To clarify United States policy toward Libya, advance a diplomatic solution to the conflict in Libya, and support the people of Libya.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 11, 2019

Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. TED LIU of California, and Mr. MALINOWSKI) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To clarify United States policy toward Libya, advance a diplomatic solution to the conflict in Libya, and support the people of Libya.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Libya Stabilization Act”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

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Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings; statement of policy.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES TO STABILITY IN LIBYA

Sec. 101. Codification of Executive Order 13726.
Sec. 102. Report on activities of certain foreign governments and actors in Libya.
Sec. 103. Strategy to counter Russian influence in Libya.

TITLE II—ACTIONS TO ADDRESS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

Sec. 201. Imposition of sanctions on those supporting Russian military intervention in Libya.
Sec. 202. Sanctions with respect to persons threatening the peace or stability of Libya.
Sec. 203. Sanctions with respect to certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in human rights abuses committed in Libya.
Sec. 204. Sanctions described.
Sec. 205. Waiver.
Sec. 206. Implementation and regulatory authority.
Sec. 207. Exception relating to importation of goods.
Sec. 208. Definitions.
Sec. 209. Termination.

TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR LIBYA

Sec. 301. Humanitarian relief for the people of Libya and international refugees and migrants in Libya.
Sec. 302. Support for democratic governance, elections, and democratic civil society.
Sec. 303. Engaging international financial institutions to advance Libyan economic recovery and improve public sector financial management.
Sec. 304. Recovering assets stolen from the Libyan people.

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The stability and territorial unity of Libya is critical to the security of the United States, Europe, North Africa, and the Sahel, as well as maritime routes in the southern Mediterranean Sea.

(2) General Thomas Waldhauser, former Commander of United States Africa Command
(AFRICOM), told the Senate Armed Services Committee in March 2017, “instability in Libya and North Africa may be the most significant, near-term threat to U.S. and allies’ interests on the continent”. 

(3) AFRICOM identifies containing instability in Libya as one of its six main lines of effort in Africa and works to support diplomatic efforts to reconstitute the Libyan state and to disrupt terrorist organizations that impede that process or threaten United States interests.

(4) According to the Director of National Intelligence, as of 2019, the capabilities of the Libya-based Islamic State (ISIS) affiliate “have been degraded, but it is still capable of conducting attacks on local and Western targets in Libya and possibly elsewhere in the region”. According to United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) Ghassan Salamé, ISIS has conducted six attacks since April 4, 2019.

(5) On September 22, 2016, a Joint Communiqué on Libya, signed by Egypt, Italy, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and others, reaffirmed a joint “commitment to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya’s
[UNSMIL] efforts under the leadership of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General”.

(6) On March 1, 2019, the United States Government, along with the governments of France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, reiterated its strong support to the diplomatic efforts of SRSG Ghassan Salamé and UNSMIL, rejected a military solution in Libya, and called on all Libyans to work constructively with SRSG Salamé to realize a stable and unified government that can deliver security and prosperity for all Libyans.

(7) UNSMIL planned to host a long-awaited National Conference in Ghadames, Libya to begin on April 12, 2019, to help the Libyan people negotiate a path toward interim governance structures and credible and secure elections.

(8) On April 4, 2019, Khalifa Haftar, the commander of the Libyan National Army (LNA) movement ordered forces loyal to him to begin a unilateral military operation to take control of Tripoli, the capital of Libya.

(9) Tripoli is the seat of the Government of National Accord (GNA), an interim body that emerged from previous United Nations-backed negotiations and that the United States Government and the
United Nations Security Council have recognized since 2015.

(10) Both the LNA movement, the GNA, and their associated forces have failed to observe their obligations under international humanitarian law, increased the geographic scope of the conflict, ignored calls for de-escalation and a ceasefire, recruited foreign mercenaries, and intensified ground and air campaigns using heavy weapons, aircraft, and reportedly using armed drones provided by foreign powers.

(11) Without the full cooperation of all United Nations Member States in implementing the arms embargo in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2473 (2019), and all relevant predecessor resolutions, the flow of weapons to Libya will continue to fuel the conflict.

(12) According to SRSG Salamé, weapons provided by foreign powers to the warring parties are being sold to or captured by terrorist groups active in Libya.

(13) According to the United Nations, since the LNA movement offensive began in April 2019, the conflict in Libya has led to the deaths of more than
1,100 people and the displacement of more than
120,000 people.

(14) Both the LNA movement and opposing
forces have requisitioned the houses of civilians, tar-
geted medical facilities, and inhibited humanitarian
access to food, health, and other life-saving services,
worsening humanitarian conditions.

(15) More than 5,100 refugees and migrants
are detained in detention facilities in Libya, includ-
ing more than 3,000 in and around the conflict
zones in Tripoli, with serious risks of torture, star-
vation, sexual abuse, and death. On July 2, 2019, an
airstrike against the Tajura Detention Center killed
53 and wounded 130 people trapped in the center.
The United Nations has called for the immediate re-
lease, evacuation, and protection of refugees and mi-
grants detained in conflict zones.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
United States—

(1) to assert there is no military solution to the
conflict in Libya and that only a political process
can secure United States interests, ensure a stable
and unified Libya, reduce the threat of terrorism,
and provide peace and opportunity to the Libyan
people;
(2) to support the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), which established an arms embargo on Libya, and subsequent resolutions modifying and extending the embargo;

(3) to enforce Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559; relating to blocking property and suspending entry into the United States of persons contributing to the situation in Libya (April 19, 2016)), designed to target individuals or entities who “threaten the peace, security, and stability of Libya”;

(4) to employ sanctions and war-crimes prosecution, against any and all parties engaging in attacks on civilians, medical workers, and critical infrastructure, including water supplies, in Libya;

(5) to contribute to Libya’s peace and stability, prevent destabilizing arms shipments, and support efforts to safeguard Libya’s oil resources in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2259 (2015), 2278 (2016), 2362 (2017), and 2473 (2019);

(6) to leverage diplomatic relations to convince the parties to the conflict in Libya to immediately de-escalate and halt their current fighting and per-
suade foreign powers to stop providing weapons and
financing that exacerbate the conflict;

(7) to encourage the parties to promptly return
to a political process led by the United Nations Spe-
cial Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG)
and head of the United Nations Support Mission in
Libya (UNSMIL);

(8) to support the United Nations-mediated po-
litical process that seeks a negotiated and peaceful
solution to the Libyan crisis;

(9) that a negotiated and peaceful political solu-
tion should include a transitional, civilian-led govern-
ment representing all Libyans, preparations for
credible elections, a fair and transparent allocation
of resources, interim security arrangements, and a
process for the reunification of Libyan government
ministries and Libyan sovereign institutions, includ-
ing the Central Bank of Libya, the National Oil
Corporation, and the Libyan Investment Authority;

(10) to support constant, unimpeded, and reli-
able humanitarian access to those in need and to
hold accountable those who impede or threaten the
delivery of humanitarian assistance;
(11) to advocate for the immediate release and safe evacuations of detained refugees and migrants trapped by the fighting in Libya;

(12) to assist implementation of UNSMIL’s plan for the organized and gradual closure of migrant detention centers in Libya; and

(13) to support future democratic development and the economic recovery of Libya both during and after a negotiated and peaceful political solution.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES TO STABILITY IN LIBYA

SEC. 101. CODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 13726.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Executive order, Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559), signed on April 19, 2016, and entitled “Blocking Property and Suspending Entry into the United States of Persons Contributing to the Situation in Libya” shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 102. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND ACTORS IN LIBYA.

(a) In General.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence,
shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a description of the full extent of involvement in Libya by the Governments of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Turkey, Sudan, Russia, the People’s Republic of China, France, and Italy, including—

(A) a description of which governments are linked to drone and aircraft strikes;

(B) the estimated dollar value and the amounts of various types of equipment transferred to the warring parties; and

(C) an attribution of outside financial support provided to each reported presence of foreign mercenaries in Libya;

(2) a determination and analysis of whether the actions by the governments identified in paragraph (1) violate the arms embargo with respect to Libya in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2473 (2019) and predecessor Security Council resolutions;

(3) a list of the specific offending materiel or financial support transfers that would be in violation of the arms embargo with respect to Libya in accordance with United Nations Security Council Res-
olution 2473 (2019) and predecessor Security Council resolutions; and

(4) a determination and analysis of the activities of foreign armed groups, including affiliates of the Islamic State (ISIS), al-Qa’ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and Ansar al-Sharia, in Libya.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 103. STRATEGY TO COUNTER RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN LIBYA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In the 2019 “posture statement” to Congress provided by General Thomas Waldhauser,
Commander of United States Africa Command (AFRICOM), asserted that Russia was “invok[ing] Qaddafi-era relationships and debts to obtain economic and military contracts . . . aimed at accessing Libya’s vast oil market, reviving arms sales, and gaining access to coastal territories”.

(2) Russia’s involvement in Libya and neighboring countries is part of a larger regional strategy to monitor the southern coastline of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), isolate Europe from Africa, and exert control over the southern Mediterranean Sea region.

(b) REPORT AND STRATEGY.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(A) an assessment of Russian influence and objectives in Libya;

(B) the potential threat such influence poses to the United States, southern Europe, and NATO operations in the Mediterranean Sea;
(C) Russia’s use of currency issuing and printing; and

(D) Russia’s use of mercenaries, military contractors, and paramilitary forces in Libya.

(2) STRATEGY.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the report required by paragraph (1) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding a strategy to counter threats identified in the report.

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Select
TITLE II—ACTIONS TO ADDRESS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

SEC. 201. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON THOSE SUPPORTING RUSSIAN MILITARY INTERVENTION IN LIBYA.

(a) In General.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date on which the report required by section 102 is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 204 with respect to a foreign person if the President determines that the foreign person, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly engages in an activity described in subsection (b).

(b) Activities Described.—A foreign person engages in an activity described in this subsection if the person knowingly provides significant financial, material, or technological support to, or knowingly engages in a significant transaction with—

(1) a foreign person that is knowingly operating in a military capacity in Libya for or on behalf of the Government of Russia; or
(2) a foreign person that is a military contractor, mercenary, or a paramilitary force knowingly operating in a military capacity in Libya for or on behalf of the Government of Russia.

SEC. 202. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS THREATENING THE PEACE OR STABILITY OF LIBYA.

(a) Imposition of Sanctions.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 204 with respect to a foreign person if the President determines that the person, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly engages in an activity described in subsection (b).

(b) Activities Described.—A foreign person engages in an activity described in this subsection if the person knowingly—

(1) is engaged in significant actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Libya, including through the supply of arms or related materiel;

(2) is engaged in significant actions or policies that obstruct, undermine, delay, or impede, or pose a significant risk of obstructing, undermining, delaying, or impeding the United Nations-mediated polit-
ical process that seeks a negotiated and peaceful solution to the Libyan crisis;

(3) is engaged in significant actions or policies that may lead to or result in the misappropriation of significant state assets of Libya;

(4) is involved in, or has been involved in, the significant illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya, including the significant illicit production, refining, brokering, sale, purchase, or export of Libyan oil;

(5) is significantly threatening or coercing Libyan state financial institutions or the Libyan National Oil Company;

(6) is significantly responsible for actions or policies that are intended to undermine—

(A) the United Nations-led political process to end the conflict in Libya; or

(B) efforts to promote stabilization and economic recovery in Libya;

(7) is a successor entity to a person referred to in paragraphs (1) through (6);

(8) owns or controls, or is owned or controlled by, a person referred to in paragraphs (1) through (6);
(9) is acting for or, on behalf of, a person referred to in paragraphs (1) through (6); or

(10) has provided, or attempted to provide, significant financial, material, technological, or other support for, or goods or services in support of, a person referred to in paragraphs (1) through (6).

SEC. 203. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPPLICIT IN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES COMMITTED IN LIBYA.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in section 204 with respect to each foreign person on the list required by subsection (b).

(b) LIST OF PERSONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of foreign persons that the President determines are knowingly responsible for or complicit in, or to have directly or indirectly engaged in, serious human rights abuses committed in Libya.
(2) **Updates of List.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for a period of 5 years; or

(B) as new information becomes available.

(3) **Form.**—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

**SEC. 204. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**

(a) **Sanctions Described.**—The sanctions to be imposed with respect to a foreign person under section 201, 202, or 203 are the following:

(1) **Blocking of Property.**—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of the person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or
come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) **Inadmissibility of certain individuals.**—

(A) **Ineligibility for visas, admission, or parole.**—A foreign person who meets any of the criteria described in section 201, 202, or 203 is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) **Current visas revoked.**—A foreign person subject to section 201, 202, or 203 is subject to the following:

(i) Revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.
(ii) A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person’s possession.

(b) Penalties.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (e) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations promulgated under section 306(2) to carry out subsection (a)(1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(c) Exception.—Sanctions under subsection (a)(2) shall not apply to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.
SEC. 205. WAIVER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the application of sanctions imposed on a foreign person under this title if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) not later than the date on which such waiver will take effect, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notice of and justification for such waiver.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 206. IMPLEMENTATION AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

The President—

(1) may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this title; and
(2) shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this title.

SEC. 207. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment and excluding technical data.

SEC. 208. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED, ALIEN.—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(3) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should
have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(4) **United States person.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

**SEC. 209. TERMINATION.**

The requirement to impose sanctions under this title shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2024.

**TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR LIBYA**

**SEC. 301. HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FOR THE PEOPLE OF LIBYA AND INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN LIBYA.**

(a) **Sense of Congress.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should—

(A) expand efforts to address Libya’s humanitarian crisis;
(B) leverage diplomatic relations with the warring parties to guarantee constant, reliable humanitarian access by frontline providers in Libya;

(C) leverage diplomatic relations with the warring parties, the United Nations, and the European Union to ensure the release of vulnerable migrants and refugees from detention centers and their voluntary safe passage from the conflict zones in Libya; and

(D) expand efforts to document and publicize violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and hold perpetrators accountable; and

(2) humanitarian assistance to address the crisis in Libya should be targeted toward those most in need and delivered through partners that uphold internationally recognized humanitarian principles.

(b) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the Secretary of State, is authorized to provide humanitarian assistance to individuals and communities in Libya.
(2) INCLUDED ASSISTANCE.—Assistance authorized by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Urgently needed health assistance, including logistical and technical assistance to hospitals, ambulances, and health clinics in affected communities.

(B) Public health commodities and services, including medicines and basic medical supplies and equipment.

(C) Protection, food, shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and other assistance.

(D) Technical assistance to ensure health, food, and commodities are appropriately selected, procured, targeted, and distributed.

(c) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy on the following:

(1) How the United States, working with relevant foreign governments and multilateral organiza-
tions, plans to address the humanitarian situation in Libya.

(2) How to leverage diplomatic and assistance tools as well as strategic burden-sharing with international partners to improve the humanitarian situation in Libya.

(3) How to confront humanitarian access challenges and ensure protection for vulnerable refugees and migrants.

(4) How the United States will engage in diplomatic efforts to ensure support from international donors, including foreign governments and multilateral organizations.

(d) DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall work with relevant foreign governments and multilateral organizations to coordinate a high-level donor summit and carry out diplomatic engagement to advance the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Libya and international migrants and refugees in Libya and carry out the strategy required by subsection (c).

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—
(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 302. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, ELECTIONS, AND DEMOCRATIC CIVIL SOCIETY.

(a) In general.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall—

(1) work to help the people of Libya and a future Libyan government unify Libyan financial and governing institutions to deliver progress for the Libyan people;

(2) work to ensure transparent, credible, and inclusive future elections in Libya, including through supporting electoral security and international election observation and by providing training and technical assistance to institutions with election-related responsibilities; and

(3) work with nongovernmental organizations—

(A) to strengthen democratic governance and institutions and support decentralization;

(B) to increase public and stakeholder confidence in Libya’s electoral system;
(C) to defend internationally recognized human rights for people in Libya, including support for efforts to document crimes against humanity and violations of human rights;

(D) to combat corruption and improve the transparency and accountability of government institutions; and

(E) to support the efforts of independent media outlets to broadcast, distribute, and share information with the Libyan people.

(b) Briefing Requirement.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 45 days after the scheduling of credible presidential and parliamentary elections in Libya, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the strategy to carry out the activities described in subsection (a).

(2) Appropriate congressional committees defined.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—

(1) In general.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for fiscal year 2020, $23,000,000 to carry out subsection (a).

(2) Notification requirements.—Any expenditure of amounts made available to carry out subsection (a) shall be subject to the notification requirements applicable to—

(A) expenditures from the Economic Support Fund under section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346(c)); and

(B) expenditures from the Development Assistance Fund under section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2413(a)).

SEC. 303. ENGAGING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO ADVANCE LIBYAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND IMPROVE PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

(a) In general.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each
international financial institution to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to support a Libyan-led process to develop a framework for the economic recovery of Libya and improved public sector financial management, complementary to United Nations-led peace efforts and in support of the future establishment of democratic institutions and the rule of law in Libya.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The framework described in subsection (a) shall include the following policy proposals:

(1) To reunify the leadership and operations of Libya’s key economic ministries and institutions.

(2) To improve the efficiency and reach of Libyan government programs that support poverty alleviation and a social safety net.

(3) To assist in reconciling the public accounts of national financial institutions and letters of credit issued by private Libyan financial institutions.

(4) To restore the production and efficient management of Libya’s oil industry, including rebuilding any damaged energy infrastructure.

(5) To promote the development of private sector enterprise.
(6) To improve the transparency and accountability of public sector employment and wage distribution.

(7) To strengthen supervision of and reform of Libyan financial institutions to minimize corruption and ensure resources equitably serve the Libyan people.

(8) To eliminate exploitation of price controls and market distorting subsidies in the Libyan economy.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In supporting the framework described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to encourage the institution to consult with relevant stakeholders in the financial, governance, and energy sectors.

American Development Bank, Bank for Economic Co-
operation and Development in the Middle East and North
Africa, and Inter-American Investment Corporation.

(e) TERMINATION.—The requirements of this section
shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2024.

SEC. 304. RECOVERING ASSETS STOLEN FROM THE LIBYAN
PEOPLE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
gress that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the
Treasury, and the Attorney General should advance a co-
ordinated international effort—

(1) to carry out special financial investigations
to identify and track assets taken from the people
and institutions of Libyan through theft, corruption,
money laundering, or other illicit means; and

(2) to work with foreign governments—

(A) to share financial investigations intel-
ligence, as appropriate;

(B) to oversee the assets identified pursu-
ant to paragraph (1); and

(C) to provide technical assistance to help
governments establish the necessary legal
framework to carry out asset forfeitures.
(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The coordinated international effort described in subsection (a) should include input from—

(1) the Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes of the Department of the Treasury;

(2) the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury; and

(3) the Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section of the Department of Justice.