authority, an organization responsible for promoting and developing the palm and olive industries in Libya.
- Cabinet Decision No. 290 of 2021: Establishes the National Center for Extension, Cooperation and Agricultural Information, which aims to provide extension services, technical cooperation, and agricultural information to farmers and other stakeholders.

- Resolution No. 98 of 2012: Establishes the National Center for Prevention and Agricultural Quarantine, which aims to prevent the spread of plant and animal diseases and pests that could threaten agricultural production.
- Cabinet Decision No. 100 of 2012: Establishes the National Center for Animal Health, which is responsible for monitoring and controlling animal diseases, and ensuring the safety and quality of animal products.
- Resolution No. 159 of 2007: Establishes the Public Authority for Marine Resources, which is responsible for managing and developing the country's marine resources, including fisheries and aquaculture.
- Cabinet Decision No. 161 of 1992: Reorganizes the Marine Biology Research Center, which conducts research on marine biology and ecosystems, and provides advice and information to government and other organizations.
- Decision of the General People's Committee No. 37 of 1373 FDP: Declares a Libyan fishing protection zone in the Mediterranean, which aims to protect and sustainably manage the country's marine fish stocks.
- Decision No. 51 of the year 1372 FDP of the Secretariat of the General People's Committee: Determines some provisions related to fishing for bluefin tuna, a valuable fish species that is subject to overfishing and international quotas.
- Decision of the Assistant Secretary of the Council of Ministers No. 116 of 1373 FDP: Forms the Permanent Committee for Marine Fishing in Libyan Waters and defines its tasks.
- Council of Ministers Decision No. 6 of 1997 AD: Prohibits hunting in all regions of the State of Libya, which helps protect and conserve the country's wildlife and biodiversity.
- Cabinet Decision No. 48 of 2013: Establishes the National Parks Management and Development Authority, which is responsible for managing, developing, and protecting the country's national parks.
- Cabinet Decision No. 183 of 2006: Establishes the National Parks Project, which aims to create new national parks, and upgrade and improve existing ones.
- Cabinet Decision No. 303 of 2010: Decides on some provisions related to national parks, such as their boundaries, regulations, and management.
- Cabinet Decision No. 129 of 2012: Organizes the Public Authority for Water Resources, which is responsible for managing and developing the country's water resources, including surface and groundwater.
- Cabinet Decision No. 757 of 1990 AD: Establishes the Public Authority for Water, which aims to manage and develop the country's water resources, and ensures the availability of water supply for domestic

Introduction:

The following is a list of environmental legislation in Libya, including laws, resolutions, and decisions that regulate various aspects of the environment and natural resources, such as health, energy, mining, agriculture, and urban development.

1. Law No. 106 of 1973 regarding the issuance of the health law
2. Presidential Council Resolution No. 1352 of 2018 regarding the establishment of integrated health zones
3. Law No. 59 of 2012 regarding the local administration system and its executive regulations
4. Cabinet Decision No. 161 of 1986 AD to establish the Atomic Energy Corporation
5. Cabinet Decision No. 790 of 2022 AD to reorganize the Supreme Council for Energy Affairs
6. Law No. 25 of 1955 regarding petroleum and its amendments
7. Law No. 2 of 1971 regarding mines and quarries, and its executive regulations
8. Decision of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress No. 10 of 1979 reorganizing the National Oil Corporation.
9. Law No. 46 of 1975 AD in the matter of dwarf lands
10. Law No. 2 of 1974 regarding cooperative farms
11. Law No. 3 of 1369 FZ regarding urban planning.
12. Cabinet Decision No. 493 of 2022 AD regarding the establishment of the Libyan Bureau for Grains
13. Law No. 142 of 1970 regarding tribal lands and wells
14. Law No. 5 of 1969 regarding planning and organizing cities and villages
15. Law No. 9 of 2003 AD regarding the determination of a ruling in Law No. 3 of 1982 AD in the matter of regulating the exploitation of water resources
16. Law No. 133 of 1970 regarding the organization of the Agricultural Bank
17. Law No. 07 of 1981 regarding the possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives
18. Law No. 29 of 1994 regarding hunting weapons and ammunition and its amendment by Law No. 2 of 2014
19. Law No. 8 of 1977 amending some provisions of Law No. 155 of 1970 regarding passage to farms and agricultural lands
20. Law No. 11 of 1983 AD establishing the Executive and Management Authority for the Man-made River Project
21. Presidential Council Resolution No. 516 of 2020, regarding the formation of an advisory committee to review and revise sub-regional and urban plans.
22. Law No. 3 of 1982 in the matter of regulating the exploitation of water resources
23. Cabinet Decision No. 567 of 2021 AD to reconfigure the advisory committee to review and revise the plans

- 24. Cabinet Decision No. 22 of 2010 issuing the executive regulations for Law No. 6 of 1373 FDP regarding civil aviation
- 25. Law No. 3 of 2001 regarding urban planning and its executive regulations.
- 26. Minister of Justice Decision No. 306 of 201 AD Decision No. 225 of 2018 regarding the Building Permits Regulation
- 27. Cabinet Decision No. 2 AD to establish a scientific research center for the olive tree
- 28. Cabinet Decision No. 307 of 2012 to establish a scientific research center for palm trees.

"Exploring Environmental Legislation and Regulations in Libya: From Natural Resource Management to Urban Planning"

Environmental legislation in Libya encompasses a wide range of laws and regulations that aim to protect and improve the environment, as well as to manage and utilize natural resources sustainably. These laws and regulations cover various areas, including health, local administration, energy, mining, oil and gas, agriculture, urban planning, and real estate.

One important piece of environmental legislation is Law No. 106 of 1973, which pertains to the issuance of the health law. This law aims to protect and promote public health by regulating activities that may have an impact on health, such as industrial and agricultural operations, waste management, and water and air pollution. Another key piece of legislation is Presidential Council Resolution No. 1352 of 2018, which established integrated health zones. These zones aim to improve access to healthcare services, particularly for marginalized communities living in remote and rural areas.

The local administration system is regulated by Law No. 59 of 2012, which outlines the responsibilities of local councils and municipalities with regards to the management and protection of the environment. The law also provides for the establishment of an Environmental Directorate within the local council to oversee and regulate environmental activities in their respective areas.

Energy is also a crucial aspect of environmental legislation in Libya. Cabinet Decision No. 161 of 1986 established the Atomic Energy Corporation, which aims to promote the

peaceful use of nuclear energy and to conduct research in the field of nuclear science and technology. Additionally, Cabinet Decision No. 790 of 2022 has been issued to reorganize the Supreme Council for Energy Affairs and streamline their activities to handle the matter efficiently.

The oil and gas sector in Libya is regulated by Law No. 25 of 1955, which pertains to petroleum, and its amendments. This law sets out the framework for the exploration, production, and management of oil and gas resources, as well as the rights and obligations of the state, oil companies, and other stakeholders.

Mining and quarrying activities are regulated by Law No. 2 of 1971, which provides for the exploration, development, and management of mineral resources. The law also established the General Directorate for Mines and Quarries to oversee and regulate the industry.

Agriculture is also an important area of environmental legislation in Libya. Law No. 142 of 1970 pertains to tribal lands and wells, and regulates the use and management of these resources. Law No. 46 of 1975 regulates the use of dwarf lands, while Law No. 2 of 1974 provides for the formation of cooperative farms.

Urban planning is governed by Law No. 3 of 1369 FZ and Law No. 3 of 2001, which set out the framework for the development and management of cities and towns in Libya. These laws cover various aspects, such as land use, zoning, building codes, and environmental impact assessment.

Real estate property legislation in Libya is governed by several laws, including Law No. 11 of 1992, which determines some provisions relating to real estate ownership, and Law No. 15 of 1992 Ifranji, which pertains to the protection of agricultural lands.

In addition to these laws, there are also a number of regulations and decisions that have been issued to implement and supplement the laws. These include Cabinet Decision No. 637 of 2013, which established the Palm and Olive Development Authority, and Cabinet Decision No. 100 of 2012, which established the National Center for Animal Health.

Overall, the environmental legislation in Libya provides a comprehensive framework for the protection and management of the environment, as well as the sustainable use of natural resources. These laws and regulations are aimed at ensuring the preservation of natural and biological diversity, the protection of public health, and the fair distribution of benefits from natural resources.

"The National Strategy for the Biodiversity Program in Libya 2010" specifically , However, in general, a national biodiversity strategy is a document that outlines a country's goals, actions, and priorities for the conservation and sustainable use of its

biodiversity. The strategy is usually developed by the government in collaboration with other stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and local communities.

The objective is to highlight ways to protect the different species, habitats and resources that are unique to a specific country, and how to manage them sustainably. The strategy will typically aim to address the country's specific biodiversity challenges and opportunities, and to align with the country's national development goals and international biodiversity-related commitments.

I am not aware of a specific treaty called the "Heritage Convention" in Libya. However, there are several international conventions and agreements related to heritage preservation and biodiversity conservation that have been ratified by Libya, including:

- The Convention on Biological Diversity: This treaty, signed in 1992 and ratified by Libya in 1995, aims to conserve biodiversity and sustainably use its components.
- The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage: This treaty, also known as the World Heritage Convention, was adopted in 1972 and ratified by Libya in 1976. It aims to identify and protect cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value.
- The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict: This treaty, known as the 1954 Hague Convention, was ratified by Libya in 1971. It aims to protect cultural property during armed conflicts.
- The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals: This treaty, known as the Bonn Convention, was adopted in 1979 and ratified by Libya in 1985. It aims to conserve migratory species and their habitats.

It is important to note that due to the current political situation in Libya, it is difficult to say if and how these conventions are being implemented in the country.

I'm not aware of any specific agreements related to biodiversity that Libya has ratified. However, Libya is a signatory of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which is an international treaty that aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the world's biodiversity. The Convention was adopted in 1992 and has been ratified by more than 190 countries, including Libya. The Convention has three main goals: the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. It also provides a framework for national and international actions to achieve these goals. Additionally, Libya also ratified other international agreements regarding conservation and sustainable use of natural resources such as CITES, Ramsar Convention, and CBD in

addition to regional agreements such as The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and The Convention for the Protection of Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution.

I'm sorry, but my knowledge of specific biodiversity-related information in Libya is limited. However, I can tell you that like many other countries, Libya is home to a wide variety of plant and animal species, many of which are unique to the region. The country also has a number of protected areas and national parks, such as the Tadrart Acacus National Park and the Al-Jifara Protected Area, that aim to protect and preserve the country's biodiversity. Additionally, Libya has ratified several international biodiversity-related agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. However, the situation in Libya is complicated and there have been changes in the government and social instability over the past decade, making it difficult to access any information about the recent status of environment and biodiversity in the country.

In the United Kingdom, the primary legislation for protecting biodiversity is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which includes provisions for the protection of animals and plants, as well as regulations for the conservation of habitats. Additionally, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 provide a framework for the conservation of European protected species and their habitats.

The UK also has several important international agreements that it is a party to, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, which aims to promote the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. The UK is also a party to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, which aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats.

Despite these efforts, the UK continues to face challenges in protecting its biodiversity. Habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change are all major threats to biodiversity, and the country has seen declines in many of its native species, particularly insects and birds. Additionally, the introduction of non-native species can have negative impacts on native biodiversity.

To address these challenges, the UK has implemented a number of initiatives and policies, including the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, which sets targets for the conservation of habitats and species, and the England Biodiversity Strategy, which aims to halt the decline of biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services by 2020.

In Libya, environmental legislation regarding biodiversity is primarily laid out in the country's constitutional rules and laws. The Constitutional Declaration of 2011 and the Draft Constitution (16 April 2017) both contain articles that address issues such as ownership of natural resources, contracts and agreements regarding natural resources, localization of alternative projects, and ensuring the rights of future generations. Additionally, there are laws such as Law No. 15 of 2003 for the protection and improvement of the environment, Law No. 8 of 1973 for the prevention of oil pollution in sea water, and Law No. 2 of 1982 for regulating the use of ionizing radiation and protecting against its dangers. Despite these legal protections, challenges to biodiversity in Libya remain, including issues related to over-exploitation of natural resources and impacts from oil extraction and pollution.