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Libya's 2011 Constitutional Declaration begins with a preamble that reflects the principles and aspirations of the country following the Revolution of February 17, 2011. This preamble is grounded in the ideals of democracy, freedom, and dignity, in honor of those who sacrificed their lives for Libya's independence from the former Gaddafi regime. It emphasizes the establishment of a democratic society founded on political pluralism, justice, equality, and peace, aiming to create a society that promotes science, culture, and welfare.

In the Libyan Constitutional Declaration of 2011, the first article emphasizes Libya's identity as a democratic and independent state that derives its sovereignty and authority from the will of the people. It defines the Libyan state as an indivisible entity, emphasizing that Islam is the state religion and Sharia is a principal source of legislation. This article also specifies that Libya is a part of the Arab nation, aligning its identity with Arab unity and broader pan-Arab goals.

Libya's 2011 Constitutional Declaration does not include a clause specifically prohibiting retroactive or "ex post facto" punishment. This absence is notable since many democratic constitutions include such clauses to prevent individuals from being penalized for actions that were not crimes at the time they were committed. Prohibiting retroactive punishment is generally considered a safeguard in democratic systems, ensuring that laws are applied fairly and protecting against potential abuses of power by future governments.

The process for amending Libya's 2011 Constitutional Declaration involves specific steps but does not explicitly mandate a supermajority or referendum. Libya's National Transitional Council (NTC) originally held amendment powers. In practice, amendments require significant

political agreement among the transitional authorities and typically involve consultations among different political and regional representatives. The amendments to the Constitutional Declaration have occurred multiple times, including in 2013, 2014, and 2018, to adapt to Libya's evolving political landscape, though this interim framework makes long-term amendments complex.