

The Permanent Mission
of the Kingdom of Morocco
to the United Nations
New York



البعثة الدائمة للمملكة المغربية
لدى الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك

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| Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération | | |
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Objet : Réunion de haut niveau sur la Libye

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Chef du Gouvernement M Abdelilah Benkirane, qui a conduit la délégation marocaine à la 69ème session de l'Assemblée Générale, a pris part à la réunion de haut niveau sur la Libye, convoqué par le Secrétaire Général de l'ONU.

Dans son intervention, Monsieur Benkirane a mis l'accent sur ce qui suit:

- Remercier le Secrétaire Général pour son initiative de convoquer une réunion sur la situation en Libye;
- Sur des instructions Royales, le Maroc a été au devant des pays qui ont soutenu les aspirations légitimes du peuple libyen;
- La Libye connaît des défis majeurs en raison de la détérioration de la situation sécuritaire, la concurrence entre les milices armées pour s'emparer du pouvoir ce qui menace les institutions légitimes de l'Etat ainsi que la souveraineté et l'intégrité territoriale du pays;
- Limites des résultats des initiatives régionales et internationales. D'où, la nécessité de les consolider par un travail au sein de l'UMA, qui est le cadre propice pour la recherche d'une solution politique idoine;
- Le Maroc se considère concerné directement par tout ce qui se passe en Libye, car le voisinage maghrébin équivaut le voisinage géographique, voire le dépasse tenant compte des liens historiques profonds, le destin commun des pays de l'UMA et les dispositions de la Convention de Marrakech constitutive de l'Union du Maghreb Arabe appelant à la solidarité agissante parmi ses membres et la contribution à asseoir la paix et la sécurité dans l'espace maghrébin;
- Félicitation du Parlement, institution légitime, pour à la désignation d'un gouvernement restreint;
- Soutien aux efforts internationaux et à l'Envoyé Spécial du Secrétaire Général, M Bernardino Leo.

Il convient de signaler que Monsieur le Chef du Gouvernement a eu à l'issue de la réunion un entretien avec l'Envoyé Spécial du Secrétaire Général, en présence du Secrétaire Général du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, l'Ambassadeur Nasser Bourita.

Dans sa déclaration d'ouverture, le Secrétaire Général de l'ONU a mis l'accent sur la nécessité de mettre fin aux affrontements et de soutenir le Parlement légitime et le gouvernement

désigné, en mettant l'accent sur la nécessité pour la communauté internationale d'accompagner les efforts de son envoyé spécial M Bernardino.

A son tour, le nouveau envoyé spécial a fait savoir qu'il a entamé une visite exploratrice en Libye durant laquelle il a été reçu par le Président du Parlement et d'autres membres.

M Agila Saleh Essa, Président du nouveau Parlement a fait un briefing, dont ci-joint copie, sur la situation en Libye.

Lors du débat, les intervenants ont souligné ce qui suit:

- Remerciements au Secrétaire Général pour son initiative de convoquer cette réunion;
- Soutien unanime au Parlement issu des élections de juin dernier, en tant que légitime institution, représentant le peuple libyen et au gouvernement désigné par ledit Parlement;
- Appel au cessez-le-feu et au lancement d'un dialogue pacifique, inclusif sur la base de la feuille de route du nouveau envoyé spécial;
- M Bernardino convoquera le 29 courant une réunion des parties au conflit;
- Appel à la préservation de la souveraineté et de l'intégrité territoriale de la Libye;
- **Reconnaissance des efforts des pays voisins et des résultats de la réunion du Caire du 25 août 2014. Une réunion de suivi aura lieu à Alger en Octobre 2014;**
- Laurent Fabius, MAE Français, a indiqué que la France soutien le plan de l'Envoyé Spécial et a mis l'accent sur la nécessité de prendre les mesures pertinentes pour vaincre les groupes terroristes, dont l'inscription d'Ansaar Sharia sur la liste d'Al Qaida. Il a salué les efforts de l'Algérie et de l'Egypte;
- L'Algérie a mis en exergue l'utilité des efforts des pays voisins, en soulignant qu'il y auras une coopération avec les organisations régionales, notamment l'Union Africaine (UA).
- Le Conseil de paix et de Sécurité de l'UA s'est réuni le 23 courant au niveau des Chefs d'Etats, sous la présidence du Président tchadien Driss Deby, sur la situation en Libye;
- L'UA représenté par M Chergui, algérien, Commissaire de la Paix et de la Sécurité (CPS) de l'UA a également mis en relief le rôle central des pays voisins et la pertinence de travailler avec l'ONU et l'Envoyé Spécial du Secrétaire Général, en indiquant que le CPS **créera un Groupe de Contact de l'UA sur la Libye;**
- Le MAE de l'Espagne a fait une intervention basée sur l'expérience espagnole pour sortir des années de l'après Franco et la disponibilité de son pays à partager cette expérience avec la Libye. Il a également mis l'accent sur le rôle des bons offices et de la médiation, en évoquant l'initiative maroco-espagnol pour la médiation en Méditerranée.

Vous voudriez bien trouver ci-joint , copie du résumé du Président de la réunion.

Haute Considération



Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent

Omar Hilale

Chairman's Summary of High-Level Meeting on Libya
United Nations Headquarters, New York, 25 September 2014

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, convened a high-level meeting on Libya in New York on 25 September 2014. Participants included representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chad, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, the African Union, the European Union and the League of Arab States. His Excellency Agila Saleh Essa Gwaider, President of the House of Representatives (Libya) gave an update on recent political and security developments in Libya, as well as the humanitarian situation.
2. The meeting recognised that three years since Libya commenced its democratic transition, there remain huge challenges to overcome. Participants voiced deep concern that the current political polarisation and military conflict in Libya poses a dangerous and significant threat to the country's transition, and efforts to build a modern state based on respect for human rights and the rule of law. In this regard, they called on all parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire and an end to fighting.
3. Participants condemned the targeting of civilians, including through indiscriminate shelling, as well as attacks against civilian institutions and vital installations during the conflict. They expressed their strong resolve to hold accountable all those responsible for such violations, in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 2174 (2014). Participants noted with alarm the growing humanitarian situation in different parts of the country, and the displacement of civilian population as a result of the fighting. They called on all parties to allow for immediate and unconditional humanitarian access to all areas.
4. Participants reaffirmed the international community's firm determination to uphold Libya's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity, as well as the lead role of the United Nations in coordinating international efforts to support Libya's democratic transition. Participants recognized the important efforts of Libya's neighbours and partners to promote peace and stability in Libya and took note of the President of Libya's House of Representatives support for the UN facilitated meeting on 29 September as well as the Algerian initiative to promote dialogue. They reiterated the importance of non-intervention in Libya's internal affairs.
5. In this regard, participants expressed full support for Special Representative Bernardino Leon's initiative to facilitate dialogue, commencing on 29 September. Participants also underlined the importance of resuming the political process as the only viable safeguard for Libya's democratic transition and means to ending the current conflict. They warned against the creation of parallel institutions or of *de facto* political realities through the use of force. They also affirmed recognition of the outcome of the 25 June 2014 general elections, and of the House of Representatives as the sole legislative authority in the country. They called on all political leaders to place Libya's national interest above all other considerations, and to work together in a

spirit of inclusiveness to achieve a peaceful resolution to the political and military crisis that has engulfed Libya.

6. Participants noted that ending the current crisis in Libya can only be achieved through a political solution that upholds Libya's Constitutional Declaration and its roadmap for democratic transition, respect for the legitimacy of elected institutions, guarantees respect for human rights, is based on non-resort to the use of force in the political process, and rejects terrorism.

Participants noted that any individual or entity responsible for acts designed to obstruct or undermine the successful completion of Libya's political transition will be subject to international sanction in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 2174 (2014).

7. Participants underscored the importance of the work of Libya's Constitutional Drafting Assembly in preparing a draft document that enshrines the rights and aspirations of all Libyan people for a modern, democratic state based on the rule of law. Participants noted the difficult circumstances under which the Constitutional Drafting Assembly was operating, and the challenges confronting its work, particularly in its ability to conduct the necessary public outreach and consultations. Participants affirmed their unequivocal support and determination to provide the Constitutional Drafting Assembly with the requisite technical assistance to enable it to make progress in its work.

8. Participants cited the growing presence and influence of radical and terrorist groups intent on exploiting the growing political and security vacuum in Libya as a major threat to the stability of Libya and the wider region, but also to international peace and security. The meeting recognised the lead role of the Government of Libya in addressing the growing threat of terrorist groups, and the readiness to support the government in this regard.

9. Participants expressed strong support for the role of the United Nations, and for the work of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), as well as for on-going mediation efforts of Special Representative Bernardino León. They called on all Libyan stakeholders to engage constructively with his efforts to facilitate a Libyan-Libyan dialogue. They also underscored the importance of all international actors working together under a coordinated approach that is UN-led.

10. Participants expressed their undeterred determination to stand by the people of Libya, and to spare no effort in supporting the country's democratic transition.

Regards,

Permanent Mission of Libya to the United Nations New York

Statement by His Excellency
Mr. Agila Saleh Essa
President of the House of Representative
of Libya to the High-level Meeting on Libya
New York, 25 September, 2014

Mr. Secretary General,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, allow me to express my profound gratitude and appreciation to His Excellency, the Secretary General Mr. Ban Ki-moon, for his initiative to convene this high level meeting on Libya. I would also like to thank you all for your participation, showing your concern with the situation in Libya and your willingness to engage positively in support of the state institutions and the rule of law in Libya. I have no doubt that this meeting reflects an active partnership and solidarity with the Libyan people and its legitimate institutions, to move forward toward a political process and a democratic inclusive path.

For the sake of fairness, it is just to emphasize that each Libyan citizen has a rightful aspiration for building a homeland where everyone is equal before the law, ensures the protection of rights and freedoms, and responds to its safety and stability, along with the other brotherly and friendly partners, to see Libya under stability, peace and security.

It is but undeniable, that Libya is facing security and political developments with negative repercussions not only to Libya itself, but also to the neighboring countries South and North of Mediterranean Sea. The situation in Libya has its positive and negative aspects:

First: On the Positive Level:

1. It is noted that within the past three years, the international community has intensified its support to Libya at the political level, starting from Paris and Rome Conferences, followed by neighboring countries' meetings, most recently held in Cairo. Lately, a ministerial conference also took place in Madrid on the 17th of September, kindly sponsored by the Kingdom of Spain, in addition to many support resolutions adopted by the international and regional organizations.
2. In the past weeks, the international community reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimate institutions in Libya, namely the House of Representatives, which I have the honor to chair, and the elected Constitutional Commission entrusted with the task of drafting the constitution, and the interim government. This recognition is reflected in many statements at all levels, bilaterally, regionally and internationally.
3. In August, the Security Council adopted resolution 2174 (2014) which reaffirmed the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Libya, and stressed the need for an immediate cease-fire and the importance of combating terrorism and the use of international sanctions against those who impede the political process and the democratic path.

4. Upon his appointment, the Special Representative for the UN Secretary General, Mr. Bernardino Leon visited many areas in the East and West of Libya to communicate with the armed groups, the political elites, the House of Representatives and the interim government in an attempt to build a consensus among the parties to cease the hostilities and initiate a comprehensive national dialogue. We welcome the call by the Special Representative for a dialogue amongst the Libyan parties on the 29th of September. We welcome also the initiative of Algeria to organize a dialogue involving eminent personalities and actors across party lines to be held next month.

Second: On the Negative Level:

1. The armed hostilities continued between an armed group that supported legitimacy and another trying to hijack the legitimacy and impose an unacceptable *fait accompli*, on either political or moral grounds, which has caused more bloodshed and relentless destruction of infrastructures in the capital and neighboring areas, resulting in new inter-tribal animosities and incitement to violence and divisions, rather than working together toward unity and a common goal.
2. Some members of the dissolved General National Congress which mandate has ended, tried to impede the political process by forming a parallel government to the interim government and encouraged armed groups to seize state institutions and terrorize and threaten employees in case of failure to comply with the orders of the government they formed.
3. The Eastern region, particularly the city of Benghazi and neighboring areas are still the scene of an armed conflict and threat by extremist terrorist groups linked to al-Qaeda, which not only threaten the security of Libya, but also the neighboring countries.

The message that I would like to highlight to the United Nations and to our brothers and friends is that, in spite of the support expressed at all levels, bilaterally, regionally and internationally, which is highly valued on the official and popular levels, it has not achieved the positive impact expected on the political and democratic process in our country. This urges us to think for more creative and unconventional solutions, especially when the security situation is deteriorating with every passing day, and the prospect of civil war is looming on the horizon. We look forward to a real and effective engagement in Libya in order to achieve tangible progress in the democratic transition and build a state of institutions and law. This engagement should focus on the following objectives:

1. To enable the interim government to monopolize the legitimate use of force and to build its defense and security apparatus to be capable of exercise its authority over all Libya's territory and disarm the armed groups.
2. To move quickly to assist the Libyan government to regain control over the capital, Tripoli and call for the withdrawal of armed groups from state institutions in order to have the opportunity to provide services to citizens and the return of diplomatic missions to the capital..
3. The non-recognition of any illegal body or illegal institution created in parallel with the existing bodies and not dealing with it, as well as protecting the oil production, and pressure it to discontinue impeding the democratic process and to comply with Security Council resolution 2174 (2014).
4. To establish a genuine and active cooperation in the field of combating terrorism through a strategic alliance between Libya and its neighboring countries North and South of the Mediterranean .
5. To provide support and solidarity with the Libyan government and the House of Representatives to establish a culture of dialogue without exclusion or marginalization, and to initiate a comprehensive dialogue for all Libyan people, along with a real engagement of the Special Representative of the Secretary General, Mr. Bernardino Leon, the neighboring

countries, the Arab League and the African Union in the framework of coordinated action to achieve this goal.

I take this opportunity to welcome the joint communiqué on Libya, adopted in the meeting called by H.E. Mr. John Kerry, State Secretary of the United States of America on the 22nd of September. I would also like to express my profound gratitude to the brotherly and friendly countries that participated in this meeting and expressed their unlimited support to the democratic path in Libya, and the recognition of the elected legitimate institutions.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the unwavering political commitment to the House of Representatives, the government and the constitutional commission to establish a modern state that respects the rights and freedoms, a state of institutions and rule of law. I hope that an expanded United Nations Mission of Support in Libya mandate will be approved and transformed into a United Nations Mission for Stability and Institution-building. Once again, my sincere thanks and deepest gratitude to you, Mr. Secretary-General and to all our partners for their continuous support for Libya.

Thank you.
