

Libya

Background

The Security Council in its resolution 748 (1992), adopted in March 1992, imposed aviation and arms embargoes on Libya, as well as restrictions on Libyan diplomatic and airline offices abroad. In addition, States were to deny entry to or expel Libyan nationals involved in terrorist activities. Resolution 883 (1993) expanded these measures by including a freeze on some Libyan assets abroad, tightening of the aviation embargo and banning of certain types of equipment used at oil transportation terminals and refineries. Resolution 1192 (1998) demanded once again that the Libyan Government comply with the above resolutions, and welcomed the trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands.

In April 1999, the Council noted that the conditions for suspending the wide range of aviation, arms and diplomatic measures against Libya had been fulfilled. All sanctions against Libya were subsequently suspended. In July 1999, the Council reaffirmed its intention to lift the measures as soon as possible. To date the Council has not adopted any further decisions on the issue.

16 August 2003, Libya formally accepts responsibility for the Lockerbie bombing, paving the way for sanctions to be lifted.

12 September 2003, by adopting resolution 1506 the Council decided to terminate the sanctions against Libya, imposed after terrorist bombings of Pan Am 103, UTA 772 in 1992. The sanctions, which included travel restrictions, an arms embargo and financial sanctions were lifted after Libya agreed to pay up to \$10 million each to the families of the 270 victims.