



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**



## **Council conclusions on Libya**

*3117th FOREIGN AFFAIRS Council meeting  
Luxembourg, 10 October 2011*

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

- "1. The EU welcomes recent developments in Libya and reaffirms its commitment to support the emergence of a new, stable, prosperous, sovereign and democratic Libya. The Libyan people have fought heroically for the respect of their rights and dignity. The National Transitional Council (NTC) has now established control over the vast majority of Libyan territory. The Kadhafi regime has collapsed and many of its key supporters have been arrested or have fled the country. The EU expresses full support to the Libyan authorities represented by the NTC, as the legitimate interim governing authority in Libya and the sole representative of the Libyan state and people. It looks forward to the formation of an inclusive and broad based government, to the launch of a democratic, peaceful and transparent transition that reaches out to all Libyans, including women, and to the preparation of free and fair elections in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration by the NTC.
2. The EU notes that some areas of conflict remain and pose a threat to the civilian population. It therefore welcomes the continuation of the operation to enforce UNSCR 1973 and ensure the protection of the Libyan population. It calls on Colonel Kadhafi and his immediate entourage to surrender. The EU calls on the Libyan people, including those who have previously served the regime, to unite in the spirit of reconciliation in support of the development of a new Libya. The EU recalls the duty to comply with the arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court and its expectation that all states will cooperate fully with the Court. It welcomes the NTC's call that those responsible for serious human rights violations during the conflict will swiftly face justice in accordance with due process, and its commitment to end impunity.

# **P R E S S**

3. The EU welcomes the adoption of UNSCR 2009 (2011), the return of Libya as represented by the NTC to the UN, as well the Summit on Libya on 1 September in Paris and the first meeting of the High Level Meeting on 20 September in New York. The EU welcomes the establishment of a UN Support Mission to Libya (UNSMIL) and further welcomes the appointment of Ian Martin as the Special Representative of the UN SG. The EU notes the resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council and looks forward to the reintegration of Libya in it.
4. The EU stresses the need to fully respect all international obligations and the rule of law, in particular human rights and international humanitarian law. It expresses concerns about reports of serious human rights violations and welcomes the statements by NTC President Abdul Jalil concerning the need to refrain from reprisals and to protect minorities and vulnerable groups, such as the Sub-Saharan Africans, and former combatants.
5. The EU expresses particular concern at the dissemination of conventional weapons in Libya and invites competent national authorities and international organisations to continue to ensure the security of any chemical weapons stockpiles, while continuing their destruction. It calls for concerted efforts to secure all conventional weapons and prevent trafficking of them, as well as for progress on disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration. Any nuclear and radiological material present in Libya should also be accounted for and properly secured.
6. The EU also underlines its commitment to cooperating with the countries of the Sahara-Sahel region in order to reduce the risk of destabilisation that may result from the situation in Libya. In this context, the EU is committed to implement its Sahel strategy in an efficient and swift manner.
7. Libya faces enormous challenges in the short and medium term. The EU has stood by the Libyan people during the conflict, including through the delivery of significant humanitarian assistance, and will continue to do so now. The EU has immediately transposed the provisions of UNSCR 2009 on the delisting of entities active in the oil and gas sector and on the release of Libyan frozen funds for the benefit of the people of Libya. In addition, it has also delisted 29 entities previously covered by its autonomous restrictive measures. It stands ready to proceed to further delistings in order to make these assets available in a transparent and responsible manner in conformity with the needs and wishes of the Libyan people and relevant UNSCRs.
8. In response to the requests from the Libyan authorities and in full respect of the principle of Libyan ownership, the EU is participating in the joint needs assessment under the overall coordination of the UN. The EU, UN and the World Bank have taken the lead for different sectoral assessments, and the EU is leading in the key fields of border management, civil society and women's rights, as well as communications and media. The EU will also participate in other sectoral assessments led by the UN and the World Bank. Without prejudice to the assessment exercise, the EU reiterates its readiness to combine its actions and instruments to provide further assistance to the new Libya across a range of sectors, including on democratisation, rule of law, institution-building, security sector reform, police training and the re-launching of the economy. To support this process, the EU has opened an EU office in Tripoli in addition to the existing EU office in Benghazi. The Council also welcomes the return of number of Member States' embassies in Tripoli.

9. In the longer-term as Libya moves from conflict towards a peaceful stabilisation, the EU is committed to deepening and strengthening its relationship with the Libyan people. As laid down in June 2011 Council Conclusions and in the Joint Communication of March and May 2011, the EU has agreed a new and more ambitious approach to its Neighbourhood Policy to provide enhanced support to those countries in the region undergoing transition. The Council also welcomes the decision of the Senior Officials of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) to invite Libya to participate in the UfM meetings, with a view to becoming a UfM member."
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