



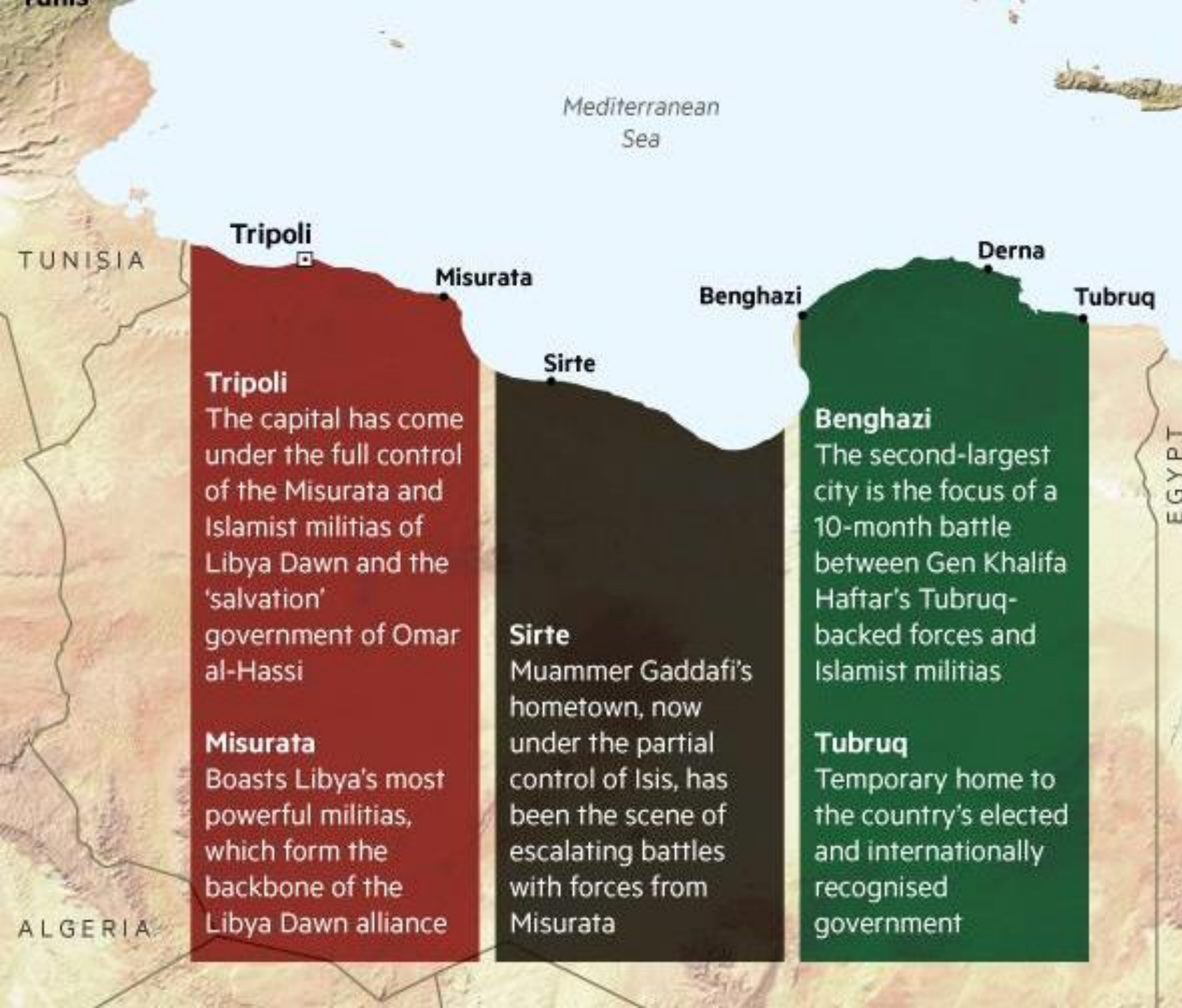
Turkey in Libya: Military and Economic Challenges to Europe's Southern Flank, Perspectives and Solutions

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Libya 2015

Following the elections of June 2014 in which Islamist parties lost, an Islamist militia alliance (Operation Dawn) nominally from Misrata invaded Tripoli, took over the capital and staged a coup, forcing the internationally recognized and elected parliament and the forces of Khalifa Haftar (Operation Dignity) to flee to the East.

Operation Dawn was backed by Qatar and Turkey. Operation Dignity by Egypt and the UAE.

2015: The Libyan Political Agreement proposed by the international community created the GNA and the High Council of State but was never ratified by the parliament per the LPA itself.

Map: The Financial Times, "Libya, A Country Divided" (2015)

Tripoli
The capital has come under the full control of the Misurata and Islamist militias of Libya Dawn and the 'salvation' government of Omar al-Hassi

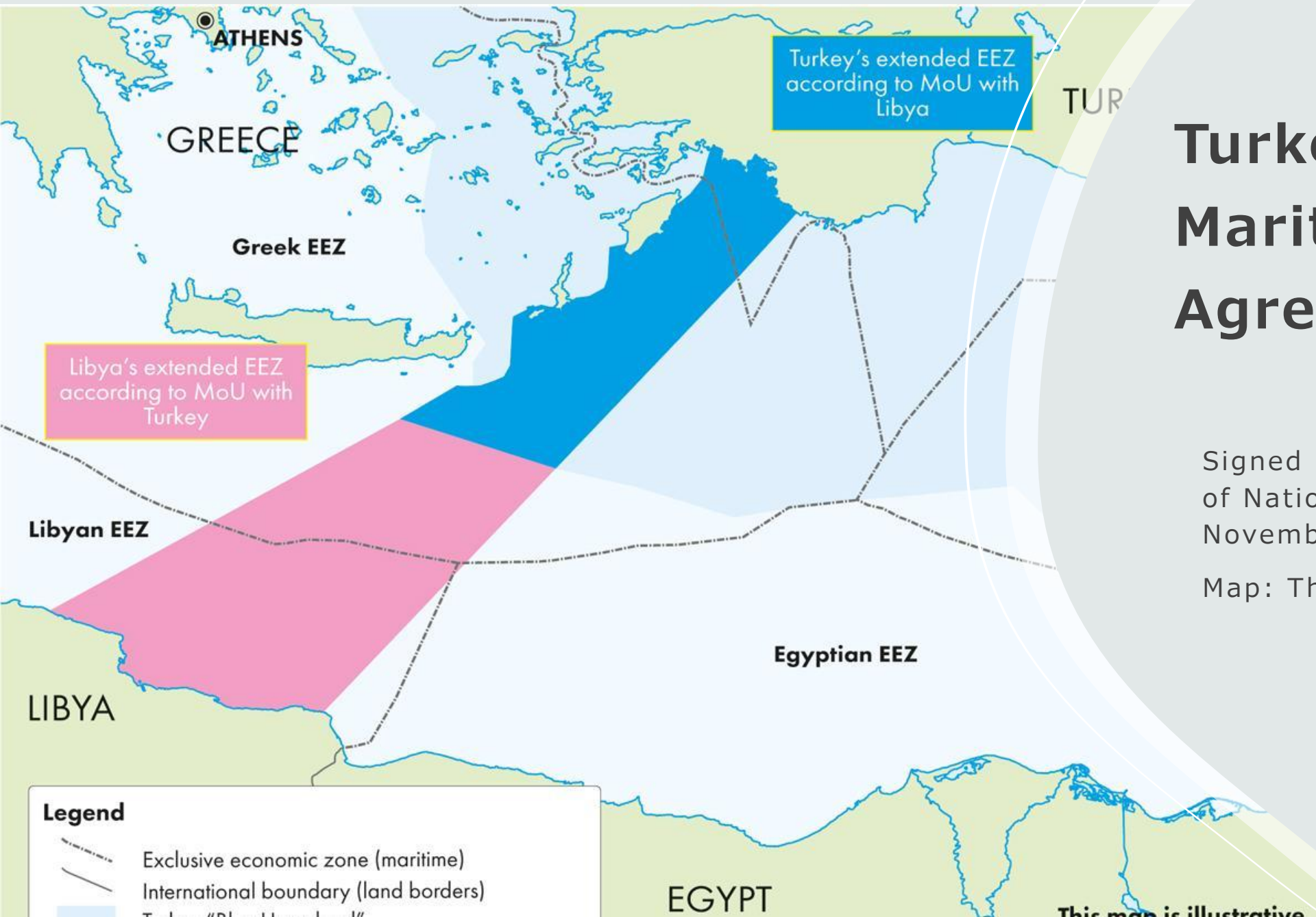
Misurata
Boasts Libya's most powerful militias, which form the backbone of the Libya Dawn alliance

Sirte
Muammer Gaddafi's hometown, now under the partial control of Isis, has been the scene of escalating battles with forces from Misurata

Benghazi
The second-largest city is the focus of a 10-month battle between Gen Khalifa Haftar's Tubruq-backed forces and Islamist militias

Tubruq
Temporary home to the country's elected and internationally recognised government





Turkey's extended EEZ according to MoU with Libya

Libya's extended EEZ according to MoU with Turkey

Turkey-GNA Maritime Agreement

Signed between the Government of National Unity and Turkey in November 2019.

Map: The Petroleum Economist

This map is illustrative

GNU-Turkey Hydrocarbon MOU October 2020

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY-STATE OF
LIBYA
ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF
HYDROCARBONS

The Government of the Republic of Türkiye and the Government of National Unity-State of Libya (hereinafter referred to individually as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties").

Considering the deep and friendly relations between the two countries,

Noting the importance of intensifying and extending the economic and social cooperation between the Parties,

Desiring to strengthen this cooperation in the area of energy based on principles of equality, mutual respect and reciprocal benefits,

Being fully aware that such cooperation is likely to strengthen relations between the two countries and desiring to further develop existing relations in the field of hydrocarbons,

Bearing in mind that there are many potential investment opportunities in the field of hydrocarbons that either party and or parties may select offer it as potential (nventure investment) by both parties

Bearing in mind that all project -work program are only nonbinding and non-committal proposals therefore have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE 1
OBJECTIVE

1. The objective of this MOU is to promote the development of bilateral scientific, technical, technological, legal, administrative, and commercial cooperation between the Parties in the field of hydrocarbons.
2. In order to meet the objective of this MOU, the Parties shall cooperate and on the base of selected and agreed project and or case, in the field of hydrocarbons, on the following.
 - a) Exchange of information as needed and permitted by the applicable propriety practices and regulations, and experience related to the development of their respective hydrocarbon sectors,
 - b) Exchange of experience and knowledge on legal and regulatory issues, as needed and permitted by the applicable propriety practices and regulations.
 - c) Exchange of experience and expertise in contractual and institutional processes, as needed and permitted by the applicable propriety practices and regulations
 - d) Training of human resources,
 - e) Joint organization of seminars, conferences, exhibitions, and other relevant meetings, and
 - f) Exchange of information as needed and permitted by the applicable propriety practices and regulations and expertise, especially by reinforcing, partnership between public and private sectors of both countries.

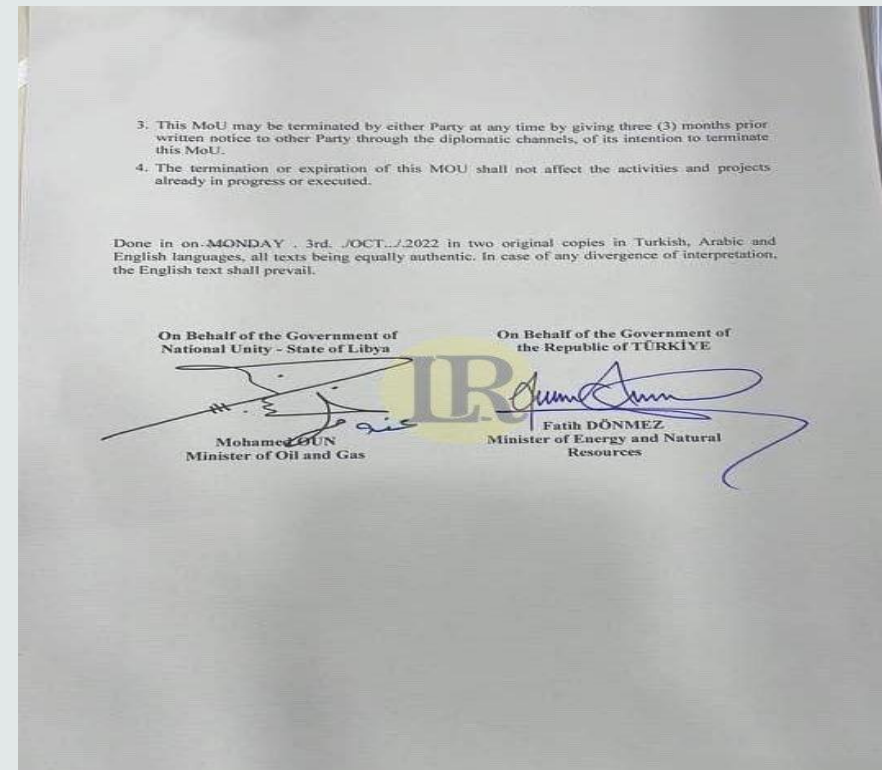
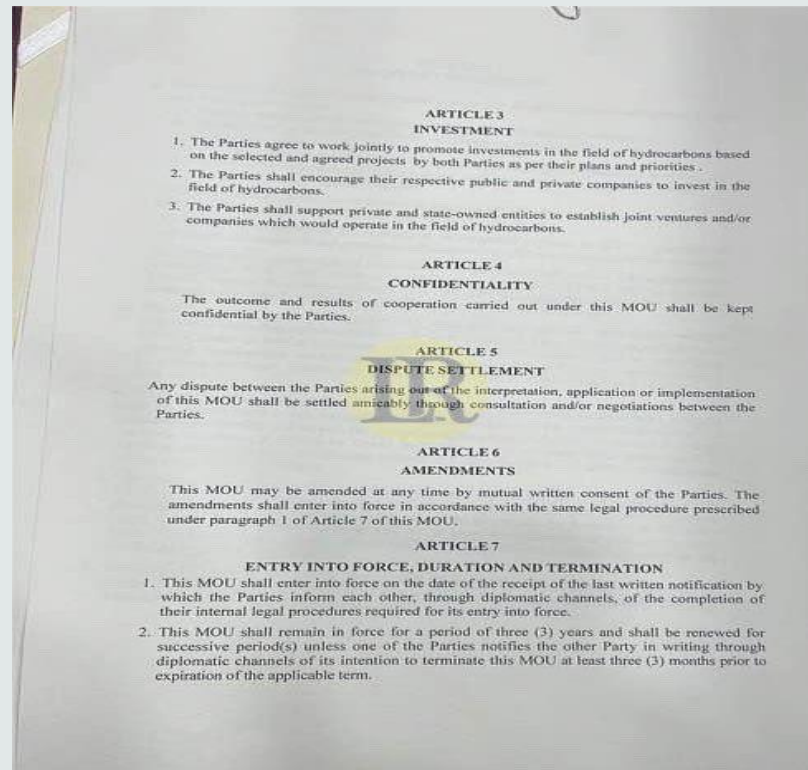
ARTICLE 2
FORMS OF COOPERATION

1. The Parties shall cooperate on the following areas and as per the selected and agreed project and or investment scheme
 - a) Projects related to the development and utilization of hydrocarbon resources,
 - b) Development of projects related to exploration, production, transportation, refining, distribution, and trade of hydrocarbons,
 - c) Production and trade of oil and gas, petrochemicals, and refined petroleum products, and
 - d) Sharing experience and organizing training activities on natural gas and oil market structure including legislative studies.
2. The Parties confirm their shared interest in ensuring the exploration and development of and increasing the production of hydrocarbons of both countries.

The Parties agree to ensure the realization of integrated projects in order to promote the exploration, development and production of onshore and offshore resources of both countries.

The Libyan Party ensures that the National Oil Corporation of the State of Libya (hereinafter referred to as "NOC") shall invite as per the applied procedures in Libya Türkiye Petrolleri Anonim Ortaklığı (hereinafter referred to as "TPAO")(including consortiums that TPAO is involved) to participate in onshore and offshore projects in the State of Libya.
3. The Libyan Party hereby ensures that NOC shall enter into necessary agreements/contracts with TPAO (including consortiums that TPAO is involved) as per the applied procedures in Libya in order to realize petroleum operations (including but not limited to exploration, appraisal, development, production, separation and treatment, storage and transportation) in the existing and future onshore and offshore fields and areas that TPAO prefers to join in the State of Libya.
4. The Parties shall encourage TPAO and NOC to establish joint ventures/partnerships, promote service companes as as per the applied procedures in Libya in the field of hydrocarbons to establish partnerships and support the utilization of the seismic research vessels and drill ships available in turkey and utilized by TPAO (including consortiums that TPAO is involved) in order to explore, develop and produce existing and future onshore and offshore hydrocarbon resources of the State of Libya.
5. The Parties agree to cooperate in the development and operation of the existing and/or additional oil and gas pipeline systems of the State of Libya as needed as per the applied procedures in Libya. In this context, the Parties shall investigate the feasibility and viability based on either party goals and selections to support the realization of projects by Boru Hatları ile Petrol Taşıma Anonim Şirketi (BOTAS) and/or by the entities designated by the Parties through diplomatic channels.
6. The Parties agree to encourage cooperation between Turkish Petroleum International Company (TPIC) and/or by the entities designated by the Parties through diplomatic channels in the fields of trade of oil and gas, petrochemicals and petroleum products.

GNU-Turkey Hydrocarbon MOU October 2022



International Petroleum Exhibition and Conference (ADIPEC) in Abu Dhabi (

Ben Gadra: Libya has agreed with Italian company Eni and British company BP to begin extracting natural gas from a Mediterranean gas field believed to be bigger than Egypt's huge Zohr field

Eni will also invest \$8 billion to develop natural gas fields in western Libya

Libya expects between \$35 billion and \$37 billion in oil revenue this year and that it has proven natural gas reserves that exceed 80 trillion cubic feet. (The Arab Weekly, 31/10/2022)



Potential Pipelines

- NOC is studying the idea of a gas pipeline project to connect with Greece and another pipeline to Damietta in Egypt, in addition to the current pipeline between Libya and Italy.
- Ben Gadra also said that these pipelines will operate in parallel with the existing one to Italy and did not rule out the possibility that his country would request to join the Eastern Mediterranean Natural Gas Forum (EMGF), in which the countries of the region participate (Egypt, Greece, Cyprus, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Palestine are the founding members) excluding Turkey.

