

Country: Libya

Comitte: UNSCD

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 Technology is our future. As you know engineers are studyign for intelligent. This is good and also bad becuseartifical intelligents are very usefull for our at the same time they have a bad ways like maybe they will kill the people some of them do that before and some privety mistakes etc.

 Libya is a country in nourth africa. A countryof 6679 million inhabitains. Libya officially the State of **libya** faced with so many civil wars for that our technology and science is not so developed.

 The state of Libya have some technology establismens. Mass media in Libya describes the overall fort he radio, television, telephone,Internet amd newspapers markets in Libya. Libya radio and televisions is the successor to the Gaddafi-era state broadcaster. Dozens of radio outlets, many privetely owned, broadcast from Libyan cities and from middle east media hubs. The BBC World Service Arabic broadcasts. In the course of the 2011 libyan civil war, the goverment severed the physical communications links between the rebel-held east and the rest of Libya. However, the newer and less centralised Libyana network held copies of the HLR and engineers were able to restore some local services.

 As of September 2013, Libya Telecom and Technology had implemented a filter system designed. As of 2015 - 2016, LTT, still holding a monopoly on internet service provision in Libya, has achieved world status rating of 'Slowest internet in the world'. According to a new report from Akamai, the average internet connection speed in Libya is the slowest in the world at 0.5 Mbit/s. This puts Libya behind Bangladesh, which has an average connection speed of 1.0 Mbit/s, and Bolivia, Cameroon, Botswana, and Yemen with speeds of 0.9 Mbit/s.

 **Libya Telecom & Technology (**was originally established in 1997 as a private company by [Ahmed A. Al-Mosbahi](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ahmed_A._Al-Mosbahi&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Ahmed A. Al-Mosbahi (page does not exist))[*.* LTT remains a state owned monopoly which continues to dominate the Libyan ISP sector. LTT is Libya's most-used service provider, and much of the country's 5.6% (380,000 users 2016-17 rating ), Internet penetration is attributable to its DSL and [WiMAX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WiMAX%22%20%5Co%20%22WiMAX) services. Ahmed A. Al-Mosbahi was the Chairman of LTT and all telecom companies in Libya. LTT announced their new LTT4G network on 6 March 2018, and since then it's available to the public.

 Libya believe that we are preventing is inquality for the internet. Our solutions ideas is financial aid should be given to underdeveloped countries and laws concealment must be made. The state must make strict laws on these matters. Goverment should do something about net neutrality.

Referances:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libya_Telecom_%26_Technology>

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