

UN Engagements

OPEN LETTERS AND STATEMENTS TO THE SPECIAL ENVOYS OF THE UN MISSION TO LIBYA (UNSMIL)

IHYA LIBYA MOVEMENT

THE LIBYA INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

THE SONS OF LIBYA GROUP

THE ALLIANCE OF THE LIBYAN NATIONAL GATHERINGS



كلام البحوث والإعلام
KALAM RESEARCH & MEDIA



مجمع ليبيا للدراسات المتقدمة
Libya Institute for Advanced Studies

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IHYA LIBYA MOVEMENT
OPEN LETTERS TO UNITED NATIONS
MISSION TO LIBYA

STATEMENT ON THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2570 AND 2571

17 APRIL 2021

A Statement regarding the two binding resolutions issued by the UN Security Council in support of holding the Presidential and Parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021, and regarding the candidacy of the chairman and members of the Ihya Libya Movement in these elections.

Further to our memorandum sent to the United Nations and several capitals on 14 November 2020, and the previous correspondence, we thank the UN Security Council for responding to what was stated in these documents, which is the same as the demands of the Libyan people (according to numerous opinion polls) to hold direct Presidential and Parliamentary Elections on time on 24 December 2021. The Ihya Libya Movement also supports all the provisions of the abovementioned two binding UNSC resolutions (Resolution No. 2570 and Resolution No. 2571 of 2021) that were issued yesterday.

The Ihya Libya Movement also confirms what was stated in its aforementioned memorandum:

“The Ihya Libya Movement will launch its campaigns for the Presidential Elections with its Presidential Candidate Dr. Aref Ali Nayed, as well as for the Parliamentary Elections, with female and male candidates from Libya’s young men and women who share our pan-Libya unifying vision (the Ihya Libya Movement’s vision: ihyalibya.com). God willing, we will proceed to open branches of the Ihya Libya Movement across the country as soon as possible, to conduct training courses and organize youth activities, after Eid al-Fitr.

May God Protect Libya, a Free, Proud, Sovereign, Unified, Independent, and Prosperous State, God Almighty Willing.

STATEMENT BY LIBYAN POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS ON THE ELECTIONS

11 FEBRUARY 2021

Statement by Libyan political organizations on the elections.

Libyan political parties and movements that signed this statement would like to thank the Head and members of the United Nations Support Mission to Libya (UNSMIL) for their efforts in converging views of the Libyan brothers, which contributed to reaching, via the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF), an agreement on a new Executive Authority, while commending the role of the LPDF members who were able to create consensus ground in culmination of their exerted efforts during the last period. We hope that the LPDF and its emanating committees, such as the Legal Committee, will complete the rest of the tasks entrusted to it, including agreeing on the constitutional base and the laws according to which the direct Parliamentary and Presidential elections will be held, and work to implement the outputs of Libya's 5+5 [Joint Military] Commission talks, and emphasize the need for all foreign forces and mercenaries to leave the country.

We remind all Libyan political and social stakeholders of the importance of adhering to the deadline for holding the elections agreed upon, and intensifying their efforts to overcome all obstacles that may face the electoral process; and we call on the international community and the UNSMIL to assume their responsibilities towards providing security, political and legal guarantees for holding the elections, and issue a binding UN resolution that compels all Libyan and international parties involved in Libyan affairs, to conduct the Parliamentary and Presidential elections on its scheduled date on 24 December 2021, without any obstructions or threats to the electoral process.

We, hereby, stress that the next government should focus on unifying sovereign and executive institutions and create a pan-Libya inclusive platform to facilitate the way for the electoral process to be conducted in accordance with the scheduled timeframe set for it, and on top of these governmental tasks is ensuring a relatively stable security situation that equitably allows space for all segments of society to compete in fair elections. This will pave the way for a smooth handover of power to the next government emanating from an elected legislative institution. Such tasks will not be accomplished except through the formation of a mini-crisis government comprised of national competencies, with a clear work programme to implement the priorities of the executive authority according to the agreed Roadmap.

We also hope that municipalities will be granted broader powers to provide services, with the aim of reducing centralization in the State's structure, ensuring that citizens enjoy basic

services, and alleviating the daily crises suffered by our great people, so that the government devotes itself to the sovereign sectors and works to remove the roadblocks that impede state building.

By and large, we remind everyone that preserving Libyan conciliation path is no less important than making it, and that the next stage requires a greater concession from all Libyans so that we can get the country out of its ordeal.

May God Preserve Libya.

Civil Democratic Bloc
Libyan National Movement
National Forces Alliance
Ihya Libya Movement
Al-Wasat Youth Movement

STATEMENT ON THE RESULTS OF THE LIBYAN POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND THE DECEMBER ELECTIONS

6 FEBRUARY 2021

Statement on the results of the Libyan Political Dialogue and the December elections in Libya

Further to our previous notes and letters on 23 October 2020, 25 October 2020, and 14 November 2020, in which we expressed our observations and reservations on the details of the Libyan Political Dialogue, the Ihya Libya Bloc would like to state the following:

(I) We extend our thanks to the United Nations Support Mission to Libya for its tireless work for Libya, while confirming our reservations mentioned in our notes referred to above.

(II) We wish the new Presidential Council and the new Government success in urgently unifying institutions, and making the fight against Covid-19 pandemic a top national priority, during their short term of office, while preparing to hold presidential and parliamentary elections on time on 24 December 2021, according to their written and attested pledges.

(III) We wish the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Libya every success, and we call on him to make his first priority the support for holding the presidential and parliamentary elections on its scheduled date, and to conduct them under rigid international oversight, with careful scrutiny of the electoral register and the national identification system on which it is built, and reviewing all procedures, processes, and systems related to elections, including sources of funding for electoral campaigns and the elements of integrity and transparency in conducting them.

(IV) We ask the High National Elections Commission (HNEC) to open the door for voter registration and update the rosters of registrants due to their obsolescence, and we, hereby, demand that the Presidential Council and the Government of National Accord to immediately embark on preparing for the elections, and effectively support the HNEC on the ground; not just in verbal statements, and not to waste further time in the procrastination in implementing this deserved popular entitlement to renew legitimacy in Libya.

(V) We call on the Security Council to issue a binding resolution to hold the presidential and parliamentary elections on the aforementioned date, and to respect their results, while modifying the responsibilities of the United Nations Support Mission to Libya to become a mission to support and implement the elections, as well as the adoption of the Consti-

tutional Declaration with its amendments, which included decisions of the February Committee and Resolution No.5 of the year 2014, as a constitutional rule for holding the presidential and parliamentary elections on time, and not to allow the exploitation of artificial legal controversy regarding the constitutional base to delay and torpedo the elections that the Libyan people were deprived of for six whole years.

May God Preserve Libya; Free, Proud, Sovereign, Unified, Independent, and Prosperous State, God Almighty Willing.

STATEMENT ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE POLITICAL SCENE

21 JANUARY 2021

Statement on the Latest Developments in the Political Scene

The issue of controversy over the so-called constitutional basis necessary to hold the general elections that the United Nations announced an agreement to organize by December 24, 2021 arises again and forcefully. In the midst of discussing this issue at the Libyan Dialogue Forum, with its various tracks, from Tunisia to Morocco to Egypt and Geneva, the desire of the parties that do not really care to find solutions to get out of the tragic and painful situation that Libya has reached is emerging on the scene, because those parties are the only beneficiaries of this situation, by placing obstacles and impediments in front of the achievement of the announced elections.

In this regard, these parties began to mobilize all their efforts, and to employ all their capabilities, to promote the idea of moving forward to approve a draft constitution presented by the Constitution Drafting Assembly, through a popular referendum.

They are well aware that taking this path cannot lead to holding elections either on the (abovementioned) specified date or even a year or more later, because they know what will result from the referendum method in terms of wasting time and extending the available deadlines, not to mention the sterile debate with which they argue about the need for a constitutional basis on which to hold elections.

We have repeatedly expressed that the real solution to the nation's crisis is the passage to general, presidential and parliamentary elections, after preparing the appropriate environment for their conduct, by ending the phenomenon of deviating from state power, as well as ending the proliferation of weapons and the presence of militias.

We also expressed that the necessary constitutional basis already exists, and there is absolutely no need to find an alternative to it, which is the Constitutional Declaration after including the February Committee's Proposal in it, and in the Parliament Resolution No. 5 of 2014 regarding the direct election of the Head of State.

Hence, we reaffirm our conviction about the aforementioned, and stress on our rejection of the idea of proceeding with the referendum on a draft constitution, because we reject this project in its entirety.

We are confident that the new authorities that the Libyans will elect on December 24,

2021 will be able to address this deficiency, by establishing a new legitimacy that governs the Libyan state: a legislative and executive (legitimacy). One of its first tasks will be to reconsider the draft of a permanent constitution, by forming a committee of experts and specialists who will draft a new proposal for a permanent constitution that expresses the expectations and aspirations of the Libyan people.

May God Preserve Libya.

Civil Democratic Bloc
Ihya Libya Movement
Libyan National Movement
National Youth Stream
National Action Coordination
Libyan American Group

STATEMENT BY FOUR LIBYAN ORGANIZATIONS WARNING AGAINST MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD ATTEMPTS TO OBSTRUCT ELECTIONS

12 JANUARY 2021

Statement on the Constitutional Rule for the Elections of 24 December 2021

In light of the internationally-announced date of the Libyan Presidential and Parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021, and to prevent any further delays or conflicts that continue to deprive the Libyan people from exercising their inherent and legitimate right to choose their leaders and renew legitimacy in their country, we emphasize that a “constitutional rule” for elections to be held is already established and does not need new controversy.

There is constitutional basis already for the elections, namely, Decree No. 5 of 2014, and the Constitutional Declaration with its amendments, which also contain the recommendations of the February Committee, and which is still binding as a valid quorum. Furthermore, the Constitutional Declaration was sufficient to hold the Libyan elections twice before (in 2012 and 2014), in addition to the decision of the February Committee on the separation of powers, and clarification on the powers of each.

Everything mentioned above saves us from creating artificial problems on the constitutional rule and further delays as a result.

May God protect Libya—a proud, free, sovereign, united, independent, and prosperous country. *God willing.*

- The Libyan National Movement
- Civil Democratic Party
- Ihya Libya Movement
- Centrist Youth Movement

STATEMENT ON THE UN ANNOUNCEMENT OF ELECTIONS

14 NOVEMBER 2020

A statement on the UN announcement of the elections of 24 December 2021, and the non-candidature of the chair and members of the Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya) for any office in the sessions of the “Libyan Political Dialogue Forum” in Tunisia.

Further to our memorandum to the United Nations and several capitals on 25 October 2020, and our previous letter to the United Nations on 23 October 2020, in which we expressed our proposals, observations, and reservations on the details of the “Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF)” currently taking place in Tunisia, we would like to state as follows:

1. We thank the United Nations for responding to our call, like many Libyans, as regards “absolute commitment to a firm date for urgent Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, internationally supported and monitored,” by announcing yesterday 24 December 2021, as a specific date for the “national elections”. We ask the United Nations to declare, officially, that these scheduled elections would be direct and internationally-monitored Presidential and Parliamentary elections. We also ask the United Nations to confirm its commitment to oblige all stakeholders to observe the date of the elections it announced by incorporating the same in a binding resolution adopted by the Security Council. This would reassure the Libyan people, who have seen repeated procrastinations on the date of those elections announced in previous declarations, most notably the Paris Declaration and the Palermo Declaration, let alone several announcements by the Presidential Council of the Government of National Accord (GNA) on different dates. This has been the case despite the existence of a valid constitutional basis for these elections (Decree No. 5 of 2014 and the constitutional amendments included in the decisions of the February Commission), a decision that is still binding because of its adoption with a valid quorum and an absolute majority. The only legitimate legislative body, which adopted the said decree, has not issued any other decree to invalidate it. Thus, opting for this route would save Libya further delay that fabricating contrived problems on the “constitutional rule” may entail.

2. We express our deep regret for the failure of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to consider the rest of our proposals in our aforementioned memorandum, especially our proposals for the need for “total inclusivity of the entire Libyan social fabric” and “respect of the demographic realities of Libya and regional historical heritage”. To the contrary of our proposals, the UNSMIL has denied entire regions, cities, and tribes fair representation in the LPDF sessions taking place in Tunisia.

3. In conclusion, we thank the members of the LPDF who contacted us about the nomination of the chair of the Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya), Dr Aref Ali Nayed, for the post of

the Prime Minister for the government to be formed during the sessions taking place in Tunisia. We thank them for their confidence and appreciation, but we apologize to them, as Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya) is not desirous to participate in any way in the said government. We prefer to focus on the political participation only after returning the trust to the proud Libyan people, the owner of the trust and true legitimacy, through the announced Presidential and Parliamentary elections.

Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya) will launch its campaigns for the Presidential elections with its Presidential candidate Dr. Aref Ali Nayed, as well as for the Parliamentary elections, with female and male candidates from among Libyan young men and women who share our unifying vision of Libya (reviving Libya) (*ihyalibya.com*). We will proceed, God willing, to open the branches of Ihya Libya across the country as soon as possible to hold training courses and conduct youth activities in cooperation with the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies (LIAS) (*libyainstitute.com*).

May God protect Libya as a free, proud, sovereign, unified, independent, and prosperous state.

14 November 2020

MEMORANDUM ON UNSMIL'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF ITS LIST OF INVITED PARTICIPANTS FOR THE LIBYAN POLITICAL DIALOGUE FORUM

25 OCTOBER 2020

Memorandum Regarding UNSMIL's Announcement of its List of Invited Participants for the "Libyan Political Dialogue Forum"

On 23 October 2020, *Ihya Libya* (Reviving Libya) advised the United Nations (UN) that "the keys to success in the upcoming Political Track meetings are as follows:

1. Total and urgent transparency and disclosure of the composition and mechanisms of the Libyan Political Dialogue.
2. Absolute commitment to a firm date for urgent Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, internationally-supported and monitored.
3. Total inclusivity of the entire Libyan social fabric.
4. Respect of the demographic realities of Libya, and of regional historical heritage.
5. Rejection of the rewarding of all forms of bullying, domination, and corruption by any individual, group, tribe, or town.
6. Protection of the participation of women, youth, and minority groups.
7. Upholding professional standards and due-processes for all appointments.

After prolonged anticipation, the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) published its list of invited participants to take part in the "Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF)", which disappointed many Libyans.

While asserting our profound respect for several distinguished figures on the said list, *Ihya Libya* (Reviving Libya) records its reservation to the list as a whole and believes UNSMIL should withdraw and amend it urgently before the start of the LPDF sessions for the following reasons:

1. *With regard to total and urgent transparency and disclosure of the composition and mechanisms of the Libyan Political Dialogue:* The disclosure was too late, a few days before the kickoff of the dialogue. It included only the list without addressing the selection criteria, the modus operandi, and the committee powers and term.
2. *With regard to absolute commitment to a firm date for urgent Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, internationally-supported and monitored:* UNSMIL has not confirmed such commitment. It rather granted the committee broad powers that render

it a new, unelected parliament, appointed by an external party that does not enjoy any electoral or domestic legitimacy, and does not adhere to a clear, binding, and non-amendable schedule.

3. *With regard to the total inclusivity of the entire Libyan social fabric:* The list deeply lacks this inclusivity. It does not include important segments of the Libyan people, especially from Fezzan, Cyrenaica, the central region, and even from Tripoli, the capital itself. Most political blocs and parties are also absent, with the exception of one party that was given several seats.
4. *With regard to respect of the demographic realities of Libya, and of regional historical heritage:* The list disregards the simplest Libyan demographic facts as reflected in allocating a seat or two to social segments estimated in the hundreds of thousands while giving dozens of seats to other social segments tens of times smaller. We also find a disregard for the idiosyncrasies of Cyrenaica and Fezzan, and even parts of Tripoli, and an absence of the balance between the Libyan historical regions.
5. *Regarding the rejection of the rewarding of all forms of bullying, domination, and corruption by any individual, group, tribe, or town:* Unfortunately, the list rewards some terrorism-supporting figures who back its leaders in the Derna Shura Council, the Benghazi Shura Council, and other terrorist groups that have shed the blood of the Libyans. It also rewards those groups and cities that considered themselves “victorious” over other Libyan groups and cities by the force of arms and unjust control. The list allocates them many times the number of seats compared to those of other groups and cities.
6. *Regarding the Protection of the participation of women, youth, and minority groups:* We note that the participation of women and youth is merely symbolic and does not represent their true proportions in Libyan society. As for the other groups, the percentages vary and do not represent their true proportions in Libyan society. The selection of the invited participants did not consider the extent of their acceptance and representation of their social councils.
7. *Regarding upholding professional standards and due-processes for all appointments:* The UNSMIL disclosed neither the criteria nor the procedures it adopted in selecting the names on the list. In fact, some of the few steps it has officially disclosed involve a clear contradiction. UNSMIL has pledged that the committee members shall not assume any positions that may emanate from it for fear of “conflict of interest”. However, the list announced includes some of the figures who participated in the “founding committee” that preceded the formation of the committee though this involves a flagrant conflict of interest.

For all of the above, and because of this committee’s paramount importance and direct and fateful impact on the state of Libya and its future, *Ihya Libya* (Reviving Libya) demands the review of the list as a whole while reiterating its with full respect and appreciation for those great names mentioned therein and for the UN and its esteemed mission.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL FOR FACILITATING PAN-LIBYAN CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT

23 OCTOBER 2020

*His Excellency Mr. António Guterres
Secretary General
United Nations*

Your Excellency, greetings, and respects,

Congratulations and Thanks for Facilitating a Pan-Libyan Ceasefire Agreement

Further to our letters of 29 June, 31 August, 24 August, and 12 October, on finding ways towards Libyan peace, stability, unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom from occupation, and electoral legitimacy;

We write to Your Excellency, on this happy day of peace, in order to congratulate you and your esteemed Team, and to thank you all for the successful facilitation of a Pan-Libyan Ceasefire Agreement.

We thank, in particular H.E. Prof. Dr. Ghassan Salame, and H.E. Ms. Stephanie Williams for their vision and relentless hard work which led to today's great results. We also thank the two negotiating sides for their courage and for prioritizing the nation and the interests of the Libyan people.

We congratulate our great Libyan people, who have suffered and endured so much, and who deserve a life of peace, prosperity, and freedom from all forms of tyranny internal and external.

We hope that the recent breakthroughs in the **Economic Track**, and **Military Track** will be protected, and that they will be matched by a similar breakthrough in the **Political Track**.

The keys to success in the upcoming **Political Track** meetings are:

1. Total and urgent transparency and disclosure of the composition and mechanisms of the Libyan Political Dialogue;
2. Absolute commitment to a firm date for urgent Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, internationally supported and monitored;
3. Total inclusivity of the entire Libyan social fabric.
4. Respect of the demographic realities of Libya, and of regional historical heritage.
5. Rejection of the rewarding of all forms of bullying, domination, and corruption by any individual, group, tribe, or town.
6. Protection of the participation of women, youth, and minority groups.

7. Upholding professional standards and due-processes for all appointments.

Best regards and many thanks, Your Excellency, to you and to your esteemed colleagues.

AREF ALI NAYED

Chairman,

Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya)

PROPOSAL FOR A LIBYAN “FOUNDATIONAL REFERENDUM” THROUGH RANKED-CHOICE VOTING OPTIONS

12 OCTOBER 2020

*His Excellency Mr. António Guterres
Secretary General
United Nations*

Your Excellency, greetings, and respects,

Proposal for a Libyan ‘Foundational Referendum’ Through Ranked-Choice Voting Between 5 Options

Further to our letters of 29 June and 24 August, and in light of the UNSMIL Statement on the resumption of intra-Libyan political and military talks (10 October), we respectfully propose the following:

Rather than creating yet another unelected government, the UNSMIL-facilitated ‘Libyan Dialogue’ should return to the only true source of legitimacy; The sovereign choice of the Libyan people, as per the principle of self-determination enshrined in the UN’s General Charter.

Presidential and/or Parliamentary elections to which the Libyan people are most solemnly and urgently entitled can only be conducted on a solid constitutional basis agreed to by the Libyan people.

Since there is currently no consensus on such a constitutional basis, and to avoid dangerous disagreements and fragmentations, we propose that the UN organizes and monitors a nation-wide Referendum.

Such a ‘Libyan Foundational Referendum’ (LFR), can use ‘Ranked-Choice Voting’ to ask Libyan citizens to each rank his/her preferences amongst Libya’s five historical foundational documents as options:

1. The Constitution of 1951.
2. The Constitution of 1951, as amended in 1963.
3. The Declaration of People’s Authority of 1977.
4. The Constitutional Declaration of 2011, with February Committee Outputs, and Decree 5/2014.
5. The Constitutional Draft of 2017.

Presidential and/or Parliamentary elections can then be held on the basis ranked highest by the Libyan people, within 3 months of the announcement of the Referendum results.

The Elections Commission has been ready to conduct Referenda and Elections for many months, but has been deliberately deprived of funds. To avoid such monitory manipulation, the UN can temporarily fund the Referendum and Elections, on the understanding that the funds will be returned after a proper government of Libya takes office.

As for Security of the Referendum and then Elections, each of the GNA and LNA can protect voting in areas currently under their respective control, with UN monitoring.

The Libyan people can thus freely choose their constitutional basis in around 3 months' time, and then choose their leadership in another 3 months' time.

Libya can then have a truly legitimate government, with both local and international legitimacy within no more than 6 months. The '*sui generis*' situation in which Libya has been forcibly put since 2011 can then rightly end. The abuse of the '*status quo*' ruling class can then also end.

Frankly, for the Libyan people to be forced to submit to another unelected 'transitional' or 'preparatory' government, that may repeat the GNA's overstaying by multiple years, is unfair and violates the very basic principles of the UN's General Charter.

No 'Libyan Dialogue' can provide authentic local legitimacy. The best task for such 'Libyan Dialogue' is to organize a Foundational Referendum soonest, with the facilitation and support of UNSMIL, the UN Security Council, and all UN Member States. This is the best way to implement the outcomes of the Berlin conference, and to give Libyans their sovereignty back.

Thank you very much, Your Excellency for your kind consideration. I would be very pleased to discuss our proposal, with you or your esteemed Envoy, at your convenience.

Best regards.

AREF ALI NAYED

Chairman,

Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya)

LETTER TO STEPHANIE WILLIAMS ON PARLIAMENTARY SELECTION LIST

16 SEPTEMBER 2020

*H.E. Ms Stephanie Williams
Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General
and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)*

Your Excellency, Dear Ms. Williams,

Greetings. It is important and timely to bring to your attention the following forgotten fact: In September 2015, the duly elected Libyan Parliament (the full House of Representatives) in full session, full quorum, and with a clear majority vote selected 14 names and sent them to the UN so that a Prime Minister and one Deputy (the other Deputy was supposed to be selected by the GNC) could be appointed.

Unfortunately for the Libyan people, in 2015, the UN ignored the Parliamentary list, and chose Mr. Fayez al-Sarraj from outside the list. That is the foundational reason for Sarraj's two failures to achieve parliamentary confidence, and for the disastrous 5 years of divisiveness and conflict in which Libya was governed by an executive that was totally rejected by the duly elected legislature. All Libyan court cases have clearly pointed this out.

As the UN prepares to convene the 'Libyan Dialogue' in Geneva soon, it is vital to remember that this Parliamentary Decree still stands, as per Libya's constitutional declaration and law, and that Libyan courts would honor it. The Decree was never revoked, and therefore it constitutionally and legally still stands.

Therefore, as one of the Libyans whose names were vetted and selected by our duly elected Parliament, I seek your support in making sure the Geneva Process of the UN respects the Parliamentary Decree communicated in the attached letter from the Head of the HoR to the Head of the UN Mission to Libya at the time.

Many thanks for your kind consideration.

With best regards,

AREF ALI NAYED
*Chairman,
Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya) Bloc*

LETTER TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL GIVEN ESCALATING EVENTS IN TRIPOLI

31 AUGUST 2020

*His Excellency Mr. António Guterres
Secretary General
United Nations*

Your Excellency, greetings, and respects,

Further to our letters of 29 June, and 24 August, and in light of the rapidly escalating events in Libya, especially in Tripoli, we would like to add the following recommendations to those contained in our two previous letters:

1. The United Nations must stand, firmly and vocally, with the Libyan people and with their rights and freedoms, and with their anguished call for an end to corruption throughout Libya.
2. The violent suppression of peaceful civilian demonstrations must be rejected and condemned in the strongest possible terms.
3. All Libyan civilians must be protected in all Libyan territory, as per UN SC 1970 and 1973, and the United Nations Charter.
4. No Ministers or any other political actors should be allowed to use the legitimate popular outcry for delivery of basic services to affect any destabilizing coups or to ignite further civil strife anywhere in Libya.
5. Entering the capital Tripoli with over 400 tactical vehicles, thousands of militiamen, and then residing amongst thousands of Turkish/Syrian mercenaries is not an act of respect for the 'Rule-of-Law', and must be firmly condemned and rejected.
6. Countries using a Minister as proxy against its own Prime Minister must be rebuked.
7. The two existing de-facto Governments of Libya must be held responsible and accountable internationally. They must urgently reform and restructure in order to create corruption-free 'care-taker' service-delivering executives throughout Libya.
8. The role of both Governments (in Tripoli and Benghazi) should be exclusively focused on only two deliverables: Basic services (including health services against COVID-19), and Presidential Elections by March 2021 (based on February Committee Outputs,

and HoR Decree Number 5/2014, under UN monitoring and implementation guarantees, in order to re-start Libyan popular legitimacy, as was agreed at the Paris Conference of 2018.

9. Instead of highly abstract and divisive discussions, a genuine and practical technocratic dialogue between the two existing (but reformed and restructured) Governments must be urgently initiated, and hosted at a neutral location.
10. A parallel practical and technocratic dialogue between the militaries of the two sides can also be held between the two Chiefs of Staff from both sides, along with their assistants, in a more operational version of the 5+5 military discussions stipulated in Berlin.
11. All mercenaries and foreign troops must urgently depart Libya. All militias must be dismantled throughout Libya.
12. A parallel economic and financial dialogue between the two Central Bank Governors, and the two Heads of the NOC, from both sides can also give rise to a joint Oil-Export-Board, a joint Escrow Account, and a joint Payment Mechanism—all with a simple multi-signature requirement (internationally-monitored).

Finally, Your Excellency, we urge you, once again, to name your next Envoy to Libya. Time is of the essence.

Thank you very much, Your Excellency for your kind consideration. Again, I would be very pleased to discuss all this further, with you or your esteemed Envoy, at your convenience.

With best regards,

AREF ALI NAYED

Chairman,

Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya)

LETTER TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON ESCALATING DEVELOPMENTS IN LIBYA

24 AUGUST 2020

*His Excellency Mr. António Guterres
Secretary General
United Nations*

Your Excellency, greetings, and respects,

Further to our letter of 29 June, we would like to thank you for taking on board some of the ideas proposed in that letter, and for your recent remark (8 July) that:

“[I]n this gloomy context, all opportunities to unblock the political stalemate must be seized. De-escalation efforts, including the creation of a possible demilitarized zone, are being undertaken by UNSMIL to reach a negotiated solution and spare lives.”

Your proactive approach, and that of your UNSMIL team, has led to important aligned statements by several stakeholders including US National Security Adviser H.E. Mr. Robert C. O’Brien (5 August), and German Foreign Minister H.E. Mr. Heiko Maas (17 August), and to a flurry of shuttle diplomacy by several Western diplomats, especially H.E. Ambassador Richard Norland of the USA.

As a result, two important positive statements regarding an immediate Ceasefire were made on 21 August by both H.E. the President of the Libyan House of Representatives (HoR) and H.E. the President of the Presidential Council of the Government of National Accord (GNA).

Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya) welcomed both statements on the same day they were issued (kindly see attached press release).

Despite the important discrepancies between the two statements, we believe they can jointly be built upon to relaunch a Libyan-Libyan political process that restores the Libyan people’s rights to security, safety, services-delivery, and “Right to Development”, and to choose their own leaders in fair and transparent Presidential and Parliamentary direct elections.

Unfortunately, however, since the issuing of the two positive statements on 21 August, some alarming actions have been taken by the GNA and its security forces, including:

1. The launch of attacks on Al-Asabaa city and adjacent localities, and the crackdown on civilians there.
2. The firing of live ammunition of various calibers (including anti-aircraft 14.5-caliber) on peaceful demonstrators in Tripoli, who were simply demanding their basic rights of dignified living and delivery of basic services.

3. The continued procurement of terrorism-linked mercenaries from Syria via Turkey.

UNSMIL has already issued helpful statements regarding the first two items. However, Your Excellency's personal support of Libyan civilians would be much appreciated. That support can be expressed in various ways, including:

1. Making strong statements, as General Secretary of the esteemed United Nations.
2. Expanding the mandate of your recently appointed Fact-Finding Mission (appointed by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 23 August) to include abuses and violations from 2011 (and *not* just since 2016, as UNSMIL recently), and to include abuses and violations up to date, including the Al-Asabaa and Tripoli attacks on civilians.
3. Re-invoking UN Security Council Resolutions 1970 and 1973, regarding the Protection of Civilians.
4. Re-invoking UN Charter Chapter 7, in order to impose direct Presidential Elections, as per the GNC's February Committee Recommendations, and the HoR's Decree Number 5 for the year 2014, which established Presidential Elections in principle, but postponed them.
5. Appointing a new Envoy to Libya, and the reshaping of the UN mission to become an Election-Delivery and Support Mission.

As pointed out in our previous letter, both the GNA and the HoR can protect elections in their own areas, and the UN, EU, African League, and Arab League can provide necessary election integrity guarantees, and ensure the implementation of their results.

It is blatantly clear that an entire political clique in all regions of Libya is working very hard to stay in power and to continue their abuse and corruption. Only urgent direct elections can end this multifaceted tyranny and can restore legitimacy to its rightful owners: the Libyan people.

As for the continued use of mercenaries, Your Excellency's support of the Libyan people's demand to eject *all* mercenaries from Libyan Territory is vitally important.

Meanwhile, all sides of the conflict must be reminded of their international and humanitarian obligations as compiled in the famous 2008 "Montreux Document on Pertinent International Legal Obligations and Good Practiced for States Related to Operations of Private Military and Security Companies During Armed Conflict."

Thank you very much, Your Excellency for your kind consideration. I would be very pleased to discuss all this further, with you or your esteemed Envoy, at your convenience.

Best regards.

AREF ALI NAYED
Chairman,
Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya)

LETTER TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON PROPOSING SIRTE AS A DEMILITARIZED ZONE

29 JUNE 2020

*His Excellency Mr. António Guterres
Secretary General
United Nations*

Your Excellency, greetings, and respects,

After nearly a decade of relentless wars, Libya's very social fabric has been tarnished, and its inter-regional relations are mired in suspicion and distrust.

After 2011, Islamists have been able to control the very joints of the State and the capital Tripoli, and utilized the highly centralized system of the previous regime to completely scavenge the total revenues of the Libyan people, for the exclusive benefit of Islamism internationally.

Today, despite the truce and then withdrawals rapidly made by the Libyan National Army of the duly elected House of Representatives, the GNA Turkish-supported forces are insistent on advancing to the central city of Sirte.

At *Ihya Libya* (Reviving Libya), a block of patriotic Libyans from all regions, we feel that Sirte can be a solution rather than a 'problem'.

Here is what we propose:

1. Avoid the risk of a regional highly-likely clash between the two largest armies in our region: the armies of Turkey and Egypt, by immediately *freezing* current lines.
2. Creating a positive horizon of expectations by going back to the final commitments of the **Paris Conference**, and announcing 31 December 2020, as the definitive date of Presidential *and* Parliamentary direct elections, based on the already existing February Committee Recommendations and Law Number 5/2014.
3. Getting written commitments from all Actors to: A. Protect their own areas, B. Protect and facilitate elections in their own areas, and C. allow implementation of election results in their own area.
4. Declaring Sirte a UN-monitored Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).
5. All forces of all sides withdraw so as to leave a 300 km radius in a full circle around Sirte.
6. Insert into Sirte, a hybrid police force made up of pan-Libyan policemen, with official

numbers predating 2011, and with police monitors from Europe, Canada, Australia inserted within it.

7. Create a Sirte Municipal Council made up of its notables from all its tribes, and headed by technocrats born and raised in Sirte.
8. Create a 'Green Zone' around the Wagadugu Complex in Sirte, and move into it the following institutions:
 - Central Bank of Libya,
 - National Oil Company,
 - Libya Investment Authority, and
 - Telco Holding Company.
 - National Elections Commission.
 - Prosecutor General and Supreme Court.
9. Change the Boards and Leadership of all of the above institutions in ways that ensures representation from all three regions, and that enshrines decisions-by-consensus and a system of co-signatories.
10. Work very hard with the International Community and local Libyan communities to actually deliver direct, transparent, fair, and well-monitored Parliamentary and Presidential Elections prior to 31 December 2020, as promised at the Paris Conference (which had promised elections by 31 December 2018), and as enshrined in all subsequent documents, including the outputs of the Berlin Conference.

Your Excellency, such a Sirte-DMZ will transform Sirte from being the locus of a potentially massively destructive confrontation into the solution for the stabilization and rebuilding of the State of Libya. Libya with a capital in a Sirte-DMZ is more likely to be peaceful, stable and united.

A Sirte-DMZ can lead to:

- A broad demarcation line between GNA and HoR/LNA.
- International and combined national oversight on national revenues and expenditures.
- Joint oversight on Oil/Gas management and export.
- Joint oversight on Libya's sovereign funds.
- Joint oversight on the vital Telco Sector.
- An independent and secure National Elections Commission that can oversee Presidential, Parliamentary, and Municipal elections.
- An independent and apolitical justice system.

A Sirte-DMZ can also eventually create a Washington-DC like capital that does not belong to any of the three historical provinces: Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and Fezzan.

Such a set up will take away many of the grievances that have caused Libya's successive wars, and can be the basis for a new project of State Building.

Thank you very much, Your Excellency for your kind consideration. I would be very pleased to discuss this further, at your convenience.

Many thanks for your kind consideration.

AREF ALI NAYED

Chairman,

Ihya Libya (Reviving Libya)

THE LIBYA INSTITUTE FOR
ADVANCE STUDIES
OPEN LETTERS TO UNITED NATIONS
MISSION TO LIBYA

WITHDRAW RECOGNITION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL ACCORD (GNA)

14 DECEMBER 2019

*His Excellency Dr. Ghassan Salamé
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Libya*

Your Excellency,

Further to our best greetings,

Further to our previous Open Letters to UNSMIL, particularly our letter dated 4 August 2019, and our recent letter dated 28 November 2019, and in light of the following developments:

1. The demands submitted in the past few days to the United Nations, and to the League of Arab States, by His Excellency the Speaker of the Libyan House of Representatives, the elected and sole legitimate legislature in Libya, to withdraw international recognition of the Presidential Council and its Government of National Accord which has never been sworn in before, and has never won the confidence of, the elected Libyan Parliament.
2. The demands made in the past days by various groups of Libyan civil society and Libyan social and municipal councils to withdraw international recognition of the Presidential Council and its government.
3. The statements issued by the Greek Parliament and the Egyptian House of Representatives, affirming that the Libyan House of Representatives is the sole legitimate representative of the Libyan people.
4. And with the approach of 17 December 2019, which is the end date of the third annual renewal of the Presidential Council's already expired tenure as per the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement which stipulates that the tenure of the Presidential Council is for one year renewable for another year at most.

In view of the above, the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies requests from the United Nations to seriously and urgently consider not to grant an automated renewal to the Presidential Council and its government, given the completion of four years of unlawful and despotic continuation of its rule despite the fact that it is an unelected body that has never won the vote of confidence at the Parliament which was elected by the Libyan

people. Thus, by 17 December 2019, the full and undiminished presidential powers must completely return to the presidency of the elected Libyan House of Representatives.

In light of the accelerated and dangerous measures taken by the Presidential Council and its government, as well as its sovereign institutions in the external, security, oil, banking, and investment fields, the work team of the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies, hereby, kindly requests a prompt notification of non-renewal of the tenure of the Presidential Council and its government, and to notify all member states of the United Nations not to enforce its decisions, agreements, and memoranda of understanding that it has haphazardly concluded or signed these days.

By and large, the sovereignty, capabilities, and resources of the Libyan people are a great trust that must be respected, appreciated and preserved. Putting an end to the automatic renewal next Tuesday 17 December 2019, marking the end of the fourth year of the officially expired mandate of the Presidential Council and its government is the best way to observe and maintain that trust.

Kindly accept our highest esteem and appreciation for taking this proposal into consideration sooner rather than later.

DR. AREF ALI NAYED

*Chairman of the Board of Directors
Libya Institute for Advanced Studies*

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL'S AGREEMENTS WITH TURKEY ARE NULL AND VOID

28 NOVEMBER 2019

*His Excellency Dr. Ghassan Salamé
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Libya*

Your Excellency,

Further to our best greetings,

Further to our previous open letters to the esteemed UNSMIL, particularly our letter dated 4 August 2019, the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies (LIAS), hereby, resubmits its proposal requesting to seriously and urgently consider the withdrawal of the UN recognition of the Presidential Council and its Government of National Accord, before further implicating Libya and the Libyan people in void agreements and MOUs with Turkey and others, for several reasons; the most important of which are the following:

1. The Presidential Council is not elected and has not been appointed or endorsed by an elected body. It does not reflect the will of the people, which is the basis of legitimacy.
2. The Presidential Council has twice failed to win the vote of confidence of the members of the elected legislative body, the Libyan House of Representatives, for its government. Moreover, the members of the Government of National Accord have not been sworn in before the elected Libyan House of Representatives.
3. The Presidential Council has lost all the lawsuits proceeded against it in the Libyan courts, which, in several cases, ruled that the Presidential Council has no legal capacity and that its decisions, actions, and procedures are all void and invalid, and thus are considered economic crimes that do not fall into statute of limitation.
4. The Presidential Council has lost many of its members through either resignations or boycotting. The decisions of the Presidential Council are supposed to be collective; thus it has lost its legal status as an entity by losing most of its members.
5. According to the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement (which has never been included in the Constitutional Declaration), the tenure of the Presidential Council is for one year renewable for another year at most. Notwithstanding, the Presidential Council has almost completed its fourth year of monopolizing power without any legal or consensual basis.
6. The Presidential Council exercises its effective authority on less than 2% of the Libyan

territories, and less than 1% of Libya's natural resources and wealth. Yet it takes advantage of the international recognition to control 100% of the Libyan people's financial resources by fully acquiring the international signatures of the Central Bank of Libya through its Governor, who has been twice dismissed by the Libyan House of Representatives and exceeded his stipulated term in office by years.

7. The Presidential Council has unlawfully, and without any endorsement or authorization by the Parliament, spent, squandered, and seized the public funds of the Libyan state.
8. The Presidential Council has been involved in using the public funds of the Libyan people to finance terrorist groups such as the Benghazi Revolutionaries Shura Council, and the Derna Shura Council, and others.

On this day, 28 November 2019, this Presidential Council once again dared, without the approval of the Libyan House of Representatives, to sign dubious and ambiguous bilateral agreements and treaties with the Republic of Turkey—documents that are vague in their content and suspicious in their consequences. The civilian and military delegates of the Presidential Council arrived in Turkey to exercise an unjust guardianship on the Libyan people by signing documents that have not been reviewed or ratified by the elected Libyan Parliament.

Entangling Libya in the so-called security arrangements with Turkey, and involving our country in complicated maritime border issues affecting several countries in our region, including our brotherly Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Cyprus, and the Republic of Greece, without any constitutional or legislative basis, pose a grave danger to the national security of Libya and the security of its neighboring countries, and burden the future generations of Libyans with consequences and responsibilities. Consequently, no council or government that has not been elected, or that has never gained the vote of confidence from the elected Parliament, has the right to involve the Libyan people in such agreements, treaties, and MOUs.

In view of the above, it is time for the United Nations to apply international standards for the recognition of executive powers to the Presidential Council and its Government of National Accord. If those standards were actually applied, it would be clear to everyone that this Presidential Council is a *de facto* government; its status in reality has collapsed; thus, it is high time to withdraw international recognition.

Withdrawing the international recognition would put an end to the ongoing process of entangling an entire people, stopping the despotic actions and unjust squandering of the resources of the Libyan people by a party that lacks any legal or constitutional ground to govern, according to the rulings of the Libyan judiciary.

We hope that the Arab League and the African Union will be proactive in withdrawing their recognition of this tyrannical and futile council that is wasting the capabilities of the Libyan people.

We also inform Your Excellency that we will send this proposal to the Presidency of the Libyan House of Representatives, the legislative body that was elected by the Libyan people; the body that has the sovereign and sole legitimacy, hoping that it will be supported by the Parliament and formally presented to your esteemed mission by the legislative body of the country.

Kindly accept our highest esteem and appreciation for taking this proposal into consideration sooner rather than later.

DR. AREF ALI NAYED
*Chairman of the Board of Directors
Libya Institute for Advanced Studies
Fwehat, Benghazi, Libya*

WITHDRAW RECOGNITION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL, IT FINANCES TERROR GROUPS

4 AUGUST 2019

His Excellency Dr. Ghassan Salamé
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Libya

Your Excellency,

Further to our best greetings,

In addition to our previous open letters to your respected Mission, the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies presents this proposal to you requesting serious and urgent consideration to withdraw the international recognition of the Presidential Council and its government for several reasons, most importantly:

1. This Presidential Council is unelected. And no elected body has chosen it. Thus, It does not represent the will of the people, which is the basis of legitimacy.
2. This Council failed twice to gain the confidence of the elected legislative body of its government, and its government was not sworn in before Parliament.
3. This Council lost all the cases filed against it in the Libyan courts, which ruled in several cases that it “has no capacity” and that its procedures and actions are all illegal in Libya. Accordingly, economic crimes are not subject to the statute of limitations.
4. This Council is deficient. Most of its members have departed either by resignation or by boycott, although its decisions are supposed to be collective. As a result, it lost its integrity by losing most of its members.
5. This Council (which was not included in the constitutional declaration at all), according to the Skhirat Agreement, stipulates to be formed for only one year with an option for another one-year-term at most. Now it completes the fourth year of its tyrannical rule.
6. The Council presides its authority only over less than 2% of the area of Libya, and less than 1% of its wealth, however it uses international recognition to control 100% of the financial resources of the Libyan people through the complete acquisition of international signatures of the Central Bank by a governor who has been dismissed twice by the Parliament and his legal term has expired years ago.
7. This Council, without getting approval from Parliament, dared to tamper with the public funds through spending, waste, and possession.

8. This Council uses the funds of the Libyan people to finance terrorist groups such as Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries, Shura Council of Mujahideen of Derna, etc.
9. This Council dares, without a parliamentary approval, to sign suspicious and mysterious bilateral agreements with a number of countries. The content of these agreements are mysterious and their consequences are suspicious.
10. Finally, and only yesterday, this Council dared to implicate Libya in a suspicious and mysterious deal on a metro project that was valued, according to a media statement of its finance minister who is accused criminally in a case that has not yet been concluded, of costing 10 billion Euros.

The value and nature of the deal is not clear, nor is it clear with whom the deal was concluded, and for what purpose was it concluded in the context of the war in the capital.

And it is not excluded that the deal is a convincing bribe to bring in military aid from foreign countries or companies. Your distinguished mission and the UN Sanctions Committee should investigate this strange deal in its content and timing.

These numbers also add to the dozens of suspicious deals that the Council dared to conclude and the tens of billions that are spent in non-legal aspects of the State of Libya, and without legislative budgetary approval.

For all of the above, the time has come for the United Nations to apply international standards for the recognition of executive powers to the Presidential Council and its government. If indeed those standards were applied, it would be clear to everyone that this Council is a de facto Council, and its matter and reality have collapsed, and it is time for international recognition to be withdrawn.

Perhaps withdrawing the international recognition stops the dark tunnel (of the metro), and stops the unjust spending of the Libyan people's resources by an "unrelated" body, according to the Libyan courts.

We also inform you that we will send this proposal to the President of the Libyan Parliament, the last legislative body elected by the Libyan people who enjoys sovereignty and sole legitimacy. Perhaps, the proposal may obtain its support and be formally presented to you by the legislative body of the country.

Thank you very much for taking this proposal into consideration, sooner rather than later.

DR. AREF ALI NAYED

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Libya Institute for Advanced Studies

NATIONAL CONFERENCE MUST AUTHORISE ELECTIONS

27 MARCH 2019

*His Excellency Dr. Ghassan Salamé
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Libya*

Your Excellency,

Further to our best greetings,

At the outset, we hereby express, to your esteemed mission, our thanks and appreciation for the efforts exerted by the UNSMIL over the past eight years, and your sincere efforts to hold direct parliamentary and presidential elections in the nearest future to allow the Libyan people, as the sole grantor of all legitimacy, to renew all the legitimacy through the ballot box.

Furthermore, we extend our thanks to Your Excellency for coordinating to hold the pan-Libya National Forum in the city of Ghadames on 14–16 April 2019.

With reference to the open letters to Your Excellency, from our team at the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies, dated 16 July 2017, 4 September 2017, 31 August 2018, and 2 September 2018; and in view of the works of the forthcoming conference, our team would like to present the following proposed actions to your esteemed mission, and the distinguished participants at the Ghadames conference:

1. Military operations should be limited to combating terrorism and fighting outlaw groups and foreign armed opposition gangs illegally stationed on Libyan territory, with all the parties committed to securing the areas under their control.
2. All media mobilization campaigns should be halted. All parties to the conflict must abide by the truce and avoid all forms of hostilities against each other. All efforts should be focused on preparing for the exigent forthcoming parliamentary and presidential elections.
3. All the stakeholders are obliged to secure their areas of control, and make all the required arrangements that are imperative for securing and conducting the forthcoming parliamentary and presidential elections. They are also obliged to host and secure local monitoring teams (from the Libyan judiciary and Libyan civil society institutions) and international monitoring teams (from the League of Arab States, the African Union, the European Union, and the United Nations) that will monitor every single detail of the said elections.
4. In order to avoid the manipulation of the people's choices, reminiscent of the events of 2014, and to regain the confidence of the Libyans in the electoral process, and to send

them a message that casting their votes will not go in vain, we see the necessity of obligating all parties participating in the Ghadames conference, in writing, that the only legitimacy is the legitimacy derived from the free will of the Libyan people which is expressed only through the ballot boxes, and that the choices of the Libyans, whatever they may be, should not be prejudiced or compromised, and that there is no legitimacy for the weapons, for the demagogic, revolutionary, or ideological speeches, nor for claims of entitlements based on any efforts in the liberation or the fight against terrorism, or any other action, Any action must be in the cause of God and the homeland, and does not entail any favor on the Libyan people.

5. All parties must commit themselves, in a clear, institutional and collective manner, to the fact that a unified Libyan army and Libyan police are a goal that must be sought by all the parties to the conflict. There is no room for individuality, regionalism, tribalism, nepotism, or ideological affiliations. The army, police and all the security forces must all be under a Libyan civil authority that derives its legitimacy only through direct parliamentary and presidential elections. While some parties have reiterated their compliance with this, we also call on other parties to declare their full commitment to this requirement.
6. All existing institutions are obliged to carry out their responsibilities towards the Libyan people sooner rather than later. The House of Representatives should issue the laws pertaining to the parliamentary and presidential elections. This is possible if there is an intention to do so, such as building on the previous parliamentary election law, Resolution No.5 of 2014, and in reference to the presidential powers set out in the February Committee Proposal recommendations. The Higher Council of State must also support the House of Representatives in this endeavor.
7. The Presidential Council must prove the credibility of its previous statements that supported holding the elections, by depositing the allocations owed to the High National Elections Commission, and urging its ministries to prepare for the forth-coming elections. The Interim Government should also urge its ministries to prepare for the elections in their areas of jurisdiction. All institutions should stop trying to extend beyond their tenure, or expand their sphere of influence. Instead, we demand that all the parties endeavor to secure the elections in their existing sphere of control only.
8. Holding parliamentary and presidential elections simultaneously and in one electoral event throughout Libya before the end of the first half of 2019 in order to avoid further procrastination which is the main cause of tension, military and security congestion, as well as public anger. The direct parliamentary and presidential elections are the only way to peacefully resolve all the differences and secure the country. The requirement of electoral security and unification first is an attempt in the opposite direction; a catalyst for each party to extend its influence by the force of arms.

It is high time for the Libyan people, after more than eight years of chaos and fighting, to express their free will in direct, fair and local and international elections, renewing legitimacy, and creating new institutions that can effectively put Libya on the road to stability and prosperity.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation for all your efforts.

DR. AREF ALI NAYED
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Libya Institute for Advanced Studies

SKHIRAT AGREEMENT MUST END ON 17 DECEMBER 2018 ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT

2 SEPTEMBER 2018

His Excellency Dr. Ghassan Salamé
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Libya

Your Excellency,

Further to the previous letters of the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies to Your Excellency, dated 16 July 2017, 4 September 2017 and 31 August 2018, and against a backdrop of the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Tripoli, the capital of all Libyans, we, hereby, propose to Your Excellency an urgent initiative for which we shall seek to collect signatures from as many Libyans, men and women, as possible, from all parties and across the Libyan social spectrum, under the name of the “Ihya Libya Initiative for Peace in the Capital, Tripoli”:

1. Immediate ceasefire by all parties, and the United Nations fulfillment of its obligations to protect civilians in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.
2. Providing emergency relief and humanitarian aid to all the wounded and affected.
3. Providing urgent basic services to all residents of the Capital.
4. Your esteemed Mission declares that the Skhirat Agreement ends on the 17 December 2018, which was originally supposed not to exceed two years, according to the same Agreement.
5. At the request of your esteemed Mission, the Presidency of the House of Representatives declares holding the presidential elections on the agreed-upon date of 10 December 2018 in accordance with the HoR’s Resolution No. 5 of 2014.
6. Your distinguished Mission declares that the powers of the Presidential Council are limited to the preparation for holding the elections on time and the provision of basic services only.
7. Under the terms of the Security Arrangements agreed upon in the Skhirat Agreement, the Presidential Council shall dissolve all armed formations in the capital, Tripoli, and hand over their weapons to a United Nations specialized committee.

8. To form a pan-Libya force from all parts of the country, under the supervision of a joint committee, in accordance with the results of the six sessions of dialogue to unify the military establishment that were held in Cairo, to safeguard security and protect the elections, with the participation of civilian monitoring committees from the League of Arab States, the African Union and the United Nations.

We shall proceed to collect signatures through the e-mail:info@ihyalibya.com.

Kindly accept our utmost respect and appreciation.

DR. AREF ALI NAYED
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Libya Institute for Advanced Studies

LACK OF DELIVERY ON SKHIRAT'S SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS HAS LED TO HUMANITARIAN DISASTER

31 AUGUST 2018

*His Excellency Dr. Ghassan Salamé
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Libya*

Your Excellency,

Further to our best greetings,

In our previous meetings and official correspondence with you, and through our symposiums and press conferences, we have repeatedly warned of selective and partial implementation of the Skhirat Agreement, particularly the total neglect that continued for over three years of the Security Arrangements chapter (all its articles from 33 to 46), as well as the Security Priorities section in Annex (2), and Annex (6), pertaining to the Security Arrangements. We also warned against the legitimization of certain military and security formations at the expense of both the army and the police establishments, especially in the capital of all the Libyans, Tripoli, and the risk of financing these formations through ideological acquisition of state institutions, especially the Central Bank of Libya.

Unfortunately, as the date of the direct elections for the Libyan people approaches, according to the Paris Agreement, on 10 December 2018, we are witnessing a new humanitarian catastrophe for our people, the unarmed civilians, due to the total neglect of what has been agreed upon in the Skhirat regarding the security arrangements.

We, therefore, call upon your distinguished mission to kindly convey our following requests to His Excellency, the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

1. To provide urgent aid to the Libyan Red Crescent, Libyan Civil Defense, Libyan hospitals and medical personnel, to provide safe humanitarian corridors for the evacuation of civilians and the injured from areas of engagement, and to provide urgent medical and humanitarian care to those in need.
2. To provide full support to members of the social reconciliation who, with all patriotism, courage and wisdom, are seeking a ceasefire to reach formulas for reconciliation between the parties to the conflict.
3. Not to allow any formations, whatsoever, other than the army and the police to exploit the crisis situation for stationing their fighters and taking over any previous or new camps, headquarters or sites.
4. To ensure the composition of all forces of the army and the police so that their officers and personnel come from all parts of Libya, west, east and south, without any acquisition by any region or city or tribe or party or group. To achieve this, the latest

findings of the unification committees of the military establishment at its six meetings in Cairo can be used.

5. Not to allow the Presidential Council, which failed to obtain the confidence of the House of Representatives, over a period of three years, and whose supporters have called recently for its overthrow, to continue the policy of legitimization of certain formations, and support them politically and financially, or the policy of striking some formations against each other.
6. To turn the forces of disengagement into mixed and unified army and police forces under the command of military and police commanders from all over Libya. These forces will become a true nucleus of an army and a police force for all the Libyans, capable of monitoring and protecting the elections agreed upon on 10 December 2018.
7. Recruiting civilian experts observers from the Arab League, the African Union and the United Nations to monitor all the said actions, and reassure everyone that the acquisition and selected domination policies, that the homeland and its citizens have suffered from over the past years, have come to an end, in order to form the nucleus of a neutral and impartial monitoring tool for the forthcoming elections.
8. Real and full implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council relevant to the protection of civilians, the democratization process, and the punishment of those who committed crimes against the Libyan people, threatened its safety, security and stability, and impeded and procrastinated the democratic and electoral entitlements of the Libyan people.

In dealing with this latest humanitarian disaster against the Libyan people, we must stand, together, by the Libyan human being only, without discrimination or categorization, to provide him with urgent humanitarian assistance, and take all the measures that will enable him to live securely and safely on his land and under his sky, and to provide him with an urgent opportunity to express his direct will through the ballot box; the only source for a unified national legitimacy.

Kindly accept our utmost respect and appreciation.

DR. AREF ALI NAYED
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Libya Institute for Advanced Studies

THE LIBYAN POLITICAL AGREEMENT AT SKHIRAT REMAINS SELECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED AND IGNORES SOCIAL FABRIC

4 SEPTEMBER 2017

*His Excellency Dr. Ghassan Salamé
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Libya*

Your Excellency,

Our greetings and regards

First and foremost, the work team at the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies (LIAS) extends its profound thanks to the distinguished United Nations Support Mission in Libya for the opportunity to meet Your Excellency in Tunis today, Monday, 4 September 2017.

Further to our Letter to Your Excellency dated on the 16 July 2017, our LIAS work team would like to inform Your Excellency of the following points for discussion at our meeting today, and at other detailed meetings that we have the honour to invite Your Excellency and the UNSMIL team to the offices of the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies in the Tunisian Capital.

Based on the recent statements of His Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Your Excellency's identical statements regarding the insistence on the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) as a basis for all Libyan and International political moves concerning Libya, we would like to draw your kind attention to the following:

So far, the actual steps related to the implementation of the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) have been markedly selective, where certain items are implemented and other items ignored; few dates and deadlines are observed while other dates and deadlines pass unnoticed; or specific political and social groups are selected, in a very limited scope, in all institutions emanating from the LPA while the rest of the components of the Libyan social fabric remain excluded. We believe that this selectivity has contributed enormously to the failure of all efforts exerted under the auspices of the United Nations that aimed at achieving stability and security in Libya.

Therefore, we are very pleased that Your Excellency assumed your duties and responsibilities, and we hope that Your Excellency will expedite the sincere efforts to put an end to the aforementioned selectivity so that we can move forward, insist on the implementation of all the provisions of the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement, mobilize Libyan, regional, and international will, and resolve in implementing all the items of the LPA, not some of the items, unfortunately, as what has been happening since the LPA was signed.

Up till today, the implementation of the following provisions of the LPA has not been completed; for example:

1. Despite what has been stated in the Introduction, the Preamble, and the Governing Principles of the LPA regarding the Libyan citizen, protecting his life and rights, and providing his daily living needs, the wealth of the Libyan people has been plundered, and many people have been kidnapped, tortured, incarcerated, or killed every single day since the year 2011.
2. Although all UN resolutions on Libya were based on the duty of protecting civilians, that duty was used only during the NATO war against the former Libyan regime; on the Libyan State as it existed. Violations, displacement, and persecution continue against cities, tribes, and entire groups which may account for more than half of the Libyan people.
3. Item No.10 of the Governing Principles, which refers to the commitment that the Libyan House of Representatives is the only legislative authority, has been repeatedly violated by a part of the Presidential Council of the Government of National Accord with regard to serious Libyan sovereign decisions, such as conducting treaties and requesting military aid from certain countries, handling the Libyan funds at home and abroad and the international representation of Libya without any reference to the Libyan House of Representatives.
4. Article No.17 of the Governing Principles was openly violated by the approval and support of the Defence Minister of the Government of National Accord for groups such as the Benghazi Defence Brigades, which proved to be involved with the al-Qaeda, ISIS, and other terrorist groups, without taking any strict action in that regard.
5. Article No.20 of the Governing Principles was utterly disregarded; the armed formations continued to strengthen their capabilities at the expense of the Libyan people through direct disbursement of funds from the Government of National Accord, or via special privileges such as opening Letters of Credit transactions and receiving facilities of hard currency from the Central Bank of Libya.
6. Article No.27, regarding the humanitarian situation of the refugees and displaced persons, is still inactive. Notwithstanding, they utilized the UN system to conclude unfair agreements at the expense of the Libyan State; even those agreements have not been implemented.
7. Activation of the decentralized system as a basis for local governance within the framework of the unity of the State, as per Article No. 29, was not implemented. On the contrary, abhorrent centralization is consecrated which resulted in exacerbating the suffering of the local population in eastern and southern Libya, as well as the inner areas in western Libya.
8. With regard to the Chapter pertaining to the Government of National Accord: Despite the approach of the 17 December 2017, and the expiration of two years from the signing of the LPT, many forget the provisions of Item No.4 of Article No.1 in this particular Chapter which stipulates that “in all cases, the term of the Government of National Accord (GNA) shall end immediately after the formation of the Executive

Authority as per the Libyan Constitution, or the expiry of its specified duration, whichever is earlier.” The tenure of the GNA is specified for a maximum of two years. However, if the United Nations has to allow the GNA to continue, it shall continue functioning in the capacity of a caretaker government only, as per Article No.4 in this Chapter.

9. With regard to Article No.7 of this Chapter, it is strange that the United Nations, for many months, has allowed, without reservation or comment, the President of the Presidential Council of the GNA, to issue individual decisions, one by one, although all those resolutions are null and void according to Article No.7 that stipulates the collective decision-making mechanism in the Presidential Council. Of course, none of these decisions were unanimous after the resignation of a member of the Presidential Council, and the boycott of two other members.
10. Item No.2 of Article No.8 specified the assumption of the functions of the Supreme Commander of the Libyan Army as part of the Terms of Reference of the Council of Ministers, not the President of the Presidential Council. However, the President of the Presidential Council individually issued several serious resolutions in their effects; most recently his individual attempt to appoint a new Chief of Staff. He also violated Article No. 10 which requires the approval of the Libyan House of Representatives.
11. With regard to the Libyan House of Representatives, Article No.15 of the LPA is still neglected and inactive; the Governor of the Central Bank of Libya is still in his position in contradiction with the text of the said Article, and despite his dismissal by a previous resolution issued by the Libyan House of Representatives.
11. The Article relevant to confidence-building measures has been completely neglected, leading directly to a deepening mistrust between the parties, and the loss of much of the Libyan people’s confidence in the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement, and even in the United Nations. To this day, thousands of Libyans are detained, abused, tortured, and humiliated; they endure painful and unjust political deals in return for their release, in some cases of release, which are still very limited.
12. The Chapter on the Security Arrangements and Annex (6) have been neglected. In this regard, with the exception of arrangements that served the interests of certain countries because they were represented by their subjects in the UNSMIL, such arrangements served particular armed formations and groups. These armed formations and groups have not exited the cities, including the Capital, and they have not handed over or even stored their weapons as per the items in this Chapter.
13. Finally, the Government of National Accord has not committed itself to the political, security, economic, or service priorities mentioned in Annex 2 to the LPT. The suffering of the Libyan people continues on a daily basis at all levels and in all the regions of Libya.
14. Annex (5) on the Principles of Fiscal Policy and Management of National Assets is neglected on a daily basis by lack of transparency in the budget and its use, govern-

mental contracts and tenders, asset immunization and recovery, and the fight against corruption.

By and large, the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies reiterates what was stated in its first letter to Your Excellency, and the need to prepare for the renewal of legitimacy in Libya through general, presidential, and legislative elections as soon as possible. Bearing in mind that the current Government of National Accord is just a caretaker government with effect from the 17 December 2017 until the elections can be held; the elections which the President of the Presidential Council called for, and agreed upon, within the Paris Agreement, and supported by several groups and cities.

Thank you very much for your patience and cooperation. May God help you to serve Libya and the Libyan people, and to lift the injustice and suffering in the country.

Kindly accept our utmost respect and highest appreciation,

DR. AREF ALI NAYED
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Libya Institute for Advanced Studies

CALL FOR PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

16 JULY 2017

*His Excellency Dr. Ghassan Salamé
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Libya*

Your Excellency,

Further to our best greetings,

The Libyan Institute for Advanced Studies (LIAS) is pleased to congratulate you on the forthcoming assumption of your assignment towards our country, Libya, and its people, by August 2017. We wish you every success in conducting your new duties and express our readiness to continue to cooperate with your distinguished Mission.

The team of the Libya Institute for Advanced Studies (LIAS) would also like to inform Your Excellency of the following points:

1. Welcoming the important step taken by His Excellency Mr. Fayed Al-Sarraj, President of the Presidential Council of the Government of National Accord, in his speech on 15 July 2017, calling for direct presidential and parliamentary general elections in March 2018. Such elections shall play an important role in renewing the legitimacy of the State's legislative and executive institutions through going directly to the free will of the Libyan people, and getting out of the state of degradation, fragmentation, and divisiveness that afflicts all existing institutions, bodies, and structures.
2. However, we believe that the road map and the details presented by Mr. Al-Sarraj fall into complexities, risks, and temporal gaps that would impede access to the general election, and indefinitely prolong the transitional period so that all existing bodies and structures are intact and open for the unknown.

Therefore, our team suggests the following:

1. Call for free and direct presidential and parliamentary elections under civilian, regional, and international monitoring by 17 September 2017, the deadline of the maximum time limit of two years from the signing of the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement, which is also the deadline set by the Libyan Army leadership and announced recently to reach a solution to the current political crisis, to avoid any political or civil vacuum that could undermine the democratic path to which thousands of Libyans sacrificed.
2. To simplify and accelerate the process of going to general elections, presidential and parliamentary, building on the decisions of the Proposals of the February Committee,

attached below, which were adopted by the former General National Congress (GNC) and the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding, the provisions relevant to the presidential elections have not been executed till today; the House of Representatives would meet urgently and undertake what it had already adopted, with the activation of the relevant provisions with regard to the direct presidential elections. The House of Representatives shall adopt the same law of the previous elections which produced the House of Representatives itself, without the need for the House of Representatives to engage in any complex dialogue with any other body.

3. The Arab League, the African Union, and the United Nations, in the light of special resolutions and arrangements issued by the UN Security Council, shall support, monitor, and protect the elections and ensure the immediate implementation of their results without procrastination or opposition from any of the parties involved. The results of the free and direct elections shall overrule the legitimacy of all existing bodies and structures, and replace them fully and categorically. Full regional and international recognition shall be consecrated only to the outcome of those direct presidential and parliamentary elections.
4. The United Nations shall conduct military and security coordination with all the competent authorities on the ground in each of the regions. Each party shall secure the polling stations in the areas under its control, with monitoring elements composed of the civil society, the Arab League, the African Union, and the United Nations, to ensure the safety and integrity of the elections. Now, after the liberation of Sirte and Benghazi, and the securing of Tripoli against the recent attacks, the argument of the lack of security capability to hold the elections has become a flimsy argument.
5. The competent civil, regional, and international institutions shall verify the integrity, impartiality, and readiness of the High National Election Commission (HNEC), consolidate the HNEC against infiltration by any partisan or ideologue elements, and support the HNEC in holding the elections on time according to the best practices. The High National Election Commission has reiterated its readiness to hold the general elections on several previous occasions, and the time has come to activate this readiness.

We thank you in advance for taking the proposals of the LIAS's team into consideration and we look forward to meeting Your Excellency soon when you embark on your assignment at the UNSMIL headquarters in Tunisia.

Kindly accept our utmost respect and highest appreciation,

DR. AREF ALI NAYED
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Libya Institute for Advanced Studies

THE SONS OF LIBYA GROUP
OPEN LETTERS TO UNITED NATIONS
MISSION TO LIBYA

SONS OF LIBYA GROUP AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR LIBYA CALL FOR MASSIVE PROTESTS AGAINST ERDOGAN'S PRELUDE TO INVASION

10 DECEMBER 2019

Call for Massive Protests and Demonstrations Against Erdogan's Threats to Invade Libya

After Erdogan dared to speak out his Sultanic dreams of dispatching his invading soldiers to Libya in emulation of the same military invasion scenario of northern Syria by his gangs and his agents who have committed massacres in that region to change the demography of the Syrian people, the landmarks of the pledges of allegiance, submitted by Fayez al-Sarraj, Mohamed El Taher Siala, and Fathi Bashagha to the Sultan of the Ottoman Government, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, have become clear.

The sons of the homeland from all components of Libya, Amazigh, Touareg, Tabu, and Arabs, now have a national duty towards their country, their legitimate, elected parliament, their victorious Libyan National Army, and their suffering captive capital.

After the unconstitutional Government of National Accord succumbed to the wishes of their Supreme Leader, the Ottoman Caliph, who have explicitly announced the Turkish intentions of invasion, the overthrow of the Presidential Council and its pseudo and deficient government, is now a legitimate, moral, and patriotic duty. The withdrawal of recognition from the Government of National Accord is now a national, pan-Arab, regional and international duty.

Over five centuries, proud Libyan tribes, cities, and oases, have rejected humiliation at the hands of the colonial Ottoman soldiers, their operatives, and their appointed proxies of tax collectors in favor of the Sultan's treasures; these Libyan proud tribes, cities, and oases know well how to protect Libya and how to remove tyrants and oppressors from their thrones and safes in the Red Saraya of Tripoli.

Taking to the streets on Friday, in massive protests and demonstrations, in all the liberated cities of legitimacy, against this blatant prelude to the invasion of Libya, is the least that can be done in defense of our homeland and our people, in mobilization of all our capabilities, and in elevation of our degree of readiness to repel the invasion and destroy the Sultan's conspiracies and measures as the Libyan National Army destroyed his killer drones, his armored vehicles, and all his previous military interventions.

"Indeed, morning is their appointed time. Is not the morning near?" [Qur'an 11:81]

SIGNATORIES

- (1) Sheikh Faraj Bou Hassan al-Obaidi
- (2) Sheikh Mohamed Mesbah al-Barghouthi
- (3) Sheikh Ibrahim Abu Bakr Nasr
- (4) Sheikh Al-Qassi Jalgham
- (5) Sheikh Khamis Ehwidy
- (6) Sheikh Ibrahim Ali Hamid al-Hudhairy
- (7) Sheikh Saleh al-Fandi
- (8) Aref Ali Nayed
- (9) Fawzi Mohamed al-Ghannai
- (10) Abdul Salam Rajab Felfel
- (11) Ali Mohamed Al-Raqeei
- (12) Mohamed Mukhtar Al-Ghannai
- (13) Hawwa Mohamed Bourguiba
- (14) Leila Abu Saif Yassin
- (15) Abdul Rahim Al-Jinjan
- (16) Abdel Moneim El-Yosir
- (17) Mohamed Dairi
- (18) Khadija Mahmoud Al-Amami
- (19) Entisar Mohamed Bashir
- (20) Ali Saeed al-Barghathi
- (21) Mohamed Salem Embarak
- (22) Saeed Rashwan
- (23) Mohamed Mahmoud Boujnah
- (24) Amal Ismail Al-Kuwafi
- (25) Amal Imrajeh Bouqshata al-Oraibi
- (26) Maha Msaed al-Obaidi
- (27) Shim Salem Boufanna
- (28) Amal Mohamed al-Wirfalli
- (29) Abdul Ghani Hassan al-Oraibi
- (30) Faraj al-Sayyeh
- (31) Salah Ibrahim Meftah
- (32) Mohamed Saad Embarak
- (33) Labib al-Ramly
- (34) Ali Hammouda Hassan

SONS OF LIBYA GROUP ISSUE OPEN LETTER CONDEMNING ERDOGAN'S COLONIAL RHETORIC

22 OCTOBER 2019

*His Excellency Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations*

Your Excellency,

Further to our best greetings,

We have followed the speech of the Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan at a forum organized by Turkish TRT World Broadcaster, in Istanbul, on 21 October 2019, and its explicit colonial rhetoric, in which Erdogan claimed what he called Turkey's alleged right to our country, Libya, which concerns us in the first place. He also referred to his country's right to several other states, including the Syrian Arab Republic, in the framework of what he considers the geography of the old Ottoman Empire.

We wholeheartedly reject the aforementioned speech of Erdogan in which he referred to what he called his country's right to revive its legacy in Libya and the region, which we remember as Libyan citizens as a legacy stained with blood, impoverishment, ignorance, taxes, looting, the destruction of villages with artillery, and the killing of thousands of our ancestors. He is repeating the same scenario in Libya today through killing our children with his unmanned planes in Tripoli and its outskirts, as his ancestors did in the Ottoman massacres against the Arabs, Kurds, Armenians and the Balkans.

Your Excellency, the Secretary General of the United Nations General Assembly

Erdogan's speech is a clear and blatant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, a flagrant trespass on the national sovereignty of our country, which Erdogan aspires to turn it into a backyard of such suspicious projects, let alone inciting ethnic and chauvinistic tendencies that will have devastating effects on our country and our society. In this regard, we would like to express our fears about the consolidation of these ideas accompanied with an increasingly aggressive Turkish military presence in the west of our country, and the utilization of the planned Berlin meeting on the situation in Libya to consolidate Turkish intervention in our country.

That is why we demand that Turkey has to be excluded from the Berlin meeting, after its President has made clear his imperial intentions in broad daylight.

We consider that the Turkish President's speech reveals his real intentions—which are both old and new—and centered on the establishment of an alleged Caliphate in our country through his extremist armies of the Islamic State, Al-Qaeda and the Muslim Brotherhood, under the rule of his allies in Tripoli, which is a powerless and

unconstitutional government protected by ideological armed groups; a government which is using the inhabitants of the Libyan capital as human shields; a government that has taken control of the financial institutions of the country that are being looted around the clock to transfer the capabilities of the Libyan people, whether gold or foreign currency, to Turkish banks, in order to support the deteriorating Turkish economy. In turn, we call on Erdogan to pay attention to the currency of his country, and the livelihood of his people and to leave Libya alone.

Your Excellency, the Secretary General of the United Nations General Assembly

We, hereby, reiterate our firm and unequivocal rejection of this colonial discourse, and call upon Your Excellency to condemn and reject it, in order to safeguard the Charter of the United Nations and its member states, and because we do not count on any position taken by the remnants of the Tripoli authority who are subjugated to, and hijacked by the speaker of the aforementioned rhetoric, for some known reasons; some of which the speaker has revealed in his speech. We also affirm our legitimate right to defend our country against these heinous schemes.

As Erdogan speaks of the geography of the ancient Ottoman Empire and its alleged right to revive its heritage in our country, we, the tribes, elites, military and politicians of Libya, hereby, also affirm our right to revive our struggle legacy against the Ottoman colonialists, and all their interests, in the footsteps of our ancestors and their revolts against all the successive Ottoman Sultans' invaders of our sacred land. He who left yesterday defeated will not return today no matter what the price, under any name or any circumstances.

Kindly, Your Excellency, accept our highest esteem and appreciation.

The Signatories

- (1) Aref Ali Nayed
- (2) Abdullah Mohamed Al-Rabo
- (3) Ali Mohamed al-Regai
- (4) Abu Bakr Mohamed Ermila
- (5) Abdel Moneim Al-Yaseer
- (6) Amal Mohamed al-Wirfalli
- (7) Abdul Rahim Al-Janjan
- (8) Khalid Ali Adarnabah
- (9) Mohamed Mukhtar al-Ghanay
- (10) Ali Kasheer
- (11) Ali Abu Grain
- (12) Al Dhawi al-Muntassir
- (13) Issam Saleh Al-Tajouri
- (14) Al Salheen Abdul Nabi Mohamed
- (15) Mohamed Ali Rashid
- (16) Tariq Mohamed Al-Kish
- (17) Mohamed Ahmed Deira
- (18) Fawzi Mohamed al-Ghanay

- (19) Mohamed Deera
- (20) Laila Abu Saif Yassin
- (21) Ali al-Mali
- (22) Abdul Salam Naji Ikrayem
- (23) Ali Hammouda Hussain
- (24) Mohamed Saad Imbarak
- (25) Al-Mabruk Sultan
- (26) Firas Bou Saloum
- (27) Abdul-Aali Anwar Al-Drissi
- (28) Salem Boujanat
- (29) Majdi al-Naili
- (30) Maraai Aguila Shwerat
- (31) Ali Saeed al-Barghathy
- (32) Mustapha Mohamed Ali Kambraki
- (33) Faraj al-Sayeh
- (34) Ibrahim Amer
- (35) Saltana Masoud al-Mesmari
- (36) Yousuf Ali Zedan
- (37) Mohamed Musbah al-Barghuthy
- (38) Ibrahim Abu Bakr Nasr al-Megrahy
- (39) Abdul Raheem Mohamed Ali
- (40) Khalifa al-Waer al-Usaibi
- (41) Mohamed al-Lafy Abu Knaisha
- (42) Abdul Ghani Hassan Uraiba
- (43) Talal Abdulla al-Mehoub

SONS OF LIBYA GROUP ISSUE OPEN LETTER TO UN SECRETARY-GENERAL TO WITHDRAW RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL AND THE GNA

7 AUGUST 2019

*His Excellency Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations*

Your Excellency,

Further to our best greetings,

We, the Sons of Libya Group, a pan-Libya group of intellectuals, political activists, and media workers, hereby submit this proposal to Your Excellency, for your urgent perusal and consideration. We call upon the United Nations to withdraw its recognition of Libya's Presidential Council and its Government of National Accord for several reasons; the most important of which are the following:

1. The Presidential Council is not elected, and has not been appointed or endorsed by an elected body. It does not reflect the will of the people, which is the basis for legitimacy.
2. The Presidential Council has twice failed to win the vote of confidence of the members of the elected legislative body, the Libyan House of Representatives (HoR), for its government. Moreover, the members of the Government of National Accord have not been sworn in before the elected Libyan House of Representatives (HoR).
3. The Presidential Council lost all the lawsuits against it in the Libyan courts, which, in several cases, ruled that the Presidential Council has no legal capacity, and that its decisions, actions, and procedures are all void and invalid, and thus are considered economic crimes that do not fall into the statute of limitation.
4. The Presidential Council has lost one third of its members through either resignations or boycotting; thus it issues resolutions without the consensus stipulated in the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement. The absence of a third of the members of the Presidential Council means it does not exist as a *fait accompli*.
5. According to the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement (which has never been included in the Constitutional Declaration), the tenure of the Presidential Council is for one year,

renewable for another year at most. The tenure of the Presidential Council has been extended to almost four years now without any legal or consensual basis.

6. The Presidential Council exercises its effective authority on less than 2% of the Libyan territories, and less than 1% of Libya's natural resources and wealth. Notwithstanding, it takes advantage of international recognition to control 100% of the Libyan people's financial resources by fully acquiring the international signatures of the Central Bank of Libya through its Governor who has been twice dismissed by the Libyan House of Representatives (HoR), and exceeded his stipulated term in office by years.
7. The fact that the Presidential Council is not subject to any oversight by, or accountability to, the legislative authority, the Libyan House of Representatives (HoR), led the Presidential Council to acquire, spend, and squander public funds without endorsement or approval of the elected Libyan House of Representatives (HoR).
8. The Presidential Council was involved in using the public funds of the Libyan people to finance terrorist groups linked to Al-Qaeda and ISIS such as the Benghazi Defense Brigades, and the Derna Shura Council, and others.
9. The Presidential Council, without any constitutional mandate whatsoever, and without the approval of Libyan House of Representatives, signed bilateral agreements with several foreign countries; the content of such agreements is vague, and the binding entitlements and commitments are suspicious.
10. The Presidential Council surprised us a few days ago by announcing the launch of a 10 billion Euro subway project in Tripoli, while the Presidential Council has actually failed to address exacerbated problems such as the shortage of cash in the local banks to cover the salaries of the public sector's employees, and the continuous power outages that the citizens suffer from for long hours, not to mention the ongoing deterioration of public services.

The continued recognition by the United Nations of the Presidential Council, and its unconstitutional Government of National Accord (GNA), will put the United Nations in the position of responsibility for the suffering of the Libyan people, as well as the squander of its financial resources.

For all of the above, it is high time for the United Nations to apply the international standards pertaining to the recognition of the executive authorities of its member states, on the Presidential Council and its Government of National Accord, and to respect the Libyan Constitutional Declaration and the rulings of the Libyan courts; the time has come for the Security Council to withdraw the UN recognition of the Presidential Council, and to correct its mistake in the Resolution No. 2259, which has inflicted serious damage on the Libyan people and has caused an unprecedented waste of Libya's resources.

We also inform Your Excellency that we will exert our best efforts at the chairmanship level of the Libyan House of Representatives (HoR), the legislative body that was elected by the Libyan people, to urge the parliament to adopt this proposal and formally submit it to Your Excellency.

Kindly, Your Excellency, accept our highest esteem and appreciation.

SIGNATORIES

- (1) Ibrahim Dabbashi
- (2) Aref Ali Nayed
- (3) Mohamed Tawfiq Ghoneim
- (4) Ali Hamouda Hassan
- (5) Mohamed Saad Imbarak
- (6) Al-Mabrouk Said Sultan
- (7) Abu Bakr Mohamed Ermila
- (8) Maari Aguila Shuerbat
- (9) Abdul Rahim Al-Janjan
- (10) Farida Mohammed Al-Zlitni
- (11) Ali Said Al-Barghathi
- (12) Laila Abou Seif Yassin
- (13) Khalid Ali Adarnabah
- (14) Mohamed Ahmed Deira
- (15) Mohamed Salem Imbarak
- (16) Meftah Faraj Saleh Shanbour
- (17) Amal Mohamed Al-Werfalli
- (18) Ali Mohamed Yahya Alrgaei
- (19) Tariq Mohamed Al-Kish
- (20) Abdullah Mohamed Al-Rabo
- (21) Issam Saleh Al-Tajouri
- (22) Abdel Moneim Al-Yaseer
- (23) Fawzi Mohamed Al-Ghanay
- (24) Firas Bou Saloum
- (25) Abdul-Aali Anwar Al-Drissi
- (26) Salem Boujanat
- (27) Fadwa Ghaith Gaddoura
- (28) Khadija Ibrahim Al-Soudany
- (29) Hajar Mohamed Al-Gayed
- (30) Mahmoud Saleh Mahmoud
- (31) Laila Nouri Irgayeg
- (32) Majdi Hamed Mohamed Najm
- (33) Salma Al-Shaab
- (34) Fahad Fawzi Al-Aradi
- (35) Salma Ahmed Al-Shaab
- (36) Khadija Mahmoud Al-Amami
- (37) Mustapha Mohamed Ali Mustapha
- (38) Mustafa Mohammed Ali Kambraki
- (39) Abu Bakr Aguila Al-Shargawi
- (40) Fatima Mahmoud
- (41) Ali Younis Al-Subaihi
- (42) Mohamed Mabrouk Bougaigis

- (43) Nabil Abdullah Al-Shaeri
- (44) Ahmed Saleem Al-Fitouri
- (45) Fayrouz Al-Madani
- (46) Ahmed Mansour Al-Allagi
- (47) Samy Mohamed Emara
- (48) Mohammed Al-Sagheer Al-Madani
- (49) Shawqi Khaled Najm
- (50) Ezzedine Ali Ghaith Al-Regaibi
- (51) Emadeldin Al-Nayeb
- (52) Mohamed Rajab Al-Masei
- (53) Seraj Omar Bougaigis
- (54) Jumaa Abdul Qader Alregaibi
- (55) Nayef Abdelghani Al-Hassi
- (56) Ezzeldin Imhemad Sabra
- (57) Al-Sadiq Al-Basheer Al-Sadiq Al-Rabty
- (58) Maryam Hammad
- (59) Mohamed Amer Al-Abany
- (60) Ali Omar Al-Tekbali
- (61) Mustapha Bashir Al-Hadi Berri
- (62) Faisal Abou Nakhaila
- (63) Rasheed Mudtapha Besaikry
- (64) Younis Mohamed Abdullah Al-Enezi
- (65) Abdel Majeed Mohamed Al-Mansouri
- (66) Mohamed Mukhtar Al-Ghanaïy
- (67) Fathi Jamal Idris
- (68) Abdel Aali Anwar Al-Drissi

THE ALLIANCE OF LIBYAN NATIONAL
GATHERINGS
OPEN LETTERS TO UNITED NATIONS
MISSION TO LIBYA

STATEMENT BY THE ALLIANCE OF THE LIBYAN NATIONAL GATHERINGS ON THE MOSCOW MEETINGS ON THE LIBYAN CONFLICT

16 JANUARY 2020

The Alliance of the Libyan National Gatherings, which includes a number of civil society organizations, national parties, human rights associations, writers, researchers, diplomats and academicians, has closely followed up the efforts recently exerted in Moscow to end the war and find a peaceful solution to the Libyan crisis.

While we welcome every sincere effort from neutral parties to contribute to help the Libyans stop the war and find a solution to their differences, we address our statement to the participants in the Berlin Conference on Libya, affirming the following:

1. Turkey cannot be an honest and desirable mediator between Libyan rivals. It systematically violates Security Council resolutions pertaining to the arms embargo and curtails the efforts to combat terrorism in Libya. Turkey is completely aligned with the so-called Government of National Accord (GNA) which represents the political arm of the criminal and terrorist militias that control the capital. In order for the Libyans to believe Turkey, and to prove its goodwill, the Turkish government must publicly announce and commit to halting the delivery of weapons to the militias, and withdraw the Syrian mercenaries that it transported to Libya.
2. The essence of the conflict is due to violence and lack of security, as well as the proliferation of armed militias. Those militias should be disarmed and disbanded according to a specific timetable.
3. The Libyan National Army (LNA) led by its Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar, is the only guarantor of Libya's unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the preservation of its capabilities. This was clearly manifested in the liberation of the oil terminals from the internationally sanctioned Ibrahim Al-Jadhran and his militia; the LNA secured all the oil fields and eliminated fuel-smuggling gangs, human trafficking and illegal immigration in the areas under its control. The international community has a duty to help the LNA recover its camps from the militias and deploy its forces throughout Libya and on its borders, in the service of security and peace in Libya and the region.
4. The Libyan National Army (LNA), with limited resources and under the arms embargo, has managed to eliminate ISIS, Al Qaeda and Ansar al-Sharia organizations in the cities of Benghazi and Derna and their strongholds in southern Libya, which are classified as

terrorist organizations by international resolutions, led and coordinated by the Muslim Brotherhood which is classified as a terrorist organisation by the Libyan Parliament and a number of countries in the region. The time has come for the international community to stand with the LNA to eliminate the last pockets of these organizations in the city of Tripoli, especially after Turkey started to transfer thousands of Syrian terrorist elements to Libya.

5. A political solution cannot be reached and implemented in the presence of criminal and terrorist militias. Likewise, the Libyans cannot enjoy security and exercise their constitutional rights, neither by election nor by candidacy, given the militias' control of, and hegemony over, state institutions.
6. The Libyan National Army (LNA) forces, by virtue of their national duty, cannot fail the Libyan people and withdraw from the locations they reached in Tripoli before achieving their declared goals, through peace or war.

By and large, the Alliance of the Libyan National Gatherings hopes that this message will reach all the stakeholders concerned with the Libyan file who are exerting tireless and appreciated efforts to assist in putting an end to the Libyan crisis.

Kindly accept our utmost respect and appreciation.

SIGNATORIES

1. Dr. Abdul Salam Mohammed Al-Badri, Deputy Prime Minister of the Interim Government
2. Abdulhadi Lahweej, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Libyan Interim Government
3. Ali Faraj Al-Gatrani, Vice President of the Presidential Council (Resigned)
4. Talal Abdullah Al-Mihoub, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Defense and National Security Committee at the Libyan House of Representatives
5. Youssef Ibrahim Al-Agouri, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the Libyan House of Representatives
6. Dr. Ali Omar Takbali, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
7. Saltana Masoud Al-Mismari, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
8. Ali Al-Saidi Al-Qaidi, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
9. Ahmid Huma Al-Zaidani, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
10. Al-Salheen Abdul Nabi Mohammed, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
11. Saeed Mugheeb Al-Zwi, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
12. Salah Al-Sahbi, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
13. Dr. Misbah Al-Badawi, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
14. Younes Omar Fanoush, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
15. Nad Najah Al-Biba, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
16. Dr. Abdel Moneim Hussein El-Yassir, MP – ex General National Congress, Chairman of the National Security Committee
17. Ali Al-Rifai Zoubi, MP – ex General National Congress, Chairman of the Energy Committee

18. Hajar Mohammed Al-Qayed, MP – ex General National Congress
19. Abdul Hafeedh Al-Dayikh, MP – ex General National Congress
20. Mohammed Ibrahim Machi, MP – ex General National Congress
21. Muhammed Younis Al-Toumi, MP – ex General National Congress
22. Dr. Abdul Sadiq Swaideg, MP – ex General National Congress
23. Abdul Karim Al-Jayash, MP – ex General National Congress
24. Salem Mohammed Bou Jannat, MP – ex General National Congress
25. Abdel Moneim Al-Wahaishi, MP – ex General National Congress
26. Asmaa Sariba, MP – ex General National Congress
27. Dr. Najah Salouh, MP – ex General National Congress
28. Abdel-Aal Anwar Al-Dresy, MP – ex General National Congress and former Ambassador
29. Maryam Al-Shaeri, Member of Constitution Drafting Assembly
30. Dr. Al-Mukhtar Aljaddal, Member of the former National Transitional Council
31. Dr. Ashour Shawayel, Former Minister of Interior
32. Dr. Faraj Al-Sayeh, Former Minister
33. Mohammed Al-Hadi Al-Dayeri, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs
34. Khaled Abdul Hamid Najm, Former Information Minister
35. Dr. Naji Jumaa Barakat, Health Minister at the former Executive Office
36. Abdul Kabir Al-Fakhiri, Former Minister of Education
37. Dr. Farida Belgasem Al-Allaqi, Ex-Chargé d’Affairs at the European Union
38. Dr. Aref Ali Nayed, Former Ambassador
39. Abdullah Al-Zubaidi, Former Ambassador
40. Mahmoud Al-Busaifi, Former Secretary of the Press Authority
41. Abu Bakr Muhammad Ermaila, Former Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance
42. Rami Saeed Kamal, Diplomat
43. Dr. Faraj Najm, Director of the Peace Centre for Research and Studies
44. Dr. Mohamed Saad Embarak, Chairman of the Civil Democratic Bloc Conference, and Chancellor of the Medical University
45. Najiba Ghaith Estaita, Chairwoman of the Civil Democratic Bloc Conference
46. Abdul Ghani Hassan Al-Oraibi, Diplomat
47. Atef Miloud Al-Hassia, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
48. Awad Ali Es-haim, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
49. Omar Fadhil Nashaad, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
50. Sabreen Ali Al-Fetoury, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
51. Saleh Karkara Al-Ferjany, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
52. Rafallah Abdul Ghani Al-Seaity, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
53. Salem Al-Salheen Al-Fetoury, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
54. Ibrahim Salem Al-Magharabi, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
55. Awad Hussein Al-Fasouni, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
56. Othman Hassan Al-Beshary, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
57. Elham Omar Dabdoub, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
58. Asmaa Yahia Soleiman, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
59. Alaa Omar Al-Gematy, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
60. Saleh Mohamed Islayyem Al-Majbari, Member of Civil Democratic Bloc
61. Hussein Mohammed al-Sharif, Advisor to the Anti-Corruption Commission
62. Mahmoud Abdullah Al-Ghanoudy, Head of the Libyan Bureau for the Arab People’s

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63. Fawzi Mohammed Al-Ghanai, University Faculty Member
64. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Deira, University Faculty Member
65. Dr. Ali Saeed Al-Barghathi, Professor at the Department of Political Science, member of the Civil Democratic Bloc
66. Dr. Abeer Ibrahim Emnaina, Professor at the Department of Economics and Political Science
67. Omm El-Ezz Al-Farsi, University Faculty Member
68. Mohammed Mabrouk Bougaigis, Retired Honorary Professor
69. Dr. Salma Boukouta, Academic
70. Mohamed Zidan, Academic
71. Baher El-Oukaly, Academic
72. Essa Abdul Qayum, Journalist
73. Ali Muhammad Al-Raqeei, Journalist
74. Mervat Mohamed Douma, Journalist
75. Mohameed Boubakr Al-Maadani, Journalist
76. Salma El Shaab, Tripoli Press Syndicate Secretary
77. Amal Ibrahim Jalloul, Human rights activist
78. Laila Abu Saif Yassin, Human rights activist
79. Sarraj-ul-Din Al-Tawerghi, Human rights activist
80. Khadija Mahmoud Al-Amami, Human rights activist
81. Zakia Yousef Al-Awami, Political and human rights activist
82. Dr. Muhammad Al-Raj, Political and social activist
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97. Faraj Al-Asha, Writer
98. Fairuz Al-Madani, Legal officer
99. Hammouda Al-Abediyeh, Retired commercial pilot
100. Ali Abu Qurain, Doctor
101. Dr. Faisal Salem Bounkheila, Doctor
102. Mahmoud Mohamed Al-Mufti, Businessman
103. Qais Al-Abediyeh, Businessman
104. Najeeb Abdullah Al-Shaeri, Project Manager
105. Amira Masoud, Human rights activist
106. Hassan Khalil Shallouf, Chief Executive Officer

107. Khaled Yassin Abu Saif, Board member and expert in investment and economics
108. Fathalla Awhida, Aircraft Maintenance Engineer
109. Kamal Saleh Al-Ayesh, Pilot, Aviation Police, Benghazi
110. Meftah Abdel Hafeez Al-Nayhoum, Photographer, Aviation Police, Benghazi
111. Ali Mohammed Al-Shammakh, Air Traffic Controller
112. Ayesha Ahmed bin Saoud, Engineer
113. Ahmed Saleh Al-Mayar
114. Serajeldin al-Faqih
115. Saad Muhammad Hashem
116. Abdul Salam Felfel
117. Fatima Mahmoud
118. Faisal Aburayqa
119. Nuri Shadi
120. Ali Jumaa Al-Jali
121. Hassan Oweidat
122. Jalal Al-Aswad
123. Mansour Jumaa al-Aqil
124. Mohammed Rajab Al-Masaee
125. Fathi Falaq
126. Al-Sharif Meftah Al-Jaidi
127. Al-Araby Al-Wirfalli
128. Al-Mabrouk Sultan
129. Entisar Dhay Al-Maghour
130. Thuraya Al-Tuaibi
131. Jebreel Saad Al-Obaidi
132. Hassan Belkheir
133. Khalid Edarnaba
134. Khalifa Rajab Al-Waer
135. Rania Al-Hariri
136. Salem Al-Talhi
137. Suleiman Al-Bouzaidi
138. Tareq Al-Kish
139. Tareq Swaidiq
140. Abdel Fattah Al-Barbar
141. Dr. Abdullah Anbeya Athamnah
142. Abdel Moneim Ali Belaid
143. Abdullah Al-Rabou
144. Othman Al-Hadhiri
145. Ali Abu Qurain
146. Farida Mohammed Al-Zlitni
147. Fawzi Al-Mezoughi
148. Fawzi Mohammed Al-Ghannai
149. Labib Al-Ramly
150. Mohammed Al-Madani Al-Hudhairi
151. Mohammed Salem Embark
152. Maraai Aguila Shwerbat
153. Meftah Al-Giloushy

154. Mohammed Al-Ferjani
155. Mohammed Ramadan Al-Toumi
156. Mansour Mohammed Zaglam
157. Ali Mustafa Al-Sharif
158. Omar Mohammed Rajab
159. Al-Mahdi Saleh
160. Imran Bou Khattabiya
161. Abdullah Bouchnaf
162. Buthaina Al-Oraibi
163. Mustafa Abu Seif
164. Haitham bin Lama
165. Hassan Abdul-Razzaq Al-Gharyani
166. Mervat Doma
167. Abdul Basit Abdul Razzaq Dakhil
168. Adel Mahjoub
169. Miloud Ali Al-Meraash
170. Mustapha Bairy
171. Abdul Muttalib Gaith Shaaban
172. Omar Salem Al-Sallahi
173. Tawfiq Hussein Shaaban
174. Faraj Khalifa Dhaw
175. Dr. Essa Hakim
176. Ahmed Abdullah Al-Aboud
177. Saeed Awad Rashwan
178. Mustafa Mohammed Ali Mustafa
179. Nouri Al-Raei
180. Essam Abdel Mawla Langhi
181. Salah Bashir Al-Mughairbi
182. Ramzi Rajab Agha
183. Jebreel Idris Ouhaida
184. Saad Aguila Al-Obaidi
185. Nasser Abdul Hamid Najm
186. Dr. Adel Al-Sayed Fakireen
187. Mohammed Hassan Al-Warshafani
188. Mohamed El-Taher Youssef
189. Younis Al-Ghazal Jannat
190. Dr. Abdul Majeed Ahmed Al-Aqili
191. M. Faraj Khalifa Saleh Al-Rabhi
192. Adnan Ali Al-Rubaie
193. Mohammed Miftah Al-Hamail
194. Abu Bakr Al-Bilbali
195. Nemer Saleh Abdullah
196. Ezzeldin Aqeel
197. Abdul Qadir Al-Malti
198. Najmi Al-Toumi
199. Fayez Hamza
200. Salah Mahmoud Al-Khafifi

201. Ayman Mohamed Saad
202. Abdel-Moneim Mohamed Abdel-Hakim
203. Sufian El-Senoussi Al-Wizri
204. Hatem Mohamed Al-Darouki
205. Abdel Moneim Faraj Gharib
206. Sami Mohamed Ezz El-Din
207. Abdul Moez Ahmed Hussein
208. Abdul Karim Mastoor Al-Awami
209. Faraj Ayyad Abdullah
210. Ahmed Abdullah Suleiman
211. Wehbe Mohamed Ezzeddine
212. Awad Shallouf

STATEMENT OF THE ALLIANCE OF THE LIBYAN NATIONAL GATHERINGS ON TURKISH THREATS OF DEPLOYING TROOPS ON LIBYAN TERRITORY

30 DECEMBER 2019

H.E. Secretary-General of the United Nations

Messrs. Heads of Missions of the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council

Messrs. Members of the European Union

H.E. Secretary General of the League of Arab States

H.E. Chairperson of the African Union

H.E. Secretary General of the Arab Maghreb Union

We, the Alliance of the Libyan National Gatherings, which includes civil society organizations, national parties, human rights associations, writers, researchers, and academicians, which express the voice of the overwhelming majority of the Libyan people, hereby, strongly condemn the threats made by the Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, regarding his intentions to deploy Turkish military forces on the ground in Libya, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, and all norms of international and humanitarian law.

The threat to deploy Turkish forces on Libyan soil is an invasion and a blatant violation of the sovereignty of an independent state and a member of the United Nations and all continental and regional organizations, and it is also a serious threat to international peace and security, given the implications of pushing the Mediterranean and North African regions into an armed conflict in which the only losers will be the Libyan people and their economic capabilities.

The Turkish President's argument that his direct intervention in Libya's internal affairs is based on two memoranda of understanding in the areas of security, military cooperation and the demarcation of maritime borders that he signed with Fayeze al-Sarraj, President of the Presidential Council of the Government of National Accord, lacks and violates not only Libyan national legal foundations but also international norms and laws.

We refer below to the most important national and international legal rules that make these two memoranda void and null, without any value or legal obligations.

(I) On the Level of National Legislation:

- The Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement has not been included in the interim Constitutional Declaration which is the existing and governing constitutional rules in Libya since 2011.

- The Government of Mr. Fayeze Al-Sarraj has not gained the vote of confidence at the legitimate Libyan Parliament, the Libyan House of Representatives, since its formation in 2015.
- The Libyan Constitutional Declaration affirms that international treaties concluded by Libya must be ratified by the legislature. Article (8), paragraph (2) of the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement, through which the Presidential Council emanated, indicates that the Government of National Accord “may conclude international agreements and conventions provided that they are endorsed by the House of Representatives.”
- Several Libyan judicial rulings categorically confirm the unconstitutionality of the Government of National Accord.
- Mr. Fayeze Al-Sarraj was the sole signatory of the two memoranda of understanding with Turkey, which contradicts the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement, especially concerning the important sovereign decision-making mechanism, which requires unanimity within the nine-member Presidential Council composition.

(II) On the Level of International Law:

- The two memoranda of understanding concluded between Turkey and Libya violate the spirit and norms of international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and its implementing provisions, signed in Montego Bay Jamaica in 1973, and the United Nations Treaty on the Exploitation of Maritime Economic Zones and the High Seas, concluded in New York in 1982.
- The two memoranda of understanding signed between Turkey and Libya violate articles (10–12) of the Vienna Convention on Treaties in 1969, and in particular Article 46, which sets out the stages and procedures for writing, signing and ratifying bilateral or collective agreements of states.

Based on the above, the forces of the Libyan National Gatherings, who signed below this document, appeal to all international parties to condemn Turkish threats of military intervention in Libya and forming alliances that threaten stability in the Mediterranean Region and North Africa, and demand taking the following procedures:

1. Take urgent legal steps to prevent Turkish military intervention in Libya, protect Libyan national sovereignty, and preserve the lives of Libyan civilians from any Turkish armed aggression.
2. Reconsider the Security Council’s resolution to adopt the Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement and withdraw international recognition of the Fayeze al-Sarraj government, which turned into a key party in the conflict, failed to achieve consensus among the Libyans, turned into a threat to Libyan national and regional Mediterranean security when it ceded its political will to the neo-Ottoman Turkish ambitions declared by Turkish President Erdogan himself on more than one occasion.

3. Reconsider the status of the United Nations Support Mission to Libya, which has become completely incapacitated to follow up and address the Libyan dossier, and in particular to protect Libyan citizens from the dangers of militia wars and Turkish military threats.
4. Reinstate and deal only with the elected Libyan legitimate institutions, representing the Libyan people in the last free and democratic elections of 2014, and empower them to exercise their right to formally represent Libya, with the global community and international, regional and continental organizations.
5. Safeguard Libyan sovereign funds and assets abroad from systematic looting and squandering, which are exposed to it by professional financial gangs that manipulate and infiltrate the UN assets' freeze systems, in an attempt to acquire these assets, in collusion with the symbols of corruption at the Government of National Accord, and some countries where these funds and assets are deposited at their banks.

SIGNATORIES

1. Dr. Abdul Salam Mohammed Al-Badri, Deputy Prime Minister of the Interim Government
2. Ali Faraj Al-Gatrani, Vice President of the Presidential Council (Resigned)
3. Talal Abdullah Al-Mihoub, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Defense and National Security Committee at the Libyan House of Representatives
4. Youssef Ibrahim Al-Agouri, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the Libyan House of Representatives
5. Ali Omar Takbali, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
6. Saltana Masoud Al-Mismari, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
7. Ali Al-Saidi Al-Qaidi, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
8. Ahmid Huma Al-Zaidani, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
9. Abdulnabi Muhammad, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
10. Saeed Mugheeb Al-Zwi, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
11. Salah Al-Sahbi, MP- Libyan House of Representatives
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27. Abdel-Aal Anwar Al-Dresy, MP - ex General National Congress and former Ambassador
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33. Dr. Aref Ali Nayed, Former Ambassador
34. Abdullah Al-Zubaidi, Former Ambassador
35. Mahmoud Al-Busaifi, Former Secretary of the Press Authority
36. Abu Bakr Muhammad Ermaila, Former Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance
37. Rami Saeed Kamal, Diplomat
38. Abdul Ghani Hassan Al-Oraibi, Diplomat
39. Beleid Al-Ajeeli Toubah, Former Mayor of Janzour Municipality
40. Najiba Ghaith Estaita, Chairwoman of the Civil Democratic Bloc Conference
41. Atef Miloud Al-Hassia, Civil Democratic Bloc
42. Awad Ali Es-haim, Civil Democratic Bloc
43. Omar Fadhil Nashaad, Civil Democratic Bloc
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46. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Deira, University Faculty Member
47. Dr. Ali Saeed Al-Barghathi, Professor at the Department of Political Science
48. Mohammed Mabrouk Bougaigis, Retired Honorary Professor
49. Dr. Kamel El Hadi El Meshach, Academician and media expert
50. Dr. Salamah Boukouta, Academician
51. Mohamed Zidan, Academician
52. Essa Abdul Qayum, Journalist
53. Ali Muhammad Al-Raqeei, Journalist
54. Salma El Shaab, Tripoli press syndicate secretary
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75. Fairuz Al-Madani, Legal officer
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77. Ali Abu Qurain, Doctor
78. Dr. Faisal Salem Bounkheila, Doctor
79. Mahmoud Mohamed Al-Mufti, Businessman
80. Qais Al-Abadiyah, Businessman
81. Ahmed Abreibesh, Businessman
82. Al-Madani Al-Azhari, Former secretary general of Sahil and Sahara Assemblage
83. Najeeb Abdullah Al-Shaeri, Projects Manager
84. Amira Masoud, Human rights activist
85. Ahmed Saleh Al-Mayar
86. Serag El-Din Al-Faqih
87. Saad Muhammad Hashem
88. Abdul Salam Felfel
89. Fatima Mahmoud Writer
90. Fawzi Ammar
91. Faisal Aburayqa
92. Nuri Shadi
93. Ali Jumaa Al-Jali
94. Hassan Oweidat
95. Jalal Al-Aswad
96. Mansour Jumaa al-Aqil
97. Muhammad Rajab Al-Masaee
98. Fathi Falaq
99. Al-Sharf Moftah Al-Jaidi
100. Al-Arabi Al-Werfali
101. Al-Mabrouk Sultan
102. Al-Mukhtar Al-Jadal
103. Hope Abogaigis
104. Entsar Day Al-Maghour
105. Thuraya Al-Tuaibi
106. Jibreel Saad Al-Obaidi
107. Hassan Belkheir
108. Khalid Adrnbah
109. Khalifa Rajab Al-Waer
110. Rania Al-Hariri
111. Salem Al-Talhi
112. Suleiman Al-Bouzidi
113. Tariq Al-Kish
114. Tareq Sweidq
115. Abdel Fattah Al-Barbar
116. Dr. Abdullah Anbeh Athamneh

117. Abdelmonem Ali Belaaid
118. Abdel Fattah Al-Barbar
119. Abdullah Al-Rabo
120. Othman Al-Hadhiri
121. Ali Abuqurain
122. Farida Muhammad Al-Zalitni
123. Fawzi Al-Mezoughi
124. Fawzi Mohammed Al-Ghanai
125. Labib Al-Ramli
126. Mohammed Al-Madani Al-Hudhiri
127. Mohamed Salem Embark
128. Marei Aqila Shwairbat
129. Muftah Al-Qilushi
130. Mohammed Al-Farjani
131. Mohamed Ramadan Al-Toumi
132. Mansour Mohammed Zaqlam
133. Ali Mustafa Al-Sharif
134. Omar Mohammed Ragab
135. Almahdi Saleh
136. Imran Bukhtabieh
137. Abdullah Boushnaf
138. Buthaina Al-Uraibi
139. Mustafa Abu-Seif
140. Haitham bin Lama
141. Hassan Abdul-Razzaq Al-Gharyani
142. Mervat Doma
143. Abdul Basit Abdul Razzaq Dakhil
144. Adel Al-Mahjoub
145. Miloud Ali Al-Meraash
146. Mostafa Beera
147. Abdul Muttalib Gaith Shaaban
148. Omar Salem Al-Salahi
149. Tawfiq Hussain Shaaban
150. Essa Rashwan
151. Faraj Khalifa Dhaw
152. Hassan Shallouf
153. Khaled Yaseen
154. Dr. Issa Hakim
155. Ahmed Abdullah Al-Aboud
156. Saeed Awad Rashwan
157. Fawzi Mohammed Al-Shaibani
158. Mahmoud Al-Mabrouk Al-Aswad
159. Faraj Mohammed Al-Abani
160. Idris Muhammad Tarom
161. Ibrahim Mohammed Ghaith
162. Muhammad Ali Salem Issa
163. Anwar Al-Taher Al-Ayyan

164. Muhammad Al-Zarrouk Shahoub
165. Aladdin Abdul Karim Balhajj
166. Saleh Al-Hamroni Ahmed
167. Al-Arabi Mekhal
168. Ali Al-Ajili Al-Triki
169. Abdul Majeed Shaaban Gait
170. Ibrahim Ali Mukhal
171. Sabri Salem Al-Jayer
172. Abdul Majeed Al-Mabrouk Al-Atrash
173. Al-Bahloul Al-Mabrouk Al-Atrash
174. Khairia Mansour Mohammed
175. Mustafa Mohammed Ali Mustafa
176. Ahmed Barakat
177. Ibrahim Mohammed Al-Sagheer
178. Abdul Majeed Mohammed Ahmed
179. Ali Ramadan Erhayem
180. Khalifa Saleh Al-Hamrouni
181. Abdul Salam Mustafa Milad
182. Tariq Meftah Al-Hanshiri
183. Ahmed Al-Mabrouk Sassi
184. Najy Maarouf

