



Q: Concerning the UNSC Resolution 1973 for the protection of civilians, which was described by the General Secretary at the time as historic, has it been nullified? If it's still in effect, how many civilians must die before it's enforced?

A: The Security Council Resolution number 1973, passed on March 11th, passed for the protection of Libyan civilians from a dictatorship controlling all facilities and institutions of the state at the time. However, today Libyan institutions exist and the sovereignty of Libya, and they are responsible for the protection of Libya. The United Nations defends the rights of civilians by reaching a political solution to end the armed conflict and spare civilians the horrors of wars.

In addition to the political process, the mission is in constant contact with all parties to aid civilians and make sure they are not targeted when armed clashes erupt. The mission monitors and documents transgressions against civilians and intervenes when possible to protect and aid them.

Q: What is your definition of a National Army and what's the difference between it and other armed groups?

A: There is a clear definition of the Libyan Army in the political agreement, and it's our definition as unified Libya needs a unified army and the Libyan National Army represents a cornerstone for this unified Libyan army described in the agreement.

Q: How do you explain armed groups in Tripoli sporting Police and Army emblems and statuses, and receiving salaries from the public treasury signed by the head of state? And who is to be held accountable for their funded actions?

A: This constitutes a concern for all Libyans, as it does for us. To protect the lives of civilians, the United Nations sponsored negotiations between the Libyan parties for a year and a half in order to create an alternative to these things. And they reached an agreement, which is the Libyan Political agreement that dictates the establishment of a state of institutions and law. This agreement also dictates clear security measures be taken to restore order. These measures need to be implemented. The armed groups also need to leave the Libyan cities and make way for a unified, professional security body under civilian leadership.

Q: Is it feasible to select some clauses and not others from the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Al-Skhirat? Or is it a comprehensive agreement that cannot be applied selectively?

A: It is indeed a comprehensive agreement, and it would be ideal to apply it completely. However, at the same time, the agreement isn't carved into stone. The Libyan Political Agreement provides a method for modification in case political circumstances demand it. There are also clear mechanisms in the Libyan Political Agreement that allow handling matters of disagreement that arise during implementation, even amendment of the agreement itself. I encourage all Libyan parties to use these tools and methods. The matter is left for the Libyans themselves to agree on these matters. We support what the Libyans agree on, so long as it is a complete solution and within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement.

Q: The Presidential Council is a product of a Political Agreement yet to take effect, but the council is working and is imposing many obligations on any coming elected entity. Do you consider this normal and not bearing any legal consequences?

A: The Presidential Council is inoperative, as it has done a lot compared to the small resources it had available and considering the many obstacles and challenges it faces. Of course security institutions need to be built and financial institutions must be under the authority of the Presidential Council. People can't wait months and years, or even weeks, to go to work, send their children to school and receive treatment in hospitals.

Q: What are your criteria for approving representing members in the dialogue that will be imposed on all Libyans? Especially considering imposing it will face difficulties and there are no signs it's coming into effect so far.

A: The only criterion the mission goes by is what Libyans choose in all Libyan affairs. This stems from our strong commitment to Libya's sovereignty. Our role is limited to facilitating and moderating dialogue sessions, mediating and bringing viewpoints closer, not interfering and imposing views or solutions. That is up to Libyans alone. This applies to the dialogue committee which included representatives from across the political and social spectrums in Libya, chosen by Libyans themselves, not by the mission.

Q: In your own opinion, is what's happening in Libya now normal and is it on the right tracks? Who will bear this heavy cost in lives, money, property and disabled future?

A: I call upon all Libyans to start working to solve problems on your own. Unite for your children and your future in a stable, prosperous Libya. This is your responsibility and we're more than willing to help and support you.