

# NATO Knew Terrorists Would Gain from Toppling Gaddafi

Exclusive: David Cameron kept bombing Colonel Gaddafi's forces in Libya after the UK military realised a banned terrorist group stood to gain from regime change.

By [Phil Miller](#) and [Mark Curtis](#)

Global Research, July 02, 2022

[Declassified UK](#) 29 June 2022

Region: [Europe](#)

Theme: [Intelligence](#), [Terrorism](#)

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the “Translate Website” drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

To receive Global Research's Daily Newsletter (selected articles), [click here](#).

Visit and follow us on [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#). Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

\*\*\*

*Britain's military knew that fighters from an Al Qaeda-linked terrorist organisation were benefiting from the overthrow of Colonel Gaddafi in 2011, but continued to support Nato airstrikes in Libya for another two months.*

The revelation raises serious questions about British foreign policy and whether the UK's then prime minister **David Cameron** misled parliament.

In early September 2011, Cameron updated the House of Commons about the situation in Libya, [telling](#) MPs:

“This revolution was not about extreme Islamism; al-Qaeda played no part in it.”

However, the Ministry of Defence (MOD) had assessed the month before that:

“The 17 February Brigade is likely to be an enduring player in [the] transition” away from Gaddafi's regime and had “political linkages” to Libya's rebel leadership, the National Transitional Council.

The 17 February Brigade, also known as the 17 February Martyrs Brigade, was a hardline Islamist militia named after the date the uprising began against Gaddafi. Its ranks included **Salman Abedi**, who went on to murder 22 innocent people in the Manchester Arena terrorist attack in 2017.

The MOD assessment said,

“Many 17th February Brigade fighters have affiliations with the Muslim Brotherhood and

other Islamist groups, such as the Libyan Islamic Movement for Change (formerly LIFG).”

The LIFG, or Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, was banned by Britain in 2005 as a terrorist organisation over its links to Al Qaeda. Its supporters included the Manchester bomber’s father, Ramadan Abedi. The organisation rebranded to the Libyan Islamic Movement for Change during the 2011 war.

Although the LIFG’s leadership renounced ties to Al Qaeda as part of a prisoner release deal it made with Gaddafi shortly before the 2011 uprising, many of its members continued to hold violent Islamist views. It was not until 2019 that the ban was lifted on the LIFG in the UK.

## **Misleading parliament?**

The MOD has only released a portion of its assessment to *Declassified* following a freedom of information request. It is not clear whether the intelligence was shared at the time with ministers.

**Dr Liam Fox**, who was defence secretary during the war, told parliament’s foreign affairs committee in [2016](#):

“I do not recall reading any reports that set out the background of any Islamist activity to specific rebel groups.”

Fox was responding to a question from the committee about whether he was aware that members of the LIFG were participating in the rebellion.

**Lord William Hague**, who was foreign secretary, told the committee:

“Libyan leaders themselves did not have a deeper understanding of what was happening in their own country” and so “it is probably wrong to expect somebody sitting in the backrooms of the Foreign Office or Vauxhall Cross [MI6 headquarters] to know better than they did.”

**General Sir David Richards**, Britain’s top military officer during the intervention, [said](#) Whitehall’s knowledge about the extent of LIFG involvement in the rebellion “was a grey area”. He told the committee “in a perfect world, we would have known it all” and that “we were suspicious and beginning to build up our understanding during the campaign”.

Richards had argued internally for pauses during the bombing campaign to allow for negotiations, but Cameron overruled him.

The former defence chief told *Declassified* he was concerned that this particular assessment was not shown to him at the time.

“Given my well known hostility to regime change in Libya, I am certain that my outer office staff would have brought this to my attention if they had seen it,” Richards commented.

“I suspect it remained within Defence Intelligence as one of many sometimes

contradictory reports. The report's importance was also probably not properly understood at the time."

Defence Intelligence is a branch of the MOD that gathers and analyses information relevant to conflicts.

## Failed state

The MOD assessment was compiled sometime in August 2011, when rebels led by former LIFG commander **Abdul Hakim Belhaj** captured Libya's capital Tripoli. That operation [relied](#) heavily on Nato air power and planning.

**Ian Martin**, the UN's top official in Libya at the time, has [said](#) British attack helicopters were "pivotal...in supporting the final assault on Tripoli", and that UK special forces accompanied and advised a rebel commander throughout the advance.

Although Nato's UN mandate allowed it only to protect civilians, the alliance [continued](#) attacking Gaddafi's forces until the end of October 2011, two months after the fall of Tripoli. Gaddafi was lynched by rebels in his hometown of Sirte on 20 October.

By destroying Libyan government forces, rather than seek a ceasefire and negotiated settlement, as the African Union proposed, Nato helped create a power vacuum in the country.

Elections were held in 2012, at which Islamists failed to win a majority and instead used their militias to maintain political influence. Libya then descended into a failed state, as rival militias vied for control.

The chaos created a safe haven for international terrorism, with Al Qaeda's Libyan branch Ansar al Sharia and the so-called Islamic State group setting up camps in the country.

Among those fighting with Ansar al Sharia in 2011-12 was **Khairi Saadallah**, a child soldier who several years later went on to murder three men in a park in Reading. Attacks on Western tourists in Tunisia in 2015, that killed 60 people, were also linked to a terrorist base in Libya.

More than a decade after Nato's intervention, Libya is split between rival governments and run by militias. A recent [survey](#) by *The Economist* found that Tripoli was one of the worst capital cities in the world to live in.

An MOD spokesperson told *Declassified*:

"Throughout 2011, the UK Government was responding to a rapidly changing and volatile situation in Libya and sought to make timely decisions to protect Libyan civilians and UK national security. All UK military action was taken in accordance with the United Nations mandate to protect civilians.

"Assessments of the different actors in Libya in 2011 were produced as standard by the MoD. These were routinely made available to ministers and senior officials."

David Cameron, Liam Fox, William Hague and former home secretary Theresa May did not respond to requests for comment.

\*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above or below. Follow us on Instagram, Twitter and Facebook. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

**Phil Miller** is Declassified UK's chief reporter. He is the author of *Keenie Meenie: The British Mercenaries Who Got Away With War Crimes*. Follow him on Twitter at @pmillerinfo

**Mark Curtis** is the editor of Declassified UK, and the author of five books and many articles on UK foreign policy.

The original source of this article is [Declassified UK](#)  
Copyright © [Phil Miller](#) and [Mark Curtis](#), [Declassified UK](#), 2022

---

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Phil Miller](#) and  
[Mark Curtis](#)

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)  
[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)