



# Security Council

Sixty-seventh year

*Provisional*

**6728**<sup>th</sup> meeting

Wednesday, 29 February 2012, 10.25 a.m.  
New York

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<i>President:</i>	Mr. Menan . . . . .	(Togo)
<i>Members:</i>	Azerbaijan . . . . .	Mr. Musayev
	China . . . . .	Mr. Yang Tao
	Colombia . . . . .	Mr. Osorio
	France . . . . .	Mr. Araud
	Germany . . . . .	Mr. Wittig
	Guatemala . . . . .	Mr. Rosenthal
	India . . . . .	Mr. Hardeep Singh Puri
	Morocco . . . . .	Mr. Bouchaara
	Pakistan . . . . .	Mr. Tarar
	Portugal . . . . .	Mr. Moraes Cabral
	Russian Federation . . . . .	Mr. Churkin
	South Africa . . . . .	Mr. Sangqu
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	Sir Mark Lyall Grant
	United States of America . . . . .	Ms. Rice

## Agenda

The situation in Libya

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*The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a.m.*

### **Adoption of the agenda**

*The agenda was adopted.*

### **The situation in Libya**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of Libya to participate in this meeting.

In accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite Mr. Ian Martin, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, to participate in this meeting.

On behalf of the Council, I welcome Mr. Ian Martin, who is joining today's meeting via video teleconference from Tripoli.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

At this meeting, the Council will hear briefings by Mr. Ian Martin and Ambassador José Filipe Moraes Cabral, Permanent Representative of Portugal, in his capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011).

I now give the floor to Mr. Martin.

**Mr. Martin:** On 17 February the people of Libya marked the first anniversary of the beginning of their revolution. People took to the streets of Tripoli, Benghazi and other cities and towns in celebration. Many of the celebrations were spontaneously organized in neighbourhoods. Libyans remarked on the contrast with the State-organized demonstrations that characterized the previous regime. While remembering those who died in the struggle for freedom, they signalled hope and determination for the future. Despite concerns that there might be attempted attacks or disruptions by elements of the former regime, the anniversary passed peacefully, with effective security operations coordinated among State security forces, local civilian authorities and brigades of former revolutionary fighters.

While it is one year since the uprising began, the new Libya has still only had a Government for three months. Next week the Council will hear from Prime Minister Abdurrahim El-Keib his account of its

challenges and its efforts, and what it is planning to accomplish in the short period before elections to a national congress provide the basis for a new Government and the drafting of the constitution.

It is clear that the Libyan people are eager to move forward with the transition to democracy. Their most central expectation of the United Nations is that we will support them in doing so. When I last briefed the Council, on 25 January (see S/PV.6706), the National Transitional Council (NTC) had adopted the electoral administration law and appointed the High National Electoral Commission, and was continuing consultations on the main electoral law. That law was adopted on 28 January, with the final amendments approved on 7 February.

The law provides for a mixed parallel electoral system, with 120 seats to be elected by majoritarian races reserved for individual candidates, and 80 seats to be elected by proportional races reserved for lists to be submitted by political or other groups. Like all electoral frameworks, this parallel system is a compromise among competing views and interests, but our judgment is that the law provides a reasonable foundation for the election of the national congress, although some gaps and shortcomings remain. While the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) had encouraged the NTC electoral committee to ensure that the right to vote should be as inclusive as possible, the law excludes members of the armed forces from voting. There is also a need for measures to ensure the participation of internally displaced people in the electoral process.

It is particularly welcome that the law includes a formula, albeit a modest one, to ensure the participation of women in the national congress, as UNSMIL had urged. The special measure requires that the candidates on the lists for proportional races be listed alternately by gender; thus for multi-seat constituencies where there will be party lists, every other candidate on the lists must be a woman.

The proposed division of the country into constituencies and the allocation of seats is being finalized and has not yet been published. The distribution among the regions, cities and towns may well be controversial, but it is important that this issue be resolved without further delay to allow election preparations to proceed.

It is understandable that the process for developing an electoral law took longer than envisaged, in view of the political complexities involved in deciding the basic electoral foundation for any country and the fact that this will be the first election in Libya in more than 40 years. Despite the delays, the NTC has publicly confirmed its intention to hold the elections according to the timeline envisaged in the constitutional declaration, although the official call for the elections has yet to be made.

To achieve that timetable, activities to implement the legal framework must begin immediately and progress swiftly. I commend the 15 Commissioners of the High National Electoral Commission, who were sworn in on 12 February, for immediately commencing work on establishing subcommittees to address the core issues as well as a functional administration. I met with them myself this morning, and confirmed that they have high expectations that UNSMIL's assistance, which has been well appreciated by the electoral authorities during the legislative period, will now be carried forward in the operational phase. In response, the United Nations is expanding its support to the Electoral Commission by strengthening its advisory role within the Commission, launching support of voter education and coordinating the assistance of other international actors.

Meanwhile, the determination of communities to establish the legitimacy of local representation has been displayed in the election of a new local council in Misrata on 20 February. An eight-member local elections committee, appointed by the local council in early January, organized the election, including the administrative division of the city, the allocation of seats and the registration of voters. Approximately 65 per cent of the eligible population registered and 57 per cent of registered voters cast their votes for 28 seats. The candidates elected were announced following a two-day counting period in a peaceful and amicable environment. The police and brigades provided comprehensive security within the city and outside of the 78 polling stations.

In other cities I visited during the reporting period, local councils viewed the Misrata elections positively and expressed their desire to hold their own elections. Of particular significance, given recent controversy there, is the appointment by the Benghazi local council of a well-respected judge to oversee the formation of a committee charged with preparing for

local elections in Libya's second-largest city, where the uprising for democratic transformation began.

Of the utmost importance to the successful conduct of elections nationwide is, of course, a positive evolution of the security situation. The Libyan authorities well recognize that their foremost challenge is to address the future of the revolutionary fighters and the wide circulation of weapons and to develop professional State security institutions under civilian control. However, while the diverse armed brigades continue to lack clear lines of command and coordination, there is some appreciable progress in the development of State authority over brigades in the provision of security, including through the establishment of local security committees under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior to coordinate security operations among participating brigades. The coordinated deployments during the 17 February anniversary celebrations were a significant illustration of that progress. The brigades continue to perform important security functions, as they have for long periods, often without payment.

Contrary to the impression given by some media reports, although they seek guarantees that the transformation for which they have fought is securely on track, there is little indication that they wish to perpetuate an existence outside State authority. The Government issued a decision last week regarding the transfer of control of land, air and sea port infrastructure from the brigades to the Ministry of Interior, which when implemented will be a significant step forward in exerting State control.

At the same time, Government plans for the registration and integration or demobilization of former fighters are proceeding. The registration process for ex-combatants that started in January is nearing completion. The Warriors Affairs Commission for Rehabilitation and Development reports that approximately 148,000 have registered to date, and will be referring those preferring to join the police to the Ministry of the Interior and those who choose the army to the Ministry of Defence.

Approximately 15 per cent appear to be opting for each of those entities, so the majority of ex-combatants are seeking, and must be afforded, educational or vocational training and employment or self-employment opportunities. The Ministries of the Interior, Defence and Labour are developing their plans

for integration and reintegration, including an initial recruitment of 10,000 former fighters under the Ministry of Interior and 5,000 under the Ministry of Defence.

On 20 and 21 February, UNSMIL, upon the request of the Prime Minister, facilitated an inter-ministerial retreat to review the most critical security challenges confronting Libya and to decide upon immediate steps to address them in a coordinated manner. In opening the retreat, the Prime Minister highlighted border security, security in Libyan cities, weapons proliferation and human rights violations as the major security preoccupations. He also emphasized the need to strengthen Libya's security and defence forces swiftly within the remaining four months of his Government's tenure, urging the relevant Ministries to pool their efforts and coordinate closely.

The retreat developed a priority action plan, with key recommendations that include strengthening police deployment and security coordination among all relevant actors in the lead-up to elections and securing the southern border in an integrated action plan against human trafficking, arms smuggling and other illegal activities. All participants welcomed the commitment to strengthened inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation, a marked difference from the practice of the previous regime. They recognized the need for an overarching national security framework and strategy, including a national security coordinating committee under the Prime Minister. The Deputy Prime Minister briefed international partners on the outcomes of the workshop in order to further enhance coordinated assistance in those areas.

In addition to the support to inter-ministerial coordination and communications, UNSMIL continued to support the efforts of the Government in coordinating with bilateral and multilateral partners in the areas of arms proliferation, border security and the rehabilitation of the police. There are now three UNSMIL advisers embedded in the Ministry of the Interior, supporting the Ministry in the areas of police training, logistics and communication and media relations. UNSMIL is also assisting the Government in preparations for the high-level regional conference on border security that Prime Minister El-Keib announced Libya's intention to convene when he addressed the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa on 29 January.

The new Government faces tremendous challenges and a heavy legacy from the former regime as it tries to tackle illegal migration and smuggling, effective border control, the proliferation of weapons and the need to reverse policies of long-standing discrimination against minority communities and foster national reconciliation among tribes. The latter has been tragically highlighted in recent days by deadly clashes that erupted between the Tabou and the Zwaya tribal brigades in the southern city of Kufra over a two-week period, with approximately 100 reported to have died and many seriously injured. While those clashes appear to have been triggered by the initial killing of a Zwaya man and the subsequent death of a Tabou youth, it is the latest incident in a long history of conflict of simmering tribal tensions fuelled by policies of the former regime, including State-sponsored discrimination against the Tabou, and by local disputes over control over smuggling, including illegal migration.

Religious leaders and tribal chiefs, among others, negotiated a ceasefire to restore calm. The Government dispatched units of the national army to the area, although there were criticisms of too slow a response by the authorities. A joint mission of United Nations agencies and UNSMIL visited Kufra from 23 to 26 February to assess the most urgent priorities, including support to third-country nationals and vulnerable communities whose services were interrupted by the fighting. United Nations agencies have delivered humanitarian assistance through the Libyan Red Crescent and the Ministry of Health, but difficulties have yet to be overcome to ensure that the Tabou areas, isolated by the fighting, receive sufficient humanitarian support.

Since the High Commissioner for Human Rights and I briefed the Council on 25 January, further information regarding torture and ill-treatment of detainees, including deaths in custody, has come to light through non-governmental organizations and UNSMIL's own visits to places of detention. I and my colleagues have discussed immediate measures to prevent further incidents of torture and mistreatment in several meetings with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and other ministers and senior officials. On 31 January, Deputy Prime Minister Mustafa Abu Shagur announced that the Government had issued a circular to clarify the rights of detainees, including a directive that torture and mistreatment of detainees was forbidden

and that allegations would be investigated. Addressing the Human Rights Council in Geneva yesterday, Prime Minister El-Keib reiterated the Government's human rights commitment and cooperation with the United Nations and others in that domain. Strong and urgent measures are essential to give effect to those intentions.

I have particularly stressed the need for a task force that brings together the Ministries of Justice, Defence and the Interior to regularly inspect facilities still under the control of various brigades, to identify all detention locations and to implement an overall strategy on conflict-related detentions. The Ministry of Justice has indicated that such inspections have commenced, and the Prime Minister has given assurances of the formation of a committee to investigate allegations of torture and stated yesterday that such investigations are now under way. UNSMIL has visited or revisited detention facilities in Misrata, Zawiyah and Tripoli to identify those that should be scrutinized as priority and has made an initial submission to the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Justice. We will continue to work closely with the authorities and to encourage them to ensure that inspections of known facilities are undertaken, that secret locations are identified and brought under Government control, and that abuses are investigated.

UNSMIL has also strongly urged the investigation of the attack on 6 February on the Tawergha camp for internally displaced persons at the Janzur marine academy in Tripoli, when a brigade entered the camp in heavy force and attempted arrests. When camp detainees took to the streets to protest, they were also fired upon. The combined attacks resulted in the deaths of seven people, including three children and two women. The United Nations has pressed for better security not only at this camp, but also at locations of displaced Tawergha in other parts of the country. This latest incident underscores the urgent need for the responsibility for arrests and detention to be exercised by the Ministry of Justice alone. As a contribution towards reconciliation, Tawergha tribal leaders issued an apology on 23 February to all citizens of Misrata for the crimes committed by members of their community and called upon on all those who had committed such crimes to surrender themselves to the justice system. My Deputy continues to work with the Libyan authorities to

address the short- and longer-term needs of the Tawergha community.

UNSMIL continues to urge the Ministry of Justice to accelerate the process of asserting control over the facilities currently run by the brigades, where we estimate that approximately 5,000 to 6,000 detainees remain. Since my last briefing, two additional detention centres have been placed under Government control, bringing the total to eight, with a total of 2,382 detainees. Progress continues to be complicated by insufficient numbers of judicial police. Several partners have expressed a willingness to assist in the training of judicial police, and the Ministry of Justice has also requested assistance in the training of prosecutors.

Libya's court system is slowly coming back into operation, with several courts in Tripoli and Benghazi resuming operations, despite some concerns about the security of judges and lawyers. On 5 February, the first criminal proceedings of more than 40 persons accused of having committed crimes in support of the Al-Qadhafi regime during the conflict opened before a military court in Benghazi. On 22 February, the military court ruled that the trial should move to a civilian court, which is to be welcomed. As further trials commence, it will be crucial that the accused be granted adequate legal representation, full due processes and assurances that any confessions that may have been taken under torture are not admitted into evidence.

The transitional justice law on the establishment of the foundation of national reconciliation and transitional justice was made public on 14 February. The law establishes a fact-finding and reconciliation commission mandated to investigate crimes and human rights violations committed since 1969. It will comprise 11 members to be appointed by the NTC. The law also establishes a victims' compensation fund, but does not prevent victims from seeking justice through the courts. While the law does not necessarily reflect best practices elsewhere, it provides an important opportunity to start a comprehensive truth-seeking process in Libya.

A vital part of the transitional justice process is the search for and identification of missing persons. The Ministry for Assistance to the Families of Martyrs and Missing Persons has already commenced the collection of DNA samples from families as well as

work on the exhumation of mass graves. UNSMIL is encouraging the Ministry to invite an international expert assessment that will help to define a clear strategy according to international standards, so that quick measures do not harm prospects for the future identification of remains. UNSMIL has also proposed the drafting of a new legal framework to better safeguard the rights of the families of the missing in Libya.

In all of my meetings, at both the national and local levels, officials have increasingly been highlighting their inability to cope with the increasing numbers of migrants and refugees, and are seeking sustained assistance to address those challenges humanely. In the absence of a clear legal or administrative framework on migration, irregular migrants and some potential asylum-seekers, including elderly persons, women and children, continue to be detained in facilities operated by different authorities or brigades, often in poor conditions with limited access to humanitarian assistance. Of the 18 Ministry of Interior migrant detention facilities in operation prior to the crisis, only two are under full Ministry control. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to assist migrants in distress through the facilitation of citizenship verification, the issuance of travel documents and voluntary repatriation operations; however, access to migrants and the absence of secure transit facilities in the west and south of the country remain the greatest challenges to direct assistance.

In response to the poor conditions at the Qanfouda detention facility in Benghazi, where numbers have now swollen as a result of transfers from Kufra, LibAid and other humanitarian actors have undertaken refurbishments and provided non-food items as well as improved the provision of health services in attempts to address the growing needs.

The deteriorating security situation in Syria has led to an influx of refugees entering Libya via the Egyptian border. At the Salloum border crossing, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has provided stranded Syrians with more than 4,000 meals, while IOM has been providing support in the form of medical treatment and some non-food items. Within Libya, UNHCR is assisting local support organizations in their efforts to cope with new arrivals through technical assistance in

registration and the provision of non-food items and support for vulnerable individuals.

As anticipated in my last briefing, Deputy Prime Minister Mustafa Abu Shagur convened a workshop on 30 and 31 January to discuss the coordination of international assistance, bringing Libyan ministries, institutions and civil society organizations together with international partners. The workshop was an effort to synchronize coordinated offers of external support with the Government's urgent priority planning. It served to identify needs and opportunities for support in the five areas of social services delivery: public administration, transitional justice, civil society, media and Government strategic communications. The Government is close to presenting its national plan to the international community and to putting in place coordination arrangements to follow up on international offers of support, involving the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Planning, supported by UNSMIL, the European Union and the World Bank.

When I have the opportunity to address the Council again next week, I will, of course, update members on significant developments in any of those areas, although I will mainly be presenting the Secretary-General's proposals for the role of UNSMIL for the period ahead. Alongside our major engagements during this period with the Government in Tripoli and our work in integrated mission planning, I have, since my last briefing, visited three more of the cities most affected during the fighting — Sirte, Brega and Ajdabiya. I have also held discussions with the local council and civil society representatives — many of them young people and women — in Benghazi. Such visits make clear the extent of the need for reconstruction, service delivery and the clearance of mines and remnants of war.

But an equally strong impression is given by the extraordinary show of civic responsibility and initiative, which has led local people to set to work immediately — without waiting for assistance from central Government or international actors — to resume as much of the elements of normal life as possible. Along with that sense of responsibility of local leaders goes the determination of civil society to play its own role and to hold any future leadership to account. Such attributes inspire not just hope but confidence that Libya will overcome its legacy and its

current difficulties, and will pursue the path towards the goals to which it recommitted itself on 17 February.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I thank Mr. Martin for his briefing.

I now give the floor to Ambassador José Filipe Moraes Cabral.

**Mr. Moraes Cabral** (Portugal): In accordance with paragraph 24(e) of Security Council resolution 1970 (2011), of 26 February 2011, I have the honour to report to the Security Council on the work of the Committee established by the same resolution. The report covers the period from 23 December 2011 to 29 February 2012.

I would like to begin by noting that two important documents are before the Committee. The first is a working document put together by the Panel of Experts and reflecting the contributions of the Panel, the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the International Atomic Energy Agency, on the threats and challenges of arms proliferation from Libya to the region. The second is a final report by the Panel on its monitoring of the implementation of the relevant measures, including the arms embargo, the travel ban and the asset freeze.

The working document is currently under the consideration and review of the Committee and will form the basis for the Committee's report to the Council pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2017 (2011). The Panel's final report, which was submitted to the Council on 18 February pursuant to paragraph 24 (d) of resolution 1973 (2011), will be discussed during the Committee's next informal consultations on 5 March.

During the reporting period the Committee met once in informal consultations, on 9 February. Members of the Committee received from the Chair an unofficial compilation of the arms embargo and asset freeze notifications and exemption requests that had by that time been processed in the Committee. As of 9 February, the Committee had processed a total of 31 notifications or exemption requests concerning the arms embargo and a total of 151 notifications or exemption requests concerning the asset freeze.

Since my last periodic report (see S/PV.6698), in connection with the arms embargo, the Committee has approved one request for an exception to that measure under paragraph 9 (a) of resolution 1970 (2011). The Committee has also expressed no objection to a second request that invoked paragraph 9 (c) of the resolution. Furthermore, no negative decision was taken by the Committee in relation to 10 notifications under paragraph 13 of resolution 2009 (2011), which allows a supply of arms and related materiel of all types intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan authorities.

With respect to the asset freeze, no negative decision was taken by the Committee in relation to one notification under the basic expenses provision set out in paragraph 19 (a) of resolution 1970 (2011) and two notifications under paragraph 16 of resolution 2009 (2011). Members of the Council will recall that the latter paragraph provides for the unfreezing of funds for various additional purposes. Moreover, in four cases, the relevant Member State was informed that the entity to which the funds belonged had already been de-listed by the Committee. Therefore, the submission of notifications or exemption requests did not apply in relation to that entity.

Also on 9 February, members of the Committee discussed several requests for guidance or assistance received from Member States that related to the status of the subsidiaries of the two remaining listed entities — the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio. They noted that entities owned or controlled, either wholly or partially, by the Investment Authority or the Investment Portfolio are not subject to the asset freeze measure. At present, in response to the requests for guidance, the Committee is preparing a general notice, to be disseminated to all Member States and posted on the Committee's website, on the proper application of the asset freeze measure.

Furthermore, members of the Committee received an update from the Panel of Experts, via videoconference, on the preparation of the working document that I referred to earlier, that is, concerning threats and challenges of arms proliferation. As I also stated earlier, that document is now under the consideration of the Committee and will be submitted to the Council shortly. The Committee also looks forward to discussing the Panel's final report under resolution 1973 (2011), and is pleased to note that all

countries that the Panel approached for a possible visit have responded positively.

Finally, at the request of the relevant Libyan authorities, the Committee amended an entry to its list of individuals and entities designated as subject to the travel ban and/or asset freeze.

I would like to conclude by noting that, to date, the Committee has received reports from 55 Member States on their implementation of the relevant measures.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of Libya.

**Mr. Shalgham** (Libya) (*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, I would like to express my sincere thanks to you, Mr. President, for having convened this meeting as a follow-up to developments in Libya. I would also like to thank Ambassador Moraes Cabral for his work and his response to Libya's concerns with regard to many issues under the consideration of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011), which he chairs. Allow me also to thank Mr. Ian Martin for his ongoing continuing efforts to cooperate with us in all fields and for his comprehensive and clear report from Tripoli.

In this very Chamber, last February, the Council adopted, first, resolution 1970 (2011) and then resolution 1973 (2011) in order to protect unarmed and innocent Libyan civilians. That effort was crowned with Libya's freedom in expression of the desire of our people to regain their sovereignty, as well as that of other Arab peoples, from Tunisia and Egypt to Libya and Yemen, where we have seen a transfer of authority, and now to Syria, which is paying with blood in the face of repression. In that country, ugly crimes against humanity and against the Syrian people who, just like the Tunisians, Egyptians and Yemenis, refuse to bow until they achieve their freedom, are being perpetrated. I thank the Council again.

Today, there is a new State in Libya. Elections, both individual and by lists, as Mr. Martin said, will take place in June. New elections will take place despite the problems, the proliferation of arms, the bloodshed and the issues that we are uncovering every day. Lists of individuals and a new constitution will be drawn up. The upcoming elections do not seek to establish a Government or a parliament. The elections will lead to the drafting of a constitution for a new and democratic civil State, where there is the rule of law —

a State of peace and development for the well-being of Libyans.

On 21 February 2011, Muammar Al-Qadhafi said that we would hand out weapons and set Libya ablaze. That happened. The vehicles of the Al-Qadhafi regime were in the street, distributing weapons for people to kill each other. Millions and millions of dollars and dinars were handed out and people were turned against each other. However, the awareness, enthusiasm and solidarity of the Libyan people enabled us to overcome very many problems.

We again thank the United Nations in the person of Mr. Ian Martin, who is making so many efforts to help us. However, we need more assistance from the international community. Tens of thousands are entering Libya from the southern Sahara every day. Some leaders of the Al-Qadhafi regime are now in various other States — Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, Chad, Mali and the Niger. We know that some of them are plotting. In the past few days, a number of armed cells have been detained. They were plotting to sabotage and bomb Tripoli. Al-Qadhafi agents are sending funds to Libya for acts of sabotage. I appeal to those States to cooperate with us. I sent to the Council, under the presidency of South Africa, as well as to Mr. Moreno-Ocampo at the International Criminal Court, a flash drive containing recordings of telephone calls during which Mr. Baghdadi Ali Al-Mahmoudi personally gave instructions for such actions. He is now in Tunisia. There are also other people wanted by INTERPOL residing in other States. Those persons must be brought to justice. They are a danger to my country.

We are working to convene a meeting among the countries of the Sahel and North Africa to agree a unified strategy to combat terrorism in the Sahara. Libya is the first victim of the absence of the State, and we appeal to the Council to help us with funds. We need our frozen assets to be released.

With regard to those funds, we are working towards transparency. We now have a committee for transparency in Libya. We have dozens of free newspapers that are speaking out every day. There are television stations working transparently every day.

Transitional justice measures are being adopted, and those bodies have begun working. There has been much talk about detention centres and torture. However, the transitional Government has detained a number of former ministers and senior officials. They



have been given every possible provision — health care, visits, et cetera — Al-Qadhafi's second is among them, and he is able to be in contact with the outside. I have personally met with a number of detainees. They are being cared for. Mr. Abdul-Ati Al-Obeidi, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, like others, is being visited by his family and others.

However, let me say that there are areas where the State has not been able to gain control. There are no police or courts in those areas. We cannot be responsible for all excesses everywhere. We are against such acts and we hold their perpetrators responsible.

We need the United Nations to help us to ensure the success of the elections in June, which will serve as the foundation for a democratic and modern Libya based on equality and where the rights of women are

protected. The role of women is a major component of proportional representation. We need a "zebra" list of candidates — a list of six alternating male-female candidates — so that we can ensure proper representation for women in Libya, who make up more than 50 per cent of our population.

Let me reassure the Council that we are working seriously and actively for a State of democracy and freedom to replace the regime that the Libyan people uprooted at the price of their blood.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): There are no further speakers inscribed on my list.

I now invite Council members to informal consultations to continue our discussion on the subject.

*The meeting rose at 11.05 a.m.*