-----Original Message-----
From: H < HDR22@clintonemail.com>
To: ' sbwhoeop@aol.com' < sbwhoeop@aol.com>
Sent: Sat, Jul 7, 2012 8:14 am
Subject: Re: H: Three (3) intel reports. Sid

Greetings from Kabul! And thanks for keeping this stuff coming!

From: sbwhoeop@aol.com [mailto:sbwhoeop@aol.com]
Sent: Friday, July 06, 2012 11:30 PM
To: H
Subject: H: Three (3) intel reports. Sid

CONFIDENTIAL

July 6, 2012

For: Hillary
From: Sid
Re: Libya election

SOURCE: Sources with direct access to the Libyan National Transitional Council, as well as the highest levels of European Governments, and Western Intelligence and security services.

1. As of the morning of July 6, an individual with access to the information stated in confidence that Libyan National Transitional Council (NTC) President Mustafa Abdel Jalil remains committed to a transfer of power to a popularly elected government; however, he is prepared to extend the life of the NTC as a guarantor of stability for the Libyan people following the July 7, 2012 election for seats in a 200-member General National Congress (GNC). Jalil realizes that 2.7 million Libyans have registered to vote and are generally anxious to replace the increasingly unpopular NTC. That said, Jalil expects the voting to lead to a period of confusion and he will not abandon his authority until the results are fixed.

2. Jalil is also frustrated by the fact that during its eight-month tenure of the administration of Prime Minister Abdel Rahman el-Keib - who was appointed by the NTC – was unable to provide solutions for Libya's long list of needs: a functioning justice system, a reconciliation process for officials who served the old administration,

the disarming of militia, building functional national security forces, rebuilding destroyed areas, and delivering basic services such as healthcare.

3. At the same time, outside of the oil sector, much of Libya's economy is stagnant, and in the opinion of Western security officials, lacks the government's go-ahead to restart public sector infrastructure contracts. In addition, international advisers and foreign investors are reluctant to return to an environment where the government will not sign long term agreements and cannot guarantee security.

4. (Source Comment: According to an extremely sensitive source, Jalil continues to believe that this chaotic situation should not be surprising. He regularly points out that eight months is not a sufficient amount of time to build functioning institutions from the remnants of the regime of former dictator Muammar al Qaddafi. The old regime featured a dysfunctional bureaucracy, idiosyncratic rule, and anti-institutionalism. Additionally, Jalil now realizes that due to pronounced incompetence and a lack of will to take unpopular decisions the el-Keib government also failed to make progress in the few areas where it could have achieved meaningful change. The towns of Sirte and Tawargha are representative of the situation in the countryside where people lost their homes in the conflict and have been living in temporary camps with limited ability to register and vote in their home district. Jalil has been urged by contacts in the French and Italian Governments to guarantee the rights of people across the country. In particular, he has serious concerns as to whether or not supporters of former dictator Muammar al Qaddafi in his hometown of Sirte will be included in the future political processes of the new Libya; if they are not allowed to vote by local militiamen. At the same time, the fighting between Libyan Arabs and Tebu tribesmen in the Kufra area threatens to prevent any voting there. Jalil has been warned that the NTC regulations now state that members of the National Army are not allowed to vote or run for office, which is a disincentive for armed militia brigade members to become legitimate soldiers.)

5. This well informed individual believes that despite these flaws, the new government created by the July 7 election will eventually have the mandate to take the difficult decisions that can create a reconciliation process. Jalil will work to maintain order in this transition period, and finally reach his goal of creating a situation where the government can rebuild homes and restore sufficient law and order; allowing those in Sirte, Tawargha, Kufra, and throughout the rest of the country to live in their hometowns, establishing a situation where a true civil society can develop.

6. Jalil, in conversations with the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood (MB), and separately with liberal leader Ali Tarhouni, has acknowledged that the central government's top priority must be security and that the NTC has been unable to provide it. That said, Jalil and Minister of Defense Ousama al-Juwali have pledged to provide 30,000 to 40,000 security personnel for election day to prevent similar incidents to the July 1 attack on Benghazi's election headquarters. In that case eastern federalists entered the building, where ballot papers were burned and ballot boxes destroyed. Similarly, these federalist forces are suspected of the attack on July 5 that burned down Ajdabiya's main storage centre for election materials.

7. In the opinion of this individual, although those responsible for the Benghazi attack were pro-federalist, it has not been proven that they were members of the self-appointed Cyrenaican National Council (CNC), whose military arm set up a roadblock in Wadi al-Ahmar on Libya's major east-west highway to demand that Cyrenaica get as many seats in the GNC as Tripolitania. Thus far, neither the CNC nor any other group has publicly stated that they intend to use violence to disrupt the elections. (Note: Under the current system Tripolitania will have 120 seats in the GNC, Cyrenaica (Barqa) 62, and Fezzan in the South 18.)

8. At the same time, this source added that 120 seats will be contested by individual candidates, while the other 80 seats will go to the closed party lists. Libya's new political parties - a mix of Islamists, nationalists, technocrats, and parties headed by former militia leaders with Islamist leanings - are yet untested in a democratic system. Both Islamists and non-Islamists seem to agree that Libya is to be governed as a moderate democratic civil state with a legislative system founded on Sharia and a governing process based upon freedom, justice, democracy, development and national unity. Jalil stated in privately that the Libyan MB is receiving assistance from their Brothers in Egypt, who recently won the Presidential election, and will form that country's fist civilian government. This is assistance is primarily organizational and administrative in nature.

9. (Source Comment: According to this individual, Jalil realizes that simply completing the election for the General National Congress and fulfilling a list of proper democratic milestones may not create a true democracy. The GNC's primary task is to appoint the Constitutional Convention, and it is unclear if this will happen according to the current template. At the same time, the NTC leader believes that the new government will face the same challenges as its predecessors in trying to work with the legislature while demonstrating the ability to make decisions rather than postpone them. Jalil is convinced that he cannot begin to phase out the NTC as a body until the new GNC regime is able to deliver on expectations for quick, positive results through improved communication and delivery of services. In the opinion of this individual there is no guarantee that the General National Congress and the new government will be any better at rapid action and coherent decision-making than their predecessors, but the public perception is that the July 7 election can create that chance.)

10. This well placed source stated that under Jalil the 2011 Libyan uprising created a temporary government whose limited revolutionary mandate is rapidly expiring. While the General National Congress election will bring new top level leadership, it will not itself change the balance of power between the central government and local militias. At the same time, mid-level bureaucrats serving since the time of Qaddafi are expected to remain in place in most government agencies and ministries. For Jalil and those contesting the elections, these realities raise a number of questions. Will the election mark the start of a new era of government efficiency? Will militia be more likely to heed the commands of the central government once they acknowledge that it has been democratically elected?

11. At the same time, the NTC leaders fear that regional bickering will continue, and may involve the most powerful armed groups - those of Zintan and Misrata - again using the threat of force to secure important posts in the

new government. This source also fears that enough of the framers of Libya's new constitution will favor eastern federalism to derail the national unity process. In the end, Jalil noted that it is not clear whether the constitutional convention will chose a presidential or parliamentary system. With all of this in mind he believes it is his duty try to guide the process to success before ending the work of the NTC.