

# The Coalition of National Unity for the Resolution of the Libyan Crisis Initiative

## Introduction:

The ongoing risks that continuously pose a threat to the safety and security of the nation and its citizens, being risks that resulted from the failure of those who established themselves as heroes over the course of the past years and failed to identify solutions for addressing the intractable crises,

As well as the emerging divisions that resulted in the establishment and spread of various illegitimate executive and political entities and parties, raised the specter of armed conflicts, and caused a wastage of public funds,

The complete absence of judicial and regulatory authorities as a result of the security situation, as well as to the absence of a president who governs the affairs of the three powers,

And the major proliferation of arms and widespread variety of armed groups that go by various names, have all contributed to hindering the achievement of the desire of the Libyan people in terms of establishing stability and enjoying their self-determination right.

In accordance with the proposal of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on December 20, 2017, calling for the necessary amendment of the political agreement and urging all the Libyan community groups to hold a national conference, Coalition of National Unity hereby launches its initiative aimed at resolving the Libyan crisis. This initiative will be based upon vesting the governing competence upon the highest judicial authority through which a Presidential Council shall be formed by five judges. In its turn, the Council shall nominate the Emergency Prime Minister who shall not be entitled to run for the upcoming election. The initiative is also based upon forming a National Security Council and a National Economic Council, and assigning a constitutional committee the task of amending some clauses stipulated by the political agreement and that, given such term is set for no more than six month to be concluded by a presidential and parliamentary elections.

## **((Clauses of the Initiative))**

### **1. Consenting to the Power of the Supreme Judicial Council**

The Supreme Judicial Council, along with five (5) of its members, shall govern the country under the name of the Libyan Presidential Council.

### **2. Forming an Emergency Government**

The Libyan Presidential Council shall form an Emergency Government for assuming governmental tasks.

### **3. Forming an Economic Council**

The Economic Council shall be formed of the Minister of Economy, the Minister of Finance, the Central Bank of Libya, the Price Stability Fund, the Libyan Investment Authority, the National Oil Corporation, and the Audit Bureau.

### **4. Forming the National Security Council**

The National Security Council shall be formed of the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, the Chief of the General Intelligence Service, the Director of the Directorate of Intelligence, The Chief of the Internal Security Service, the Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and the Directors of the Directorates of Security of the Libyan regions.

### **5. Amending the Constitution of 1951 (Amended in 1963) or the Constitutional Declaration**

A specialized technical committee shall be assigned the task of conducting the necessary amendments of the Constitution of 1951 (Amended in 1963) and that, in line with the current status quo, while noting that this Constitution along with its relevant laws are still in force, is considered to be a law, and no referendum has been voted for its revocation.

### **6. Calling for Holding Parliamentary Elections**

Assigning the Supreme Elections Commission the task of preparing for holding early and urgent parliamentary elections.

### **7. Calling for Holding Presidential Elections**

Upon the constitutional referendum, holding presidential elections and ending the transitional phases shall be called for.

# Tasks and Competences

## **Libyan Presidential Council:**

1. Forming an emergency or caretaker government;
2. Representing the state of Libya in all the international events;
3. Assuming the presidency of the National Security Council that encompasses the Prime Minister among its members;
4. Assuming the supreme command of the Armed Forces;
5. Deciding upon the measures required by the exceptional status quo of the country;
6. Appointing the governor of the Central Bank;
7. Supervising, in a direct manner, the Libyan dialogues, developing a solution mechanism, and forming the relevant committees.

## **Emergency Government:**

1. Taking the suitable caretaking decisions, being all the necessary measures for facilitating the minimum governmental tasks, being tasks that do not result in new projects or credits, or decisions imposing prospective financial, or administrative, or political liabilities and responsibilities on the country.
2. Conducting the day-to-day and routine tasks of the government, being tasks that may not be adjourned or put on hold as they might interrupt the operation of a public facility;
3. Forming a Crisis Committee for addressing the current problems that may impact the daily life of the citizens, such as crises and problems related to electricity, fuel, and gas, among others.

**Note:** The emergency prime minister shall not be entitled to run for any prospective elections.

## **Economic Council:**

The Economic Council is an advising council assisting the Government in its economy-related affairs. Accordingly, it assumes the following tasks:

1. Submitting a proposal before the Government pertaining to providing the basic goods to the citizens and that, through the Price Stability Fund;

2. Exerting efforts aimed at achieving a significant increase in terms of the income of the citizens;
3. Developing the right plans aimed at combatting the emergence of black markets and high prices, and combatting financial corruption.

#### **Integrity and Transparency Authority**

The Integrity and Transparency Authority is an independent authority subject to the authority of the Libyan Presidential Council. It aims at:

- Preventing financial and administrative corruption.

The Integrity and Transparency Authority is competent in terms of the following matters:

1. Expressing its opinion on the candidates for holding public offices, such as ministers, heads of authorities, and directors general, among others;
2. Supervising the drafting of the financial disclosure statements and verifying the accuracy of the data included herein.

#### **National Reparations and Transitional Justice Authority:**

The National Reparations and Transitional Justice Authority oversees the transitional justice path and is responsible for identifying violations, verifying the accountability of the persons responsible for such violations, redressing violation, and rehabilitating victims as to achieve national reconciliation.

#### **National Security Council:**

- Issuing strategies aimed at achieving the security of the country and that, upon their development in coordination with the involved parties within the country;
- Taking the decisions aimed at protecting the identity of the country, its sovereignty, independence, and regional and international status;
- Deciding upon the measures required for providing a better life to the citizens and a better status for their properties;
- Overseeing the work of the security services and developing the relevant plans in this respect;
- Developing a plan aimed at collecting heavy weapons and storing them at the Armed Forces Weapons Warehouses;

- Supporting the security services and police, and developing a security plan for ensuring the security of the country, as well as supervising its implementation.

