

REPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE MAURITANIE
MISSION PERMANENTE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK



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الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية
البعثة الدائمة لدى هيئة الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك

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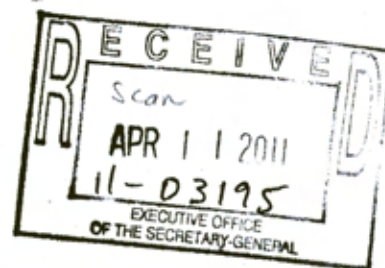
Mr. Passee

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The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat General of the United Nations in New York, and in the capacity of Mauritania as Chair of the African Union Peace and Security Council, has the honor to **enclose herewith the communiqué of the 2nd Meeting of the African Union (AU) High Level ad hoc Committee on Libya, at the level of Heads of States, that took place in Nouakchott, (Mauritania), on April 9th, 2011.**

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat General of the United Nations in New York, the assurances of its highest consideration.



New York, April 11th, 2011

Secretariat General of the United Nations
-New York-

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COMMUNIQUE

The African Union (AU) High-Level *ad hoc* Committee on Libya held its second meeting at the level of Heads of State in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 9 April 2011. Established by the 265th meeting of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC), which took place in Addis Ababa, on 10 March 2011, the Committee is mandated to : (i) engage with all the parties in Libya and continuously assess the evolution of the situation on the ground; (ii) facilitate an all inclusive dialogue between the Libyan parties on the appropriate reforms to be carried out; and (iii) engage AU's partners, to facilitate coordination of efforts and seek their support for the early resolution of the crisis.

This second meeting provided an opportunity to review the situation in Libya since the first meeting of the Committee, which was also held in Nouakchott on 19 March 2011. The Committee took stock of the activities undertaken in the discharge of its mandate and the promotion of the AU roadmap for the resolution of the Libyan crisis, in particular the consultative meeting on Libya, held in Addis Ababa, on 25 March 2011, with the participation of AU Member States and partners; the technical consultation on the modalities for an early ceasefire and the establishment of an operational monitoring mechanism, convened at the initiative of the AU, in Addis Ababa, on 31 March 2011, with the participation of the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the European Union (EU); as well as the contacts initiated with the Libyan parties.

The Chairperson of the Commission seized the opportunity of the meeting to brief the other members of the High-Level *ad hoc* Committee on the discussions he had in London, notably with the United Kingdom Foreign Secretary; in Brussels with the relevant EU and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials; and in Rome, with the Italian Minister Foreign Affairs. Furthermore, the *ad hoc* Committee had an exchange of views on the international initiatives relating to the crisis in Libya.

On the eve of its visit to Libya, on 10 and 11 April 2011, in order to meet with the Libyan parties, both in Tripoli and Benghazi, the *ad hoc* Committee made an urgent appeal to the said parties to resolutely commit themselves to a peaceful settlement of the grave crisis facing their country and, to this end, to extend to it the required cooperation.

The Committee reiterated its determination to spare no efforts in fully discharging its mandate and assisting the parties to achieve an early solution to the crisis, based on the AU roadmap as articulated by the PSC, namely: (i) the immediate cessation of all hostilities; (ii) the cooperation of the concerned Libyan authorities to facilitate the diligent delivery of humanitarian assistance to the needy populations; (iii) the protection of foreign nationals, including African migrant workers living in Libya; and (iv) dialogue between the Libyan parties and an inclusive transitional period, with the view to adopting and implementing the political reforms necessary for the elimination of the causes of the current crisis, with due consideration for the legitimate aspirations of the Libyan people for democracy, political reform, justice, peace and security, as well as socio-economic development.